COSMIC DISCLOSURE
Transcripts

Randy Cramer interviewed by Emery Smith

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S06E01 - Randy Cramer: Hybrid Soldier for the SSP - August 27, 2019

Smith: Today on Cosmic Disclosure, we are with Randy Cramer, who claims to have participated in a secret space program for 20 years, called the Earth Defense Force. Randy lived on the planet Mars for 17 years, where he said there were approximately 6 to 7 million people living, including various ET races. Randy, welcome to the show.

Cramer: Thanks for having me, Emery.

Smith: Glad to be here. Randy, for those people that don't know you, let's give a brief history about what you did in the military space program.

Cramer: Sure. I'm a captain, United States Marine Corps Special Section, which is the covert military space program arm of the Marine Corps, which was formed in about the 1954 timeframe by President Dwight D. Eisenhower's response to his lack of cooperation that he was getting from the MJ-12 Committee. So in the late 1960s, they were developing an augmented soldier program to build soldiers genetically from the ground up, which I was in a program in the late 1960s called Project Moon Shadow. So I was genetically engineered from the ground up, tinkered with some extraterrestrial hybridized DNA to be smarter, faster, stronger for soldiering abilities, was trained as a toddler through adolescence, teenage years, deployed when I was 17 years old for a 20-year tour of duty where I spent a little over 17 years in the MDF, which is the Mars Defense Force, which is a contracting agency that works for the Mars Colony Corporation, which is under the umbrella of the ICC, or the Interplanetary Corporate Conglomerate. I was in the infantry there on the ground, mostly scuffling with indigenous reptoids and indigenous insectoids, territorially, mostly really to test military equipment. Then at the end of that period, I was given a promotion, got to go to flight school, and finished out my 20-year tour as a pilot in an air wing aboard the EDF-SS Nautilus, which stands for Earth Defense Force Starship Nautilus, which is basically an aircraft carrier in space, patrolling the solar system to keep interlopers out.

Smith: And what was the first time you actually got involved with the covert military space program? And why did they pick you?

Cramer: Well, like I said, I was engineered from the ground up. So my whole purpose from the time before I was even born was to do this job. So I was actually a Special Section Marine from the time that I was a baby. So I was really in the force from the time that I was born. And then again, it was about 17 years old that I was deployed for my tour of duty.

Smith: Did your parents know about this?

Cramer: Not at the time. It's an interesting process, the way that they do this. Typically, you're taken for a training exercise in the middle of the night, and then I realize for some

people this may sound even more outlandish than some of the rest of this does. They actually, you may go away for a number of hours or even days, and then they return you 15 minutes after you left by using time travel. So it appears to your family members and so forth that you've never been anywhere. You've never gone. And then personally, I would wake up the next morning and just think, wow, what a weird dream that was that lasted for so long, and just presume from where I was standing that, oh, that was just a really weird dream. Yeah, even I wasn't complete. I mean, I would remember things, but it was in a context, again, that I would just go, oh, I had a really weird dream.

Smith: Randy, before we go any further, let's talk about the exciting day you had yesterday.

Cramer: I have been itching for someone to give me a polygraph for years. People have asked me before, "Have you got one?" I'm saying, "Well, as soon as I can find someone to give me one." I was excited when they offered to give me one. Look, if you're not afraid of the truth and you're not afraid to be scrutinized, why be afraid of a polygraph? So I was excited about it. I'm glad we finally got that underway. And it was administered by someone who has decades of experience and has administered over 20,000 polygraph exams. So yeah, I think it was an excellent day. Let's take a look at that.

Smith: What a validating moment.

Cramer: Yeah, absolutely. For you. Absolutely. Well, I've always known I've been telling the truth, but I understand that not everybody else understands that, so I'm glad to have had the test now.

Smith: People now are going to have to look at this, and they're going to say, "Yeah, you can fake a polygraph." That's very difficult to do.

Cramer: I think people who say that don't understand polygraph exams, have never taken one, or tried to understand what the countermeasures are. I felt that the explanation that was given to me by the test givers was incredibly detailed about what information that they're reading, how this is something that's not in your conscious brain, it's not guilt-oriented, lower cerebellum, amygdala responses, capillary expansion, blood pressure, sweat glands, things that you can't consciously control. They're part of the autonomic system.

Smith: Now, let's talk about the 20-and-back program. There's not a lot of people out there that understand this. Let's get in the definition of that and how you were involved.

Cramer: Sure. Well, again, I was deployed at 17 years old for a 20-year tour. So from 17 to 37, did my tour. And then when they bring personnel back to Luna Operations Command, they do what they call a memory wipe. But it's not a wipe. It's a suppression of memory. And they also do something they call an age reversal. But it's not actually an age reversal. They hatch out a clone body that's the same age when you left, and then transfer your

entire consciousness into that clone and then stick you back again 15 minutes after you left. And so again, the next morning I wake up thinking I had a dream that was months and months or years long and, you know, it's just like, well, that was really weird. And then just kind of had to deal with the recovery from that point on, but that's basically it.

Smith: Do you know the science, how that works, the shifting of consciousness into another living organism?

Cramer: Well, since I wasn't awake for the process, I can only tell you what I've been told about the process. My understanding is that our, not to get too metaphysical because as I understand this is a very scientific thing, that our spirit and/or consciousness is a quantum fluid dynamic. And being a quantum fluid dynamic means that it can be removed and put from vessel to vessel. So they can take your consciousness and your spirit being out of your body, put it into a temporary vessel, and then put it into another body or an alien even, or another species or whatever. But in this particular case, my understanding is they just put it into a younger clone version of yourself and then send you back so that you don't think anything happened or that no one's the wiser anyway. The previous body that I had basically, you know, was on a table. They had the fresh one on another table, transferred the consciousness from one, and then took my old body and stuck it in the incinerator. So it's a permanent transfer in this case.

Smith: What year was that, Randy?

Cramer: That would have been about 2007.

Smith: So I'm looking at the clone?

Cramer: Yes, absolutely, yeah.

Smith: You look great.

Cramer: Thank you.

Smith: Laying in bed, when you wake up, when does the switching of the old body and the clone take place? Is it already there?

Cramer: So let's try to start at the beginning here. So I'm 17 years old. I'm taken away for deployment, do a 20-year tour of duty. I'm 37 years old, brought back to Luna Operations Command, put into another age, a new clone body that's 17 years old again. And that clone is put in 15 minutes after my original time that I left. There's no body in the bed. My body is completely taken out of the bed. My whole physical person goes on this tour of duty. There's nobody there. If people want to get complex about timelines, there's a timeline in there somewhere where I was gone for 20 years. My parents woke up the next day and I wasn't there and their son had disappeared. But as soon as they bring me back

15 minutes after I left, that erases and deletes that timeline, and then it's as if that never happened. So it's basically a security precaution to have no physical evidence, no fingerprint sort of left behind on the process so that they can return personnel back into their life and not have them know what happened or have any conscious recollection of it.

Smith: What happens when you're gone for 20 years and then you come back, I guess, what, 15 minutes later?

Cramer: Yeah. Well, like I said, I woke up the next day. I mean, I can remember vividly waking up the next morning and as I'm sitting up in my bed recalling what seemed to be a dream that went on and on and on and on and on. Your mind wants to acclimate very quickly to that. In fact, there's so much shock and trauma with the tour of duty that your brain is not eager to lay claim to that set of memories. It would rather go, "Oh, that never happened." And then you just presume that you're right where you started, even though there's a lot of residual emotional, vivid visual memories, and not to mention the trauma, the leftover trauma, so.

Smith: Absolutely.

Cramer: Yeah.

Smith: Through my experience, I know working in the classified projects, especially as an active duty service member, we did have compartmentalized programs for soldiers. So can we tell the audience and explain that? You'd be good at this because you, you know, you are in the Marines, but I am assuming you're also part of a secret part of the Marines that probably people don't understand or know about, or was it just the Marines?

Cramer: Oh, United States Marine Corps Special Section has what I would say a very loose relationship with what I would call the standard or regular Marine Corps in the same way that all the military branches have covert military space program operations that are loosely associated because of the officer cadre and the way that intelligence information has to be passed around. But they're definitely compartmentalized in such a way that they're very separated as well. So depending on, I mean, you can have an admiral in the Navy and an admiral in Naval Space Command that have two very different levels of briefing on what's going on. Same thing is true with the Marine Corps and Special Section. So definitely the training and the education that I received was all very specifically targeted to exopolitical situations, exotic encounters, exotic locations, and dealing with extraterrestrial life forms. So United States Marine Corps Special Section, again, was created by Dwight D. Eisenhower in the 1954 timeframe as really a separate branch that was to be a covert military space program investigating and deployment arm. So it was going to be specifically designed to take all of this new information and new technology and process it in such a way that would maximize its potential. But the main difference there was MJ-12, while taking a certain amount of military intelligence personnel, there are also a lot of private industry contractors and so forth, which I think was where a lot of

the corruption came in. Eisenhower wanted to create a military organization in which everyone was sworn to defend and uphold the Constitution of the United States of America from all enemies, foreign and domestic. So he felt that it was going to be an organization that would have less corruption issues, would be more respectful and concerned about legal framework or whether they were violating the law or not, as well as to be a little bit of a check and balance to some of the craziness that the MJ-12 Committee was doing.

Smith: So, would you say you were an active duty Marine service member, or were you a covert specialist in the Marines that was, you know, you were not allowed to be known, if you know what I mean?

Cramer: Well, it's all kept classified, for sure, but it was definitely, during my tour of duty, considered active duty.

Smith: What was your rank and role towards the end there?

Cramer: Oh, I made captain in the end. But that is after clawing my way up to sergeant major. So I'm a Mustang, which means I started out as an enlisted person and got to get my commission and be an officer later. So I worked my way up.

Smith: Tell me about the Naval Space Command.

Cramer: Naval Space Command essentially is in charge of the large ships in the fleet. So these, what we call a highliner class, which is essentially a long cylinder that's about a mile long, which is basically a floating aircraft carrier in space. And essentially Naval Space Command is the main administrator of those vehicles and those vessels, for sure.

Smith: Is the Naval Space Command venturing out of our solar system? Oh yes, absolutely. Are they going interdimensional?

Cramer: I would suggest that as the technology permits, they do, yes.

Smith: Well, I know there's a lot going on out there. I've seen some amazing photography with using special telescopes and stuff that we have in space, for sure. I just was wondering if you knew or were privy to that information.

Cramer: You know, I have a lot of information that I'm privy to, but like being one person, I don't get all of it. So, and I always tell people if they bring information to me, I can always go to my people and get an intelligence briefing if it's something that I don't know about. I know there's a number of experimental vehicles. We always have to consider when we talk about the space program the Neuschwabenlanders and their program, which is separate from Naval Space Command because, you know, they like to be different. And from what I understand, their main ship is called a juggernaut, and they again tend to be

pretty, can be a mile, mile and a half in length, tend to be very heavily armored with all of the central command deep in the middle of the ship to protect it from all the layers and so.

Smith: And how many people do these craft hold?

Cramer: It depends on the size, but the crew can be anywhere from 3,000 to 4,000 personnel.

Smith: Are there extraterrestrials on board with the humans from Earth?

Cramer: Sometimes there are some consultants and some other personnel that I would say, I don't know how to describe this, in the same way that terrestrially we have military exchange programs, so it's possible, say, for a Canadian military officer or a British military officer to participate in an exchange program in the U.S. military programs, and we do the same thing. So in that same way, we have some extraterrestrial personnel that, again, participate in this exchange program so that we can send personnel to other worlds and participate and learn from their programs. And so the idea of the exchange program is you're moving people around with different knowledge and different experience to share that with other crew and other personnel. So yes, but not very many. I guess that's the answer to that question.

Smith: Have you ever had, later in life, a total recall of an event that you totally forgot about? Yes. Yes, I have. Let's talk about that. I know it can get a little sensitive. I've been in there before.

Cramer: Sure, yeah, I mean, we could go a lot of different directions with that, so I'm not sure.

Smith: What was the most prominent one that you had that you were like, "Oh my gosh, I just remembered an entire expedition or mission that I actually forgot about," or they amnesized you, and then you had this total recall? What was the most prominent one that was like?

Cramer: So when I was in the MDF stationed on Mars, we did occasionally get pulled out for an off-world mission, which would usually be a few days, maybe a couple of weeks, and then we would come back. But usually there was a mind wipe or repression immediately after for security purposes. And there was a time when, as I was in a meditative process going to sort of alpha-theta states to dig into the subconscious to remember things, so I was going through some memories that were familiar that I just wanted to be more familiar with. And I always find for my own healing process, the more vivid I can recall a memory, the more vivid the emotional context, which then gives you the opportunity to heal that emotional sort of trauma, which just, you know, reduces the PTSD symptoms in my experience. So as I was going through this, you know, memory recall

process, all of a sudden this whole memory, you know, just kind of launched right through my brain of going on this off-world mission and experiencing that was basically they were on one of the moons of Saturn, they were building a base and they were doing a lot of subterranean excavation, and they hit a nest of some giant spiders or something like that, and their security guys couldn't deal with it, so they wanted to call in some specialists. I can see now from remembering things like this where, like, the arachnophobia and the insect phobia came from, you know, because if you think you're scared of a spider this big, trust me, when there's a spider, a jumping spider this big, it's kind of terrifying at first. Even when you're more prepared and you know, you're in body armor, it's still very shocking to have a giant spider jump on your face. It leaves a mark.

Smith: In totality, what would you say the number of years that you really are, if you included all the 20-and-backs?

Cramer: If I include my full tour of duty, I include the training time, I'm well into my 80s.

Smith: Are you still active in corporate or military positions?

Cramer: United States Marine Corps Special Section considers me an independent field commander, so I have active duty rank and security clearance, but they don't pay me. So that's the way that works at the moment.

Smith: And what do they call the security clearances that you're involved with?

Cramer: My security clearance is a blue-gold 13, for whatever that means to anybody if they understand that sort of thing. I've been working with my brigadier general, and we have been discussing contracts and some other things that I get to do to sort of take care of my independent field command, but I actually have a greater freedom to do what I do, to be here sitting and talking about this right now as an independent field commander than I would if I were under the same umbrella of secrecy agreements that my brigadier general and the command staff are, and they were giving me a check. So being an independent field commander is legally why I can sit here and not be breaking the law.

Smith: And what I was going to ask next is, does the general and the suits know, you know, obviously they know you're here, you're doing this. Oh yeah. Do they come to your house, like they come to my house and say, you know, "Smith, you talk about this, but very slow it down, you get over here"?

Cramer: Well, they don't come to my house. We do communicate on a regular basis, and I was actually asked to do this job about seven years ago, and my understanding was the command staff wanted to have someone to be a public spokesperson that they could have a certain amount of plausible deniability with. They didn't want to shock the world in such a way that it would really, you know, rattle the cages of everyone, but they wanted someone that they could present information and sort of explain the narrative of what's

been going on. And there was a short list, apparently, of officers that they whittled down and, you know, eventually that became me. And so they asked me if I wanted to do that. And after some reluctance, I agreed and turned out it was going to be better than doing what I was doing before. So yeah, I decided, all right, I'll do this. So yeah, they're very aware of what I'm doing. They're very happy for me to be here. My brigadier has said that he doesn't want people to think that they're telling me what to say. And so he says, "Look, what you say is up to you. You get to decide that. Just understand that there are certain things that may not serve the purpose to tell people and/or may endanger an active duty service member." And those are the only things I really have to concern myself with. So I do my very best to tell the truth as I understand it, the most clear that I can, and very rarely omit information. And so they don't really tell me what to say or what not to say. But we certainly have come up against certain subjects where I've had to say, "Do you want me to talk about that?" And they're like, "Yeah, fine," or "Maybe you should not give the whole story on that." Because I know it's hard for people to understand this.

Smith: Well, it's a safety reason.

Cramer: Well, some security is there for a reason, and mostly it's to protect active duty personnel. So you just have to be aware that when you're telling something that is under a secrecy umbrella, that you're doing it in such a way that's not going to put anybody in harm's way. Because that's where it becomes criminal on my part. If I put someone in harm's way, then that's when I get a bad check on my annual review. But other than that, I'm given full permission to say what I want, how I want, when I want, discuss what I want, pick topics as I want, and as my brigadier said, just be honest, tell the truth, be clear, don't embellish, you don't need to, you know, gild the lily at all, just tell it like you remember it, and whether people want to accept that or believe you or not, it doesn't matter to you, it doesn't matter to me, honestly. It's just, my job is to tell the truth to the best of my ability, so that's what I do.

Smith: How do you and the general communicate? Through what means?

Cramer: I actually have a micro walkie-talkie in the back of my skull. And we also, Special Section officers have an implant central in the brain that connects us to a psionic computer. So we get to experience a pseudo-hive mind. And so we are able to just communicate psionically.

Smith: Are the implants organic or are they a type of synthetic material?

Cramer: My understanding is they're mostly synthetic materials. I mean, again, it's not my specialty to know much about them, but my understanding is they're predominantly synthetic materials and/or materials that mimic natural biological materials so that your body doesn't reject them and get inflammation and stuff like that.

Smith: Have you ever seen, have you ever done an MRI or an X-ray where something showed up in your body that you were not aware of?

Cramer: Well, I did get an MRI once, but I didn't really get to look at the scans. So, nothing that I've ever seen show up weird there, and no X-rays that I'm aware of where strange things have shown up. But I do have a dog tag behind this ear and one behind that ear, subdermal. And I know I've got implants all over the place, but most of them I've never, excuse me, looked at on an X-ray or anything.

Smith: Yes, I've seen that. You showed me behind your ear there. That's pretty interesting. Yeah, a lot of the synthetic implants they put in, they make sure that it doesn't show up on an MRI or X-ray. So they're using organic and synthetic materials that, like you said, adjust to the body and the body is very accepting of it. And I've seen this in the past. We've actually pulled a lot of these implants out of people because they were malfunctioning.

Cramer: Right.

Smith: And does your new clone always have those already in there when you get in the body?

Cramer: Yeah, absolutely. Clone's already prepped for all of that stuff. Now actually, interesting that you mention it, now that you mention it, I do recall probably about five years ago, I went to go blow my nose and looked at the tissue and there was this very strange inky plastic black substance that came out, and I was like, what in the world is that? I'd never seen anything like that before. But it looked like a dissolved, I mean synthetic material that had dissolved in my sinus cavity and just ejected when I blew my nose.

Smith: I want to jump back real quick because one of the questions I personally had for you was how were you traveling to these off-planets? Were you using some sort of portal system? How did it work?

Cramer: You know, there's a combination of methods there. So sometimes you're using jump gates. I would say when the travel was a short distance, jump gates were often preferable, but usually any length of distance was onboard a ship that would then take a jump gate to another location. So usually, usually any distance through space was on a ship.

Smith: Can you explain to the audience a little bit more about jump gates?

Cramer: Well, anybody who understands what a wormhole is, basically a jump gate's a wormhole. So you have an entry point and an exit point that are connected by an interdimensional wormhole connector point. So let's see, if we had the technology right here, we could open an entry point right there, and then we could choose an exit point,

let's just say on the other end of the property, and you would be able to take one step through that end and you would immediately come out the other end, and then back the other way.

Smith: Is this a mobile unit, or are there certain places on planet Earth that you had to report to to go through these jump gates?

Cramer: Usually a jump gate room is like a stable location with equipment that's not super mobile or portable, but that technology is advancing all the time. So I would imagine, even though it wouldn't be my purview to say so factually, that they've probably got portable technology at this point that can, you can make a jump gate wormhole just about anywhere that goes to just about anywhere. My understanding is that the limitation of distance is virtually unlimited, which from my understanding means at this moment we have developed the ability to get across the galaxy, possibly to other neighboring galaxies, but there may be a range limit that we've achieved at this point. But from other ETs that we've worked with, it seems to be just that the perfection of that technology is what determines the range of such a thing. So I presume the better we get with it, the farther we'll be able to go.

Smith: Does that affect any time?

Cramer: Not really. I mean, it's essentially taking a distance that's very, very short and making it like that. So, you know, you experience a few instants, a few seconds of going from one place to another. In my understanding, there's no sort of temporal effect from that.

Smith: Do you go in your suit, your armor, or do you go naked? Like, what is the attire that you have?

Cramer: Whatever you're wearing at the moment. So when I was in my bedroom in the middle of the night, you know, when I was young in my PJs, getting taken out and going through a jump gate, and then would get, you know, dressed up in my gear. Or if we were already going, when I was in the MDF, for instance, sometimes we'd already be suited up and go through a jump gate and then sometimes use that as an emergency extraction to come back. So it depends on what the situation is, but whatever is required.

Smith: So you mentioned the suits earlier with the spiders. What were these suits? What do they look like?

Cramer: Well, we had two different sets of body armor. We had a light body armor and we had a heavy body armor. The heavy body armor is essentially an exosuit. So it's a powered hydraulic body armor, which, you know, makes your arms stronger and your legs, you can jump faster, and it's a very thick armor plating that can bounce off most projectiles and most hand-to-hand weapons. The light body armor looks like a kind of a sky-blue wetsuit,

but it's not soft. It's kind of got a hard plasticky sort of texture to it. So it's a little stiff when you first get into it, and you actually kind of got to break the suit in like a pair of shoes or something. So, but in the case of the spiders, we were wearing the light body armor. I would have much rather had the heavy body armor on for that.

Smith: Was anyone injured on that mission?

Cramer: No. No. The spiders couldn't bite through the armor, so I mean, we were fine. I would have preferred to have had the heavy body armor. I would have felt safer in it, but it wasn't necessary.

Smith: Have you ever been on an expedition to these off-world planets where someone was injured or attacked by another being or species? Sure. Yeah, plenty of times.

Cramer: Yeah, absolutely.

Smith: Give an example.

Cramer: Well, I mean, certainly when I was in the MDF, we would engage in ground combat with groups of indigenous reptoids and groups of indigenous insectoids where people would get injured all the time.

Smith: What did you, in your understanding of everything you've been through, like what was your experience and your participation at? What did you take home from all this?

Cramer: Wow. Universe is a big place, that just about anything you think might be possible could be, and that whatever you think you might be able to imagine is possible for life to evolve, also again, very likely to have happened somewhere in the universe. So, as I like to say, life will wherever it can, however it can, and the variation of evolution as well as tinkering. I mean, there are species that are tinkering with evolution all the time, so it's not always just natural evolution, but sometimes it's engineered evolution. But the ability to create many, many different types of life forms is extensive. And the places that we can go are extensive. The types of planets that can support life, gravitational variances, gaseous environment, liquid environment variances, it's absolutely astonishing to me to just try and absorb sometimes all of the possibilities that I've seen or experienced. It's, how do I want to say this? I feel like it's toothpaste that's never going back in the tube. There's a part of my mind and my awareness in the world that I've lived in that will never, ever, ever go back to being what I would say a terrestrial mindset of, "I live on a planet and that's all I know," when I understand that there are many, many worlds that contain life far and wide with many different social, political systems, monetary, economic systems. It's a vast universe out there, and I feel the most fortunate of any human being I could ever think of to have been allowed to participate in that because who else can say that you've been able to see or do those things? And to be honest, this is another place where I don't

care whether people believe me or not. I simply feel honored and privileged to have been able to participate and see and experience the things that I've been able to experience.

Smith: After you've been through what you've been through and seen so much and experienced so much, everything seems to be possible.

Cramer: Well, certainly. And I've certainly encountered extraterrestrial beings who have experienced a level of personal, mental, spiritual evolution, understanding where the mind, matter, and energy come together and the ability to manipulate matter and energy. I mean, we're at the preschool stage of learning how to manipulate matter and energy with our minds. And there are species who are heads and shoulders above us that are still way behind other species. And so not only is the universe an amazing place, it's more flexible and more fluid than also most people even could begin to understand.

Smith: Randy, thanks for being on the show. This is another episode of Cosmic Disclosure. I'm Emery Smith. Until next time.

S06E02 - Who Runs the SSP? - September 3, 2019

Smith: Today on Cosmic Disclosure, we are with Randy Cramer. Randy shares with us his experience in a secret space program. Randy, welcome. Thanks, glad to be here. Randy, there are many different clandestine programs out there, both military, corporate, and then you have, of course, the SSP program that you are involved with. What's the difference between all these entities and agencies?

Cramer: Well, over the decades that we've been doing this, you've had a number of programs that have developed out of much earlier programs, decades ago, from corporate programs, independent contractor reverse-engineering programs, the various military intelligence agency programs. Essentially, anyone that could acquire the information to develop the technology has done so, and who could somehow acquire the funding to do so has done so, because when you have the ability to say, "Hey, we have a stake in this game, we have technology that gets us a seat at the table," then that gives that organization or that group of military, intelligence, or corporate personnel the ability to participate in the larger program. And it's competitive in that sense. Everyone wants to develop the best propulsion system, everyone wants to develop the best directed energy weapon, everyone wants to develop the best genetic augmentation program so that they have some kind of edge over somebody else's program, mostly just to satisfy egos or monetary compensation, to be honest with you. So it's just a conglomeration of every stakeholder, everyone who has the ability to develop that technology, to put it into the larger pool. And also because we've been doing this for decades, but we haven't come to a point where we've made the best spaceship or the best weapon. So it's a constant development process. Engineers are constantly developing in the direction that they feel is the direction to go so that we can develop 20 or more different parallel programs so that maybe in another 50 years we'll see what's the best ship we can make, what's the best weapon we can make, what's the best augmentation that we can get. We kind of call it the grand clusterfudge, except we usually don't say "fudge," because it's just really this mishmash of so many different agencies and so many different programs that have developed over decades that in some cases loosely participate and in some cases are way more tight as far as allies or friends than other departments or other agencies. Some programs work very reluctantly together. You know, we all sort of reluctantly work with the Schwabenlanders because we have to, and they sort of work with us because they have to, but it's not really because either side likes it.

Smith: What are the origins of the covert military space program like? When did it actually begin?

Cramer: Well, there could be some debate or argument there depending on how far you want to go back and what technology has been sort of acquired that far back. But I would say our main starting point is really about World War II. If you want to say that our own space program is our own ships, our own personnel, our own equipment, I would say the

research and development process of that began in the '40s, but I would say by the mid-1950s we had our first sort of few vehicles that we could patrol around in, our own pilots. So that would be the fledgling stages of the covert military space program, would be the '40s and '50s.

Smith: Where are they getting their funding from?

Cramer: Oh, a combination of places. I would suggest that there's a certain amount of funding that comes from the banking industry, the global banking system. There are some private investors, when you talk about some of the very wealthiest families on the planet who are investing. But you also have military intelligence and rogue agencies who are pulling money out of the black budget, out of, let's say, black market heroin, cocaine, and maybe other drug manufacturing production. There's a lot of different places that it's coming from, not all of it legal, some of it more nefarious than others. I mean, there's a trillion or something missing a year from the general budget. That doesn't even include what we're talking about, the black budget. So they're funneling money off of that. They're pulling money out of the black budget. They're pulling money out of drug trafficking programs, plus private investment, plus the banking industry, plus what is now an intergalactic trade business where we're manufacturing things and selling them off-world. So we're conducting business off-world that is also generating large quantities of money, which then is often being reinvested back into the program. So my understanding is we're not talking about trillions of dollars a year, we're talking in the quadrillions.

Smith: What type of trading is going on up there in the stars with us that you're aware of? Is it mining? Is it people?

Cramer: It's a little bit of everything. My understanding, though, our top three intergalactic exports are military technology. Number two is beer. And number three is children's clothing, which I would suggest is not going for children, but maybe child-sized people.

Smith: Child-sized people, meaning extraterrestrials.

Cramer: Right, extraterrestrials who are between three and five feet tall.

Smith: Have you seen one of these? Yeah, absolutely. Let's talk about the structure. Who is actually running the planet right now and these agencies? Who's that one percenter?

Cramer: I would suggest, based on the way I understand it, that let's just say there's a metaphorical table, and that at that table, everyone who's got skin in the game gets a chair at that table. And at that table, there's a lot of discussion, a lot of maneuvering, deal-making, so that people can get what they want out of it. But no real one person at that table has the authority to dictate to everyone else, because everyone else has a monkey wrench that they could throw into the works if they wanted to. And in some ways, it's a big Mexican standoff where everyone says, "Well, if I don't get this, then this might happen."

You know, like, "Nice business you have here. It'd be a shame if something happened to it, it caught on fire," right? Or something like that. So it's a little competitive, but in the same way, it balances out that way. So think of it as a lot of people competing, but because no one person or agency can control the whole thing, at some point still everyone has to cooperate at the end of the day toward a common goal. So while there may be a lot of differences, arguments, disagreements, basic questions about planetary and solar system security, technological development, intergalactic trade, those things are all agreed upon, and they all find a way to cooperate so that all the people who are sitting at that table continue to develop the technology they want and make the trillions of dollars a year that they want.

Smith: So you're saying there is a lot of ego going on with these megalomaniacs, and at the same time, they have to work together because each one of them has dirt on each other.

Cramer: Yeah. My brigadier has said that the worst thing that they have to deal with in these meetings is what he calls the CEO mentality, which is, you know, "I'm gonna do it my way, I don't care what y'all think, and if I don't get mine, screw you guys." And so it's, yeah, it's a lot of egos to deal with. And my brigadier says it's like a lot of screaming babies at the table, and sometimes you just got to hand them a sucker and then, you know, they shut up.

Smith: Right. Can we break down, let's look at this table more definitively, and let's break it down to, you know, each person there. I'll say really agency or organization, corporation. How many do you actually think are part of that round table? And let's get into each one, or the ones that you know about that we can talk about.

Cramer: Wow. I mean, I would say the total participants in groups and agencies is easily in the hundreds. You know, we could be approaching a thousand or more different groups or agencies because we are talking about not just in the continental United States. We're talking about globally. We're talking about most of the G20 countries participate in these programs in one way or another. It's a lot of agencies and a lot of military organizations, a lot of rogue agencies, a lot of corporate agencies, a lot of private money, a lot of banking money from a lot of different countries. And that makes a lot of small groups that make up the larger whole.

Smith: At this round table, are there any nonhumans?

Cramer: The majority, which would be more than 90%, 95%, are terrestrial humans. There are a few non-terrestrial personnel that we have come to trust enough to include in that process. But again, probably easily 95% of the personnel are terrestrial-born human persons.

Smith: Are they human-like, or do you know where they're from?

Cramer: The species that we're working with that would be at that table at the moment, I would say, are predominantly the type that look very much like you and I. Walking down the street, you might not be able to tell the difference. And that comes to something very basic, which is we tend to trust other species who look more like us than we tend to trust species who don't look like us. So we're tending to develop stronger alliances and friendships with other humanoid species that are very similar to us. And we just tend to be a little less trusting of other species if we don't feel like we can understand where they're coming from or what their true motives might be. So yeah, mostly humans, tiny percentage maybe of extraterrestrial personnel who, again, look mostly like you and us.

Smith: Why are these nonhumans sitting at this round table?

Cramer: Well, everyone sitting at the table has a stake or an interest. And in some cases, I would say these extraterrestrials are there because they understand that their interest is to attempt to help us get through this process without making any terrible, horrible mistakes. Think of it as an upperclassman coming into a lower class to help out. You know, they're not necessarily there because they're trying to make a bunch of money or a bunch of profit or even control things, more so to just be a more experienced being, person, in that scenario that can help understand the process and help us understand the process to make it more smooth and hopefully where we make less fatal mistakes.

Smith: They're just there to kind of look over our shoulders and to probably, you know, see what's going on, make sure we're not making any really drastic mistakes. And I've had a little experience with this, you know, working in the projects with extraterrestrials that looked like us. And that's what they were doing. They were really just kind of monitoring us and helping educate us on things that we just were not aware of scientifically.

Cramer: I guess I'd like to make this point. Most of those species understand that if we engage in an unfettered military development, we could become a greater threat at large by becoming more and more militaristic as we go into space, as opposed to taking our military strength as we go into space and tempering it more with discipline and wisdom, because that's what the successful species do who don't become, you know, dictatorial, dominating aggressors. So I think those species understand that they're not just helping us, they are also trying to protect and defend the rest of the universe at large from what we could become if we're not guided in a more positive direction.

Smith: So, getting back to the table, we mentioned extraterrestrials there, we mentioned some corporations. Is there anything else you'd like to add?

Cramer: Well, I guess to try and be more specific, I mean, there are Naval Space Command personnel, obviously United States Marine Corps Special Section personnel, Air Force Space Command personnel, Army Space Command personnel, CIA Space Command personnel, NSA Space Command personnel. I mean, every agency that has its

own technology is essentially having some senior administrators or officers who are given the intelligence briefing so that they can make the decisions and then participate and sit at that table. So anyone who's a high-level administrator or officer in any of those organizations is very likely to be having a seat at that table. Again, not just in the US, but in all the other G20 countries that participate.

Smith: Where are these meetings held?

Cramer: Well, my brigadier actually participates in these meetings on a very regular basis, and he tells me that he spends a lot of his time going back and forth between New York, Washington, DC, Belgium, Hong Kong, London, Berlin, Tokyo, Beijing, and Moscow. So there are a lot of places that these are participating, and mostly centers of military intelligence, finance, and government around the world. Yeah, those are the places that I know he goes around to.

Smith: Are you aware of anyone at this table that is using technology far more advanced than we have right now for their own personal use?

Cramer: I would suggest that that happens a lot, that anytime you have someone who is in control of an agency that has access to that technology and access to that equipment, if it's within their possibility, why not have your own spaceship? Why not have your own crew off the books, off to the side, in case you have an emergency and you need to get the hell out of here? Yeah, that probably happens a lot, but I don't think it happens to a level where it becomes threatening. I think most of where that happens is self-interest protection, where people are thinking, "Well, if this all goes crazy and the world ends up in a major invasion or gonna blow up, I want to be able to get my family and my friends to safety, so why not have some of their own equipment, their own ship, and their own crew?"

Smith: Could you name by name a few of the corporations that are possibly part of this round table?

Cramer: Well, I mean, Northrop Grumman makes the TR-3B, so as an aerospace contractor, they're definitely at the table. Boeing makes a lot of the components for the spacecraft. They don't necessarily make a lot of the entire craft, but they make a lot of the components, a lot of the internal parts and cabinetry, seating, like internal parts that you would build the ship to. All the companies at some point have, especially the aerospace industry companies, are building something that they're contributing to the whole. I do know a guy who actually worked as a contractor in a B-2 factory where they were making components for the wings. But he also described, he said, "Look, sometimes we knew we were making panels that didn't go on a B-2. But they don't tell you that. They're just like, 'Hey, we need more of these panels.'" And he's like, "These don't go on a B-2. Why are we making these?" So in some cases, these programs are making spacecraft technology in parts under the umbrella of other aircraft or covert experimental aircraft programs or

military aircraft programs. So definitely the military aerospace contractors, they're in there for sure, as well as, you know, like General Electric and some of the tech companies, because who writes all the software for everything? Who's got all the code monkeys working for them? I mean, you got to go to the people who know how to do that job the best. And then you've got even the independent contracting companies like SpaceX. Someone asked me one time, why are these guys still using rocket technology? And I said, well, for their civilian space program, you better believe they're using rocket technology because that's the limitation that they're being given. But if you don't think that these contractors, independent contractors, are also developing military technology to sell to the military quietly, then you're not understanding the big picture. We may see the rockets that Elon Musk is building. We're not seeing the other stuff that he's building for the military as a private contractor.

Smith: Or we don't see what's going into that rocket, by the way, because he now, you know, has a lot going on of moving military to space, which he's kept a secret. And people are always asking me, well, how do the people loading this thing in the rocket, you know, not see what it is? You don't see it. It's an encapsule.

Cramer: Right. It's an encapsulated compartment. It's in a box or a tube. I mean, you don't see what's going in that thing. Yeah.

Smith: Would you also say, because I've experienced with McDonnell Douglas and Raytheon and North Grumman, these people and these corporations, I've noticed, share their technology with other countries. So even though they make the F-15 Eagle here, we also sell it to Israel. So is this happening also clandestinely with, like, the TR-3 and these other craft that we don't get to see?

Cramer: Yeah, absolutely. And then a lot of that has to do with classification and clearances. And I would also suggest that if we're selling F-15s to someone, we're not selling them the best of our equipment. We're selling them F-15s, but we've got better than F-15s. So we may be selling TR-3Bs that are designs that are decades old to some of these countries, while the ones we're building are much fresher, newer, and shinier looking. So even though we're sharing that technology with other countries, we're not sharing the latest, bestest, newest technology with them. We're sharing the older technology with them, which is still advanced, but it's not the newest we got.

Smith: Right. It's like the iPhone is already an iPhone 25, right? It's just sitting on the shelf. We don't want to give it to us all at once, right? And they do the same thing, right? That's what you're saying.

Cramer: They want to milk every one dollar they can from each component, for sure.

Smith: Are the corporate space agencies different than the military agents? Very.

Cramer: To be honest, I have to speak very honestly here. It's not an area that I'm super familiar with, but I do know a few people who have served in those departments. I don't know, the best way that I can describe it, as my understanding, is profit-oriented ethics, you know, kind of off to the side. So the corporate programs are kind of what you'd think they are. They're there to make a profit, and they don't necessarily care how they do it.

Smith: Do the corporate space agencies and military space agencies ever come into conflict with each other?

Cramer: Oh yeah, absolutely. In fact, I can recall an incident. So in my teens, before my deployment, I was being deployed with terrestrial special forces units as part of my training process. And there was an event when we were, let's just say, somewhere in South America, without me being too specific, and an extraterrestrial vehicle crashed in the middle of the jungle, and we were immediately told to head for the site and secure the site. So we got there first, secured the site, but then two other black-camo special forces units showed up, and were like, "Yeah, well, we were ordered to secure the site." And we're like, "Yeah, well, we've got the site." And they're like, "Okay," backed off, you know, a few hundred yards, and then opened fire, and we basically had a firefight over who got to get the spaceship.

Smith: Oh my.

Cramer: Yeah, that technology is invaluable. And so the forces on the ground were just told to start shooting at each other in order to see who could secure the piece of equipment. Does this happen regularly? Well, I can only remember personally the one incident, but I would suggest if it happened that time, it happens other times. I don't think it was an anomaly based on the way it went down.

Smith: I would think they'd be a little bit more civilized, but I do understand the competition factor that's out there as far as reverse-engineering the technology, and they will kill for it.

Cramer: Well, interestingly enough, I think everyone in the situation actually was very civilized when we all sort of were standing there talking to one another. Everyone was very polite, communicating politely to one another. And when everyone started to back off, the sergeant major that was with us was like, "Okay, take some cover and get ready." Like, he knew pretty much what was going to happen, but everyone was polite about it. But, you know, they had their orders to secure the site. We had our orders to secure the site, and that just became a conflict of interest at that point that, you know, forces on the ground do what they do, which is, you know, start shooting at each other.

Smith: Right, yeah, the audience needs to know, you know, being in the military, when you get an order, even though you might not agree with it, you know, you follow out the order to its completeness. Absolutely. Even if, you know, it happens to be another team that you

actually know. And so if this is happening somewhere on some planet, a shootout, or even on this planet, over a craft, I know that these agencies that are shooting each other, you know, they have a boss, and those people at the table, what's happening at that table at that point or after the fight?

Cramer: Yeah, good question. I imagine that's when there's finger-pointing and shouting and, you know, then people start deal-making and, "Yeah, sorry about that. Here's something to compensate you for that." I mean, you know, again, at some point they end up working out a deal that they all can live with.

Smith: Yes, I've seen them make exchanges for the loss of many people, and they don't blink an eye over it. It's just part of doing business, to be honest.

Cramer: Absolutely. It's all numbers on a spreadsheet to them, I think.

Smith: What force at the table actually dominates pretty much? Because I know there's like a percentage, I think it's like 10% actually control the 90% at the table because they have a little bit more firepower and a little bit more knowledge, I'll say.

Cramer: Right. Definitely the United States dominates. A good way to think of it is, I mean, I guess basically looking at the corporate model, think of this table as a board of directors where everyone is a shareholder, and not everyone has the same amount of shares. So one person or agency may have more shares than another person, but no one has enough shares to tell everyone what to do. So that's why there's still the sort of competitive, you know, agreeing, but the US definitely has more shares at the table.

Smith: How far do they actually go into the universe, these corporations, are you aware of?

Cramer: Well, certainly my understanding is we have taken some pretty lengthy distances throughout our own galaxy. And without, again, it being really my area, I am also to understand that we are exploring beyond our own galaxy. So we've been to other places. I would suggest, from what I know, that any individual agency is going to go as far as they seem to think that it is safe or risk-worthy for them to go. And as long as there's a profit motive or a profit margin that they can look at, they'll look at that risk-reward sort of equation and go as far as they think they can continue to make profits.

Smith: What is the covert military space program, Randy?

Cramer: Well, every military agency that has programs definitely cooperates together in a way because they understand that they have a common ideology in a way that, let's say, the corporate personnel don't. Corporate personnel are "do what you gotta do" for a profit motive. Military personnel are a little bit more to, "We will sacrifice what we have to sacrifice for the common good," within some boundary of morals, ethics, and standards.

Because without that, they're just corporatists. So the military tradition that goes back centuries has a lot to do with honor, integrity, following the rules, setting a better example. So these are things that continue to pervade military agencies around the world, and so military agencies find that common ground, and it's much easier for them to therefore come together under this umbrella of covert military space program activities.

Smith: Wow, I'm so glad there's a balance there. I think the military helps balance these corporations to an extent, like you said.

Cramer: No question. In fact, without them, we'd be in deep doo-doo, again, to use PG language.

Smith: What are your insights to their agenda?

Cramer: The covert military space program? Pretty simple and straightforward. Planetary, solar system defense and the survival and continuation of civilization on planet Earth is their number one priority. The probably number two priority for that is going to be exploration, colonies, and protecting trade, because trade is the lifeblood of our intergalactic, solar system, terrestrial economy, and the military definitely wants to protect that for sure. So basically they would like to keep order, keep the planet safe, keep us from destroying ourselves, and keep anybody else from invading or being able to put us in a position where we can't decide our own fate and destiny.

Smith: Is there an extraterrestrial invasion or a threat that you've heard of in the projects?

Cramer: Something that changes constantly over time. So if we were to talk about what the major extraterrestrial threats were 20 years ago, they're not the same that they are now. If we were to consider what the potentials for invasion and/or, let's say, hoax invasion, that's changed over time. The actual plan on paper for how a hoax invasion might look has changed over time. And I would suggest that at some point, there has to be a major shift in the way these two separate worlds exist. We have this sort of normal civilian world on planet Earth that most people that we walk down the street and meet every day, that's their reality. And then we have this advanced military extraterrestrial super-technology program that has this kind of other reality. Some people have referred to that as a breakaway civilization. I kind of just really call that a separation of the civilization that we have, which kind of understands now that they're more dependent they are on one another than they can be independent of one another. So the realization is that at some point, these two worlds have to come together. And it's more than likely that in order to engage that bringing it together, it's going to have to happen in a way which is undeniable, forced, to be honest with you, because there's some resistance that's not gonna like it, and some people are just gonna have to live with it, and all sort of encompassing. So I would say that whatever events we might be looking at in the future for us to transition into a pre-disclosure to a post-disclosure environment probably will involve some sort of invasion scenario. There are things I could say more about that that I probably shouldn't

say more about, but I would suggest that big change is on its way. I mean, just looking at the history of how we've come closer and closer and closer to a disclosure moment, anyone who's looking at what's happening around us would have to say that we're getting closer and closer, and I would suggest that as we get closer and closer to something that's an inevitable moment, whatever and wherever that is, that we're just continuing to close that gap. And I think that gap is pretty small right now, and we don't have far between now and that point.

Smith: Is this why the United States Space Force was maybe put in place?

Cramer: Well, Space Force is certainly a frontal organization. It's not necessarily something brand new that's never been there before. But it certainly gives us an open door to get a foot through. And without going into the complexities of how that's ironing itself out, because how it was proposed isn't necessarily how it's working out, so let me put it this way. Space Force was proposed, and there is a process between Air Force Space Command, US Space Command, which is a command agency, which covers all of the space program agencies, which I have said to people before, you don't have a US Space Command unless you have deployable forces. So to have an organization like US Space Command, which tells the other programs and commands what to do, means that there's probably something going on there. So Space Force was proposed, but at the moment there seems to be some attempt to declaw it, make the director not have the power that it was proposed for the director to have. And there's some talk about having the director of Air Force Space Command move in and take over Space Force. And so there's some contention in that process right now. Who knows how it's actually going to work out. But I would suggest that the main purpose of that was, again, to just get the ball a little farther down the field, maybe give us a crack open in the door so that we can say, "Oh, look what Space Force developed, and look at this new aircraft that we just made," even if it's something that we made 30 years ago.

Smith: Right. That's the other thing I wanted to let the audience know, too. Maybe you can verify this for me, is that the Space Force has already been there forever.

Cramer: For decades, yeah.

Smith: And now I think it is something where they're trying to let people break them in slowly, the civilian world, to say, "Okay, we are going amongst the stars. We are bringing our military up there." And that was my next question, and you kind of went a little bit around that, is, yeah, where's it gonna fall under? Is it gonna be, you know, the Air Force or the Army or another corporate entity, which it can't be because it's tearing out, right?

Cramer: And that's all being ironed out. The last report that I read on that that was published in the media was outlining sort of the struggle and what's happening there. And I would just say that it's being ironed out, and we don't know what the end result of that is gonna be yet. But, oh yeah, we've had a Space Force for decades.

Smith: Do you think that this force was put there also to protect us from malevolent ETs?

Cramer: Well, certainly the goal is to protect us from anything that can harm us. And I would say that as we have developed that technology and have grown stronger, it gives us the ability to tell certain species, "You can leave now. And if you don't want to leave voluntarily, we'll escort you out. And if you don't want to be escorted out, then we'll evaporate you and blow you off the surface of whatever moon you may be sitting on at the moment." So as we get stronger, we have the ability to be self-determined and decide who and what we want to be in our domain. And that gives us the ability to sort of tell which forces we want to have shuffle along. Because certain extraterrestrial species who've been manipulating in the process only have the ability to do so to the point that they have the strength or technology to do so. The minute that we have the strength or technology to tell them no is the moment that that negotiation can completely change.

Smith: Well, they are coming here and visiting and shutting down our nuke sites, so it looks like they're looking out for us in a way.

Cramer: Some certainly are. I think a really good point to understand the extraterrestrial community is there's no such thing as a good alien or a bad alien, no such thing. There are good individuals, there are bad individuals, if you want to be binary about it. We could also say there are those who are more interested in self-interest, those who are more interested in helping everybody. So even from species to species, we don't necessarily have everyone's our friend, everyone's our enemy. It's very muddled, to be honest with you. So I think just as the process continues to develop, our goal is to push everyone out of the yard that we think is a problem and hopefully keep people in the backyard barbecue who aren't gonna burn the house down, to use some metaphor that just came out of my head.

Smith: We have all these spacecraft. We have special satellites. We have special types of missiles and rockets in space. Why aren't these average astronomers out there picking this up? Why can't we see this?

Cramer: Two answers to that. One, they are when they're looking. Most of the time, people just don't look up. But it turns out when people do look up, they see things. But the reason they don't see everything is we have developed pretty sophisticated cloaking technology at this point. So most of the military and corporate craft are cloaked, and so you're just not going to see them. They're going to be invisible in the sky. You can see them with infrared. I do know some people that are using infrared cameras, hooking up infrared cameras to their telescopes. They're seeing a lot more with infrared than you're seeing with the naked eye because it's a lot harder to hide that heat signature than it is to hide that visible light spectrum.

Smith: Yeah, I noticed we use a lot of thermal and infrared goggles and telescopes when we go out on our expeditions looking at the sky. And there could be a craft right there, 100 feet off the ground, you would not see it. With these special, you know, light spectrums that give us more to see, it's like right there. So I think it's a good idea for the audience to get out there and start looking up.

Cramer: Yeah, just about everything gives off heat, so even if it's not visible with invisible light, you're very likely to still be able to detect the infrared signature because there's going to be some heat differential between the object and the surrounding temperature.

Smith: And one of the things with electrogravitic technology is that it really doesn't give off too much of any type of, you know, heat signature or anything like that. However, I have seen antigravitic craft that were actually colder than the surrounding area.

Cramer: Hmm, that's interesting. I could see how that could happen, sure. I mean, certainly these vehicles are using different types of generators, engines. Not all of them are generating large amounts of heat, but most of them have an internal cabin temperature. But then again, some life forms may prefer the cabin temperature lower than maybe we do. We like 70 degrees, maybe some other species like it way cooler.

Smith: Randy, thanks for coming on the show. I'm Emery Smith, and this is Cosmic Disclosure. Until next time.

S06E03 - Welcome to Mars! - September 10, 2019

Smith: Today on Cosmic Disclosure, we are with Randy Cramer, who claims to have been part of military interplanetary missions. Welcome, Randy.

Cramer: Thank you, Emery.

Smith: Does the covert military space program have bases on other planets?

Cramer: Oh, absolutely. Yeah. I mean, I certainly couldn't name all of them because there are dozens or probably even hundreds at this point. But oh yeah, for sure.

Smith: What comes to mind in our solar system?

Cramer: I would say that any planetary body that we could put a base on, or any satellite of a planet that would be a strategically good place to have one, is a place where we have one. Any place that we could or would need one, we have one at this point in the solar system.

Smith: How are these constructed? Are they on the surface? Are they inside underground?

Cramer: Most of the time, most of the construction is underground for safety and defensive purposes. And depending on the facility will depend on how much juts out of the rock or out of the ground. But I would say that the largest percentage of these facilities are subterranean, usually.

Smith: Can you describe some of your missions, these covert missions that you were on, on these planets? I know you went through a lot of them.

Cramer: Yeah, there was actually a conflict in the Cassiopeian system where a friendly species was encroached upon by an aggressor species who had purchased some military technology from someone else. And because we already had a trade relationship with them, they essentially picked up the phone and called us and asked for help. And we sent some troops and were deployed there.

Smith: And what other kind of missions did you guys do? Like, what was the agenda, you think?

Cramer: Most of the time when I was engaged in off-world missions, it was high-value targets, so it was either extract someone that you want to keep alive or kill someone that you want dead.

Smith: Have you killed any extraterrestrials in your lifetime?

Cramer: Oh God, countless. I mean, I honestly couldn't tell you the number. So many.

Smith: What was it like being at war in combat against extraterrestrials?

Cramer: Well, interestingly enough, any time that I've ever had to take the life of another human being, there's some emotional wrestling, whether it's remorse, guilt, or I wish I wouldn't have had to do that. But I have to be honest, when you're in a military conflict with another species, I've never had a problem with it, never had issues with remorse. In some cases, it's—I mean, I hate to say it this way, but sometimes it's the same as killing a monster. Like, you wouldn't debate or feel bad about killing a monster. So something that's completely not like you in a military theater situation where everyone's trying to kill each other, it's pretty easy, to be honest with you.

Smith: Just a target.

Cramer: Just a target. Just a moving, breathing target at that point. Yeah.

Smith: You said the word monster, so now I'm thinking, what did some of these look like?

Cramer: Well, you know, I would say that occasionally we're dealing with intelligent species, and sometimes you're dealing with less intelligent species, which could be described as animal or even monster-type life forms. If they're big enough, I mean, if it's big enough, we just call it a monster. You could be talking about large insects, large reptiles, large amphibioids, as well as species who are similar to us or incredibly different. I mean, we could mean different limbs, cephalopods. It's a pretty wide range.

Smith: Did you ever encounter during combat an extraterrestrial species that could get in your mind, or that was talking to the troops or getting in there to maybe make them turn on each other or to mind-control you?

Cramer: Well, certainly when we engaged with the indigenous reptoids on Mars, they were actually a very psionic species. And so their ability to get inside our heads, sometimes make us see things that weren't there, that was probably the number one thing that they would do. A number of times we would encounter this fog that you couldn't see through that was like pea soup. But we'd have the intelligence officers who were looking at other cameras telling them, there's nothing there. There's nothing there. But we're like, well, I can't see six inches in front of my face, so it's here as far as I can tell. But it was all psionic illusion, so them just putting the images in our minds so it seemed as real as it would be as if it were real.

Smith: Let's describe psionics to the audience here, because I know a lot of people don't know what that is.

Cramer: Simple definition of psionics is your mind powers. So any ability to focus mental energy to alter matter-energy is a psionic ability.

Smith: And did they equip you with psionic devices to protect you from some of these instances?

Cramer: Not when I was deployed in the MDF when I was on Mars. We basically were pretty vulnerable whenever the indigenous reptoids wanted to use their psionic abilities. As it turns out, they didn't use them as often as they could have. They really were pulling punches with us. To be honest with you, if they would have flexed the full power of their muscle, the conflict would have been over very quickly. So they were, you know, kid gloves with us for sure.

Smith: What are your gifts that you have with psionics? Because I know you teach it.

Cramer: I do. I do teach a psionics class. So I was genetically engineered to have a higher propensity for psionic ability, was given a rudimentary training in the military, and then—long story and a minor spoiler alert for my book that's coming out—when we were captured by the indigenous reptoids on Mars, one of the things that they did was actually put us through their psionic training program. I would say that that was a point where my combat abilities were rather enhanced by the psionic abilities that we were taught and able to perform.

Smith: Were you foretelling what the next punch would be? What kind of—explain.

Cramer: Certainly the precognitive ability to sense an attack seconds or an instant before it comes. Yeah, that's pretty natural.

Smith: Definitely lifesaving in our jobs.

Cramer: Oh yeah. I mean, if you know how to—if you can sense where a projectile is coming and simply not be on the line where the projectile is, then yeah, you just dodged a bullet, literally. There are some other things that we could do in combat. It sounds like I'm bragging if I go into a lot of detail about that, but they were combat-proficient and could enhance and/or take life for sure.

Smith: What is an indigenous reptoid?

Cramer: Well, if we're talking about the indigenous reptoids on Mars, they are an evolved reptilian species that is derived from essentially like a rock lizard. So they tend to have skin tones, scale tones that are in sandy colors, but they also have some pretty bright patterns that can appear on their backs and their arms. So you can see patterns that can be, you know, in yellow, black, red, some very bright contrasting colors. So they're evolved

from basically a rock lizard. Short snout, medium to tall heights—they can be anywhere, I'd say, from about five foot five to almost seven feet tall. They do have a tail that is usable in combat. I've been swiped more than once by a tail, and they hurt. It's a big strong muscle. It's a big muscle. It can sweep out your legs. I've been knocked unconscious, got clubbed in the head with one one time. So yeah, they're fierce. They have claws when they want to use them. Again, they're very intelligent. They prefer hand-to-hand combat. And one of the things that they use with their own psionic abilities is essentially to make our projectiles curve around them. So sometimes at a distance, not much effectiveness would occur, and we would have to get close to the distance and engage in really what is almost a primitive 1400s- to 1800s-style ground combat where you're either getting close with a bayonet or rushing across a field and just brutalizing each other up close.

Smith: Did you see them have any weapons or equipment of sorts?

Cramer: Not in the field. When they were on the field, they tended to keep it very, very simple. When we spent time with them, they definitely had a technological ability to make tools, items that were very sophisticated, but they didn't use much technology in their day-to-day life. They really chose to live in a very simple, hands-on, low-technology reality, but their ability—and I'm pretty sure the technology that they had out of sight—was very advanced. Before the destruction of the surface of the planet many, many thousands of years ago, they were obviously very, very advanced. And after the destruction of the surface, most of those who were left underground took on a very different attitude about what technology was for. And so some of them purposefully reduced the impact and use of technology in their day-to-day life because they saw in the past that it only led to greater and greater military conflict and eventually the destruction of the surface and billions of members of their species.

Smith: So they're obviously a master of telekinesis because they can move projectiles. Oh yeah. That means they can probably move you.

Cramer: Oh yeah. I observed what I would say was a small division of indigenous reptoids bring down a draconian dropship at speed into the ground so that when it slammed into the ground it broke into millions of pieces. And they did that with a psionic telekinetic grab and pulled it right down to the ground as a group.

Smith: That's what I was going to ask. Was it a group effort?

Cramer: Yeah. All their hands went up at the same time, went down at the same time. And as they made this motion, the ship just slammed into the ground. And I need to emphasize, at speed. They didn't just bring it down to the ground. They threw it into the ground at speed so that when it hit, it just broke apart into millions of pieces.

Smith: Were there people in there?

Cramer: Oh yeah, absolutely. The dropship had already sent out a small battalion of draconians that were decimated by this reptoid battalion. And then as the ship tried to leave, they just grabbed onto it and slammed it right back into the ground.

Smith: What is a draconian?

Cramer: Oh, draconian is another reptoid species, but they tend to look more like a crocodile or an alligator. They've got a long snout, dark green skin. Some of the higher echelons can have wings. Some of them can be very tall. As a species, they tend to be the a-holes of the galaxy. Very aggressive. Their main tactic and strategy is fear. And so they love to make people feel like they're super strong, super terrifying. Oh, they're so powerful, we can't possibly beat them—but they bleed like everything else. And so once we started to understand that their main tactic was to make us feel intimidated, we became less intimidated. So they're not so much of an issue. I mean, they're militarily challenging, but we have certainly met them in the field of battle and won, so.

Smith: These indigenous reptoids, what was the language like?

Cramer: Well, I think the most important distinction is they have a different tongue and a different palate. So the sounds that we make, we may not think about it, are very unique to our tongue and our palate. There are sounds that are biologically distinctive to what the physiology of our mouth and our tongue and our lips can do. So in the same way, the sounds that they make for their language really are dependent on that biological relationship again between, you know, mouth, teeth, tongue, palate, and so forth. I would say a lot of their language involves sort of guttural sounds, some kind of hissing sounds, as well as clicks. It's important to note that if I were to say anything in their language, even though you wouldn't hear it, I would be saying it with a Terran accent because I can't actually make the exact sounds because I don't have the same tongue and the same palate. But their name for the planet is not Mars. We call it Mars. They call it Goluga.

Smith: Wow. Very deep.

Cramer: Yeah, and again, to be honest, I'm saying that very badly. So if an indigenous reptoid were here saying that, if he heard me say that, he'd look at me sideways and go—you know, because they hate it when we mispronounce their words.

Smith: Did you talk and communicate a lot with them using vocal?

Cramer: They mostly spoke in English, to be honest with you, again with an accent because of the tongue and the palate, and their English was actually pretty good. And I learned a few words, but we were not encouraged to speak their language because they're very picky about pronunciation. And if you can't pronounce the word right, they'd rather you didn't say it. It's offensive to their ears, and they get very rubbed the wrong way when you say words wrong.

Smith: Does sound affect them? I'm not sure what you mean by that. Are they sensitive to frequency and sound?

Cramer: They have really good hearing. I mean, I would say they kind of have dog hearing. They can hear in upper registers and lower registers that we don't hear, for sure. So if our audible hearing spectrum is this, their audible hearing spectrum is probably that.

Smith: What do they eat?

Cramer: The indigenous reptoids actually eat a lot of salamander tail. There's these giant salamanders, and they cut the tails off and then prepare the tails in a number of different dishes that include fungi, lichens, grasses. I've described their food as tasting mostly like mud. But it's an acquired taste as well, and it's very nourishing food, but it's not exactly what we as mammals would consider tasty.

Smith: All right. Do they eat humans?

Cramer: The indigenous reptoids on Mars do not. They do not eat human beings. I have heard stories that draconians will eat anything or anyone, just about whatever food is available.

Smith: Have you been on a draconian ship?

Cramer: I've been inside one. I wouldn't say that I've been on one. There was one that had been on the ground. The forces that had come out of it were decimated. The ship was disabled, and then we stormed the ship and killed everything and then left.

Smith: Could you tell the audience, when you walked in there, what did you smell?

Cramer: Rotting flesh.

Smith: Let's talk about that. Death.

Cramer: I mean, it was, yeah. It was not a pretty smell at all, for sure.

Smith: Yeah, I've noticed a lot of these crash sites, that they have rotting, you know, many different kinds of species and meat, you know, rotting in these big bays. Yeah. Did you see anything like that?

Cramer: Yeah, and apparently, as I've been told, that's how they like their food. They like their food warm, rotten, warm, and, you know, I mean, that's the way they like to eat food.

Smith: Another thing is, when you went into this, did you have a suit on? I mean, of course you have your suit, but did you have a full helmet on and everything? Absolutely. Because one of the questions people are going to ask, well, how'd you smell? And there are ways to do it with the suits, with hearing and smelling. Maybe you can explain it to them.

Cramer: Well, the suits themselves are not a space suit. It's an environment suit. So it's not exactly completely, totally, and absolutely airtight. So there are residual smells and things that can get into the suit. So a pungent odor, if you're within the space of a pungent odor for more than a few minutes, you're likely to be able to start smelling it.

Smith: Some people speak of mining expeditions to these places and also going there and controlling ET civilizations. Have you heard of this?

Cramer: Well, certainly, we're involved in the mining business. So certainly, there are already companies that are doing asteroid mining anyway. I know that there's mining on Mars. I can't say everywhere there's a mining operation, but I would suggest wherever there's a mining operation that's profitable, the mining companies are going there.

Smith: Were military forces deployed in these areas to protect miners at any time? Absolutely. And why is that?

Cramer: Well, depending on where you are, you just might be somewhere where there's, again, hostile animals or a hostile species, someone that doesn't necessarily want you there. There's also just random things that can show up. And if you don't have someone there to be prepared, it can cost miners their lives because miners aren't fighters.

Smith: When you are deployed to a planet, what's our confrontation? Do they accept you? What happens?

Cramer: I think I'll make a historical reference comparison there. When European sailing ships started to explore the world and they started to come across different indigenous persons on this planet, sometimes they were welcomed, sometimes they were turned into food and cooked in a pot. Depending on the aggressiveness or the size of the force might depend on whether they would be engaging with them militarily or would get in a conflict or whether they'd want to invite them in and feed them. It really is the same kind of variation. It really depends on where you go, what the species is, what level of technology and civilization they have, how pervasive that is over the entire planet, and their own attitudes about visitors. Some species are a little more open to visitors than others, and some are incredibly hostile to anything that's not from there. So it's as wide a variance of responses as you could possibly think that there are.

Smith: So what happened when you landed on Mars the first time?

Cramer: That war was already in progress. It wasn't like I got there and then, oh, we're having a war. It was already going full speed. So when I got there, we were briefed, trained, and almost immediately into combat operations.

Smith: Do you know how long that war was going on, and what other races besides humans were there?

Cramer: Well, the location where we were at, we were close territorially to the indigenous reptoids and indigenous insectoids. I have, however, been told by people who have been farther south that there is an indigenous humanoid species, as well as one or two other smaller sort of pygmy species that aren't from there originally, but have moved there some thousands of years ago, so it's, you know, their home as much as anybody else's is now. So there's at least four or five indigenous—what we call indigenous—species on Mars, but my encounter was only with the indigenous reptoids and the indigenous insectoids.

Smith: Did you have to wear spacesuits on Mars, or could you breathe the atmosphere?

Cramer: Well, the air was thin and breathable, but not breathable enough that you could, like, do cardio and fight. So we had to wear an environment suit. So the environment suit mitigated the temperature and oxygen levels, but it wasn't the same as an airtight space suit.

Smith: What was the planet like, Randy? Could you describe the environment?

Cramer: Sure. I mean, there was a—I would say we used to say there was sort of a summer and a winter. So winter, it would get colder and it would snow. Summer, you'd see some ice melt and some tributaries and streams and so forth would start to flow and it would get a little warmer. We were in a fairly far northerly location that I often describe as about the same as Alaska. So it was—in the winter, it was cold. And even in the summer, it was not super hot. But, you know, it was, like I said, you could pop your helmet open and breathe the air, as long as you didn't have to run somewhere or fight something, because that would be like trying to run or fight at 18,000 feet or whatever. But, you know, like I said, it was breathable. What I found interesting about this, like the smell, is all that iron oxide, which is just everywhere, gives you this pervasive smell of rust. And so I would often take this whiff of the air and be reminded of, like, being inside an old abandoned factory or something where you have all this rusty sort of metal smell that's kind of stuck into the ground and into the walls and so forth. Again, where we were farther north, the plant life was fairly small. So small shrubs, small trees, some grasses, little lizards, little ground-burrowing birds. Interestingly enough, I would say that the animal and plant life was incredibly similar to what we have here on Earth as what we experienced there on Mars. I mean, things that weren't, like, outlandishly different, like maybe seen on one or two other places, but it was actually really similar. Just like a high desert environment—anyone who's ever been to Colorado or Utah might know what that's like.

Smith: What was the weather like on Mars?

Cramer: Mostly dry, mostly clear. But again, it would occasionally rain and occasionally snow. You would occasionally get a pretty strong windstorm too. And there are some tornadoes. But we didn't get too much of that weather. It was mostly, I would say, dry, cold, and occasionally slightly wet or snowy.

Smith: What was the color of the ground like? We always see on National Geographic it's red, you know.

Cramer: It's actually a broad range from a deep crimson to a brownish yellow to a bright yellow to a whitish gray. But when you're looking at it from the sky, again, that sort of pervasive iron oxide gives it that red tint. But if you really look, you can see that you're really looking at a number of shades of sort of red, yellow, orange, and even some brighter colors that, again, are sort of whitish.

Smith: When you looked up at the sun and the atmosphere, what was it? Blue sky?

Cramer: It's absolutely a blue sky. Surprisingly enough, even though you're a good distance away, the sun looks a little smaller than it does from here, but the light is surprisingly bright. I presumed that it would be dimmer because you're that much farther away, but it's not. It's actually still—I mean, a bright day on Mars is still like a pretty bright day.

Smith: How long are the days on Mars?

Cramer: It's almost the same as an Earth day. It's about 24 hours. I think it's 23 and some odd minutes or something like that. But it's pretty close.

Smith: And where did you sleep and stay during these missions?

Cramer: The base was inside a mountain, and our barracks were in a section of the base that we called the horseshoe because it's shaped like a horseshoe. And the squad barracks were on the outside of the horseshoe. And so, yeah, each squad had its own barracks, which was bunks, lockers, shower, lavatory, yeah.

Smith: Do we have manufacturing facilities there now?

Cramer: Absolutely. I have spoken to people who have worked in those manufacturing facilities, as well as a guy who is a pig farmer.

Smith: Did you ever have any ET cooperation on these missions?

Cramer: Yeah. I mean, not so much when I was in the MDF, but there were times when we were deployed elsewhere that, yeah, occasionally you'd get a friendly extraterrestrial. Sometimes we were being sent to help other extraterrestrials, in which case we would really be the species helping them, to be honest with you, more than anything else. You could certainly say in that situation that they were helping us as well. I mean, in the same way that soldiers who go to Iraq or Afghanistan need the help of the locals to know the lay of the land and what's going on and who's who, in that same way, they helped us understand where we were and what the situation was, but we were the heavy firepower for sure.

Smith: Now, of course you've been on many missions to Mars. Do any of them stand out that you'd like to share with the audience?

Cramer: Yes and no. Some that I might and I'd like to share, but certainly some that I remember.

Smith: Was it because it was too horrific? Some of them are just not fun to remember.

Cramer: Let me put it this way. In some cases, the more I want to remember or talk about it, the more days I'm going to have nightmares and sleepless nights for the next few days. So that tends to put me in a position of not necessarily wanting to talk too much about it. You know, most of what we did was engage out on the open plateaus of Mars in really what is, again, the sort of very classical 15th-century- to 19th-century kind of style combat. You'd think that we'd be using a lot of air power, that we'd be using a lot of directed energy weapons, but it just turns out that we weren't. And one of the reasons, it turns out, is because, again, the indigenous reptoids and their psionic abilities prevented some of these things from operating. What I've learned also since then is because that wasn't the equipment that we were trying to test. Most of the reason that we were there was to test equipment, and they wanted to test the body armor. They wanted to test the rail guns. They wanted to test the stuff that was, you know, about sort of nitty-gritty, you know, bone-crushing combat that was, you know, face-to-face on the ground, which is mostly what we did. So a lot of that I would say were just skirmishes and firefights, but occasionally we would get sent to raid a cave, a base, a hive, depending on who you're talking about. That could get pretty sticky because you're in dark confined spaces sometimes, and sometimes you surprise them, sometimes you get surprised. That was probably some of the most, to be honest, nerve-wracking sort of experiences. I would rather fight something out on a plateau where I can see in 360 degrees around me instead of being in a cave somewhere where I don't necessarily know what's ahead or around a corner or in a chamber up ahead. But the main purpose of going on a raid was just to do it basically like a quick hit. So you want to get in, try and find their food supply or their water source or where their eggs are and hit, smash, crush, and then leave.

Smith: You said eggs. Yeah. But what's inside the eggs?

Cramer: More reptiles, more reptoids.

Smith: And how long do they take to incubate?

Cramer: Fascinatingly enough, I would have expected it to be a pretty good amount of time, but it actually only took about two to four weeks to hatch an egg. An egg would actually grow to about four feet tall. And when that egg hatches open, a pretty much full-size, fully grown reptoid emerges.

Smith: Does that reptoid need to be trained? Does it need to be downloaded with anything? Or is it ready to go?

Cramer: Again, fascinatingly enough, which was a surprise to me when I learned this, again, their psionic abilities are very developed. So when a reptoid dies or its body is terminated on the battlefield, they can direct their consciousness back to a hatchling cave and find an empty egg and house themselves in that egg and then grow up and then reemerge with full memory of everything that they knew before they died.

Smith: So they're fearless.

Cramer: Absolutely fearless.

Smith: They have nothing to worry about.

Cramer: No, no, they are—as far as death is concerned—yes, they are a fierce, fearless species for sure. I have the most respect for them as an opponent that I could have for any opponent.

Smith: What was our agenda? You know, you being there, our side against these reptoids, what did we want?

Cramer: Well, my understanding is the excuse or the rationale was territorialism, to essentially—this was our territory, that's your territory, that's your territory, and we're arguing over borders—which my understanding now is that wasn't really the reason. Again, it was mostly to test military equipment, at least again when we're talking about time in the MDF. If you're talking about another off-world mission somewhere else, again, it depends. It depends on what species is either the friendly species in that situation and which species is the hostile species. How developed is the world that you're going to? Is it a home world or is it a colony world? Or is it a mining station? Or is it just a rock that is a territorial conquest of another species? Who lives there? What biological life is there? Are they tribal? Do they live in cities? How advanced are they? Those are all what I would just call tactical variables. And so depending on the tactical variables depends on how the tactical officers plan the mission. And then we're just essentially getting the basics of what we need to know to deploy, what our mission parameters are. And again, most of it is

high-value targets. So it was either entering into a hot situation to grab someone that we wanted to get out or entering into a situation where we needed to eliminate someone very specific.

Smith: In the 20-and-back program, if you die there, what happens to you?

Cramer: Well, if I were to die under those circumstances, I mean—let me answer that another way. I've certainly experienced enough damage to my body in which I would say temporary death occurred, meaning I left my body and entered into a state of consciousness that people would call a near-death experience, but because of their ability to, you know, put the body back together and hold on to that silver cord, so long as your silver cord doesn't disconnect, they can yank you back in. But when that silver cord, you know, disconnects, then, you know, you're a balloon with a cut string and you're gone. But I have heard stories of soldiers who died in the field and, not unlike the indigenous reptoids, floated around until they found a clone of themselves and then rehabilitated the clone. So that's not something we're trained to do, but it has happened.

Smith: When you arrive on these missions, you know, what's the sophistication of these ETs you're going at?

Cramer: It varies. I mean, I've engaged in missions where the species there appeared to be rather primitive and been places where they appeared to have a comparable or possibly slightly more elevated level of technological or social civilized development than we have. Never been to a world that was so much more advanced than us that they would have swatted us away. But most of the time, and the missions that I was on anyway, were not what I would call invasion missions. We were usually going into areas that were already hot with some form of a conflict that was usually about getting into somebody else's fight, as it were. So usually it was helping an ally or someone that we had a financial interest with of some kind. So most—I think, again, the tactical officers make these decisions, and they're most often not gonna want to bite off more than they can chew or we can chew. So we were pretty much sent to places that were within our scope and our technological and military advancement.

Smith: Usually dominate, to be honest with you. You see just one race fight itself, like we do. Yeah.

Cramer: Oh, certainly. No, no. Yeah, we've come right into the middle of a couple of civil wars before and in some cases picked sides and helped one side, you know, dominate another side. That's happened.

Smith: And what was your position during that mission?

Cramer: Most of the time in those missions, I was put together with small special forces teams with way more advanced body armor than what we had in the MDF. And again,

more than 90% of what we did was high-value targets, either someone to rescue or someone to kill. There were occasional missions where we were sent to locations to retrieve artifacts or material. That did happen occasionally.

Smith: What kind of artifacts?

Cramer: You know, we would get told what that artifact was, get whatever either visual image, scanning images that we had, and then, you know, go get it. But to be honest, a lot of the times these things looked like rocks, carved stones, you know, stone eggs with spirals around them or, you know, cut edges into them that if you apparently knew how, you could crack the thing open and open it up, and there'd be something inside. But most of the time, they appeared incredibly innocuous, mundane, and of no importance whatsoever. But obviously that was not the case, or we wouldn't have been spending time, manpower, and risking our lives to get them. So something very interesting was going on there. But I found it very interesting that most of the time it just looked like a rock or something, or a carved piece of stone or a statue or something like that.

Smith: Randy, why did they pick you for these missions? And what was your position in these missions?

Cramer: Well, by that point in my career, I had, again, clawed my way up to officer rank. So I had achieved master sergeant level as an enlisted person. So I was one of the most experienced infantry and special forces soldiers that they had. And then I was also pilot-trained and an officer. So that often put me in a unique position to be able to perform highly complicated special forces tactical arrangements, tactical maneuvers, as well as anything that might involve the need to fly in or out very quickly or commandeer or be able to use somebody else's ship or something like that. Any situation that required a group of people that had those skills would typically be assigned to the team that I was assigned to. So again, it's just that was our specialty. Again, my personal specialty: advanced infantry, special forces training, flight training, piloting, and sometimes the additional use of psionic abilities. So it's a gray area there.

Smith: What types of aircraft did you fly?

Cramer: I'm trained to fly everything. So I can fly helicopters, fixed-wing aircraft, spacecraft, alien spacecraft. I can fly just about anything that we know how to fly.

Smith: What did some of these alien spacecraft look like?

Cramer: Some of them are, you know, like the ships that—you know, saucer craft and stuff that we've seen in pictures and videos. Some of them are way weirder than that. I mean, I don't know how to describe it. So you end up with some very strange shapes. Sort of one of my favorites is a teardrop shape. So, you know, it's kind of got a rounded front and a teardrop tail to it. Those are kind of interesting. I've seen alien craft that are nothing

more than like a giant silver ball. You know, there's cylinders, bat wings, saucer craft, other interesting geometric shapes. Seen like a flying pyramid before. That was one of the strangest things that I'd ever seen. I mean, it was basically like a giant pyramid-shaped spaceship.

Smith: What were some of the propulsion units on these things?

Cramer: Most of the time, the propulsion is a combination of electrogravitic and magnetogravitic propulsion. So the electrogravitic propulsion—well, the electrogravitic system basically sends a high-frequency electricity charge through the fuselage that makes it weigh less. So it has less—literally changes the mass of the object. The magnetogravitic propulsion system is really the anti-gravity drive, the push. Usually some combination of those drives. There are, though, some who use ionic thrusters, warp drive, in some cases even a combination of—I've seen combinations of electromagnetic, magnetogravitic with chemical-powered rocket propulsion as well, which was a very strange combination, but apparently just about—again, like so many other things, just about any combination you could think of that would be practical, there's probably a species that has come up with something similar.

Smith: How did you actually get to Mars?

Cramer: Point A to point Q there. I was in my bedroom, taken via jump gate to a spaceport somewhere, I want to say probably New Mexico, Texas area. TR-3B took us to the Moon, to Lunar Operations Command. After we went through standard processing protocol, which is, you know, medical screening, psych screening, contract signing, and then we get deployed. We were put on a large transport, probably like five stories high, a few hundred meters wide. That transport then took out of a hangar on Lunar Operations Command, and then that ship took a jump gate to Mars. The ceiling of the ship essentially has a series of screens so that when they're activated, it's as if you're looking right out into space above you. So we were actually able to see that most of the way that we went there. And so when we came out of the jump gate, we're staring at this very familiar-looking red planet. But I think that there was still some denial going on in my brain, and I was like, what's that? But then the pilot said, "Welcome to Mars." And then we went down and landed on the tarmac at Ares Prime.

Smith: Wow. Well, Randy, thanks for joining us on the show today. It's always a pleasure to have you on. Thank you. I'm Emery Smith, and this is Cosmic Disclosure. Until next time.

S06E04 - Human - E.T. Relations - September 17, 2019

Smith: Today on Cosmic Disclosure, we are with Randy Cramer, who has interacted with different humanoid ET races during his time serving off-planet. Randy, welcome to the show.

Cramer: Thanks for having me, Emery.

Smith: How many different ETs have you actually interacted with, humanoid?

Cramer: Well, that's a very specific question. Probably one of the coolest, most amazing things that I had been fortunate to be able to do was when I was a pilot aboard the Nautilus, we would occasionally have groups of ambassadors from the ambassadorial corps who would come aboard the ship, who we would basically be escorting to the intergalactic space station that orbits Jupiter. Because I was essentially the only officer that had infantry training, I got to go along on these missions as the just-in-case guy. But I want to emphasize that these were missions to a location where this wasn't like an alien bar where a fight might break out. This was a very regulated community environment where a number of species would get together and be able to have these conversations. So my quote-unquote just-in-case was never required, but I still got to go along. And the main room inside the space station is probably almost a mile around, with floor-to-ceiling windows that probably go 70 or 80 feet high, and a full 360 to accommodate the variety of species that might come there to have a conversation. The facilities use hard-light holographic generators. So the difference between a soft-light hologram and a hard-light hologram is you can sit on a hard-light hologram. You can't sit on a soft-light hologram. So they would create conversational environments, where the basic conversational environment, a table with chairs on either side, if that's all that's required. Depending on the species interacting with each other, height differences, liquid environment or gaseous environment differences, whether they're wearing an environment suit or not, all these conversational environments could be created unprompted and then deleted as quickly as they were turned on, because it's just computer code essentially making these hard-light holograms. The room, I would say, all the time was anywhere from half, two-thirds full to full. So it was a very busy place. And the smallest species I ever encountered in this room was about 18 inches high. The tallest species I ever encountered in this room was over 50 feet high, as well as a wide variety of humanoid, non-humanoid, again, cephalopods, amphibians, species based on just about every kind of life form that you could think of in an evolved state. So in that environment, I would say that I personally sat across the table from a few dozen different species, but I'd say I was within 15 yards during that time of what would have to be hundreds of species. Kind of a loaded question, but I guess your question asked was humanoid species. So, humanoid species, I'd say would be maybe only half a dozen or so, half a dozen, less than a dozen.

Smith: Or are they more conscious and intelligent than we are?

Cramer: I'd say you had a range of comparable to maybe a little bit more developed along the path than we are, but to be honest, there were more that I would say were comparable than I would say were way more developed. I think there's a presumption that other species are so much more advanced because they have space travel. And I'd like to emphasize that's not necessarily true. Space technology, spaceships, do not guarantee that you're the smartest species on the block, because not everybody gets their spaceship technology by inventing it themselves. They get it from someplace else. We got our technology from someplace else, so it's a pretty wide variation, to be honest with you.

Smith: Glad you brought that up, because there is this big misconception out there that, oh, there are ETs, they're like the superheroes of the galaxy. It's not like that. It's basically us, you know, in the future. But we're still us in a way. You know what I mean?

Cramer: Absolutely. You know what I'm trying to say here.

Smith: And a lot of times I was surprised because I was like, I think he just mispronounced a word, or maybe he's telepathically not, you know, communicating with me correctly. But everyone makes mistakes, especially when you enter this dimension, you fall under the laws of this dimension. You said there's thousands of species in different types of forms. Were you able to communicate with the other species there?

Cramer: Oh yeah, absolutely. So again, they're creating conversational environments. And so depending on the language barrier or not, you could have a variety of translations. So in some cases, you have an actual biological being acting as a verbal translator. You may have a physical biological being acting as a psionic translator. There is essentially like a computer universal translator. It's like a box that sits on the table. So you talk and the box translates to their language; they talk and the box translates to English. There was also a little halo that you could wear that was like a psionic communicator. If the other species in question was psionically developed enough, they could carry the whole conversation and you'd be able to engage in a psionic conversation without any additional apparatus.

Smith: So what was the nature of this interaction of you guys going to this space station? What was the agenda there?

Cramer: Anywhere from what we would call an initial conversation with another species, where maybe we've just met and it's time for their ambassadors and our ambassadors to sit down and say, oh, where are you from? This is where we're from. This is what our planet's like. What's your planet like? And it's as much of a conversation that you might just have with somebody you met from another country and want to know about. Oh, what do you like to eat? And what do you guys like to listen to? What's your art like? What's your history like? What's your politics like? What's your economy like? What are your items that you trade, that you have excess trade items of that you would want to give to us or trade

with us? What do you need that you don't have a lot of that we might have? So those are the initial conversations, but certainly we could develop into initial treaty and contract negotiations. So it could be a treaty or it could be a real contract where you're talking about we've got this much in rare earth elements or military hardware or beer or garments or clothing. They've got X amount in minerals or elements or technology or, you know, food or drink. To be honest, though, we make better beer than just about anybody else in the galaxy.

Smith: I was gonna ask you, why the beer? Because you said clothes, you said beer.

Cramer: Well, first thing that's important to know about that is we didn't invent beer, right? So as our history tells us, ancient gods brought fermentation and beer-making to us. And as we know, when you say ancient god, you're really just saying extraterrestrial astronaut from somewhere else. So extraterrestrials brought us fermentation, brought us beer and wine and spirits technology. And this is the thing I think, again, that escapes a lot of people, when they presume that all of these other species are so much more advanced and they make better stuff than we do, but they just don't understand the human creativity component. There are species who make something, and then, you know, if it ain't broke, don't fix it. There are species who are flying around in spacecraft that are the exact same Model T, Model A, that they've been flying around for thousands of years. As a species, this is actually fairly rare. We make something, and within five minutes, we're thinking about, okay, next one, I'm gonna improve this, I'm gonna make this better, I'm gonna make that better. So it turns out over the centuries, or millennia, we have taken a viewpoint on fermentation and beer-making that's just always wanting to make it better, always wanting to make it better, always wanting to make it better. We have refined that process in a way that is far beyond the sophistication of many other species, because they're just like, eh, it's good enough. It's mead. Eh, we're good enough. So it just turns out that we make better beer. It's more common than not, as I've found out, for various biologies that in some cases can be very different than ours, but they still react to alcohol in very much the same way. Or in some cases, some other compounds that we might think of ingesting or smoking or whatever we might think. Those things, most of the time, where we got them was from another species in the first place. So there's another species out there that likes to drink and smoke weed and do whatever else. So it just turns out that we make really good beer compared to what else is out there. So they love it.

Smith: So it's strictly just for entertainment. They like to relax and have a drink too. Is there some sort of galactic parliament or galactic federation that you're aware of out there?

Cramer: There's a number of entities and organizations that coalesce for different reasons. My understanding is there is an intergalactic council and there's an intergalactic senate, which is a voluntary process of worlds that participate in some voluntary thing. There's no forced participation, and a lot of their policy decisions are also not forced decisions. They make policy decisions. They say, hey, we talked about this amongst ourselves for the last decade or so. We've come up with a policy idea. And then whoever is

cooperating with that body can decide whether they want to implement that policy or not. So if you think politics here on Earth is complicated and a bit of a mess, intergalactic politics is even messier in some cases. You know, democracy is messy. So if you have dictatorial forces, small groups of people dominating what everybody else does, that may simplify things, but it usually doesn't make things better. What we often find even in the intergalactic community is that when everybody gets together to make democratic decisions, things just go better. But democracy is not clean. Sometimes it's messy. People got to debate. People got to argue. I want this, but I don't want that. And I don't want you to have that, but I need this. And that back and forth can go on for quite a while before people come up with an agreement of some kind that they can all live with.

Smith: Have you ever had a personal relationship with an ET?

Cramer: Define personal relationship.

Smith: Well, let's just say, have you ever dated one or, you know, was involved that way in a caring, loving way?

Cramer: Yes.

Smith: And what was that like?

Cramer: Yeah, she was a humanoid species in the Cassiopeian system. They look very, very much like us. Their eyes are basically the main difference. So we have a circle within a circle. They have a swirl within a circle. Their language is a little different. They kind of vibrate their sinus cavities when they talk. I mean, we're talking sort of about the vibration of different air pockets, and that was something that they did. Her name was Niha, and her father was a high-value target that we had to pull off of one of their colony worlds that were being aggressed upon. I managed to bring him back, and I was given permission by my base commander, when we got back out on the ground, to escort him home. And his family was so thrilled to see him and wanted to treat me to dinner and have me over and so forth. And I actually became very good friends with his family, and his daughter and I became romantically involved. So yeah, it was fabulous. I miss her.

Smith: How does that work?

Cramer: Well, I mean, we're very biologically compatible, so that's how that works. Very biologically compatible.

Smith: I talk a lot about that, and you could probably elaborate too, of the intermingling of species in the galaxy is crazy.

Cramer: Oh, so... yeah. Again, it's one of those things that I hadn't thought about and hadn't really crossed my mind. But the more time I spent with this ambassadorial team

and the more species we met, the more the conversations came up about compatibility. And there's two different kinds of compatibility. There is biological childbearing compatibility, the ability to interact sexually and have a child. There is also just the compatibility that your part connects to my part and it feels good part. And it turns out that that relationship and that connection, a lot of species are able to connect their parts together and... I don't know how else to say that.

Smith: That's the best way to put it. Did you and Niha or any other extraterrestrial ever have a child?

Cramer: Yes, we have a son.

Smith: And does he look like the both of you?

Cramer: Unfortunately, I had to leave there while he was still an infant. So I honestly don't know what he looks like right now. I'm not sure how much he looks like me or how much he looks like her.

Smith: So how would he fit into society there if he's half human?

Cramer: I think they have a pretty open-minded stance when it comes to social issues and interaction issues. Her family loved the crap out of me. And their extended family, you know, was very fond and very friendly to me and treated me like one of their own, invited me into their family like one of their own. It was quite wonderful, to be honest with you. So it was not a forbidden relationship on their end or on our end. I wasn't the only Terran soldier on that planet who ended up with a girlfriend or a boyfriend and ended up, you know, making the hybrid baby. So there were a few that we left behind. There were some inquiries. There was an inquiry before I left, and it wasn't like you did something wrong. The inquiry was more like we need more data and information kind of a thing. So yeah, I mean, I would imagine he's going to grow up being accepted. Not just accepted, but to be honest, I think he's going to be seen as having unique qualities and unique features because he's going to have, you know, my DNA. And so again, this is a culture that really likes to take the best of a person and find the best place for them to be in their society. So they're going to do the same thing for him. Whatever his talents and desires about what he wants to do in his life, they'll do their best to find him a place that he's happy with, because that's what they do.

Smith: Were you ever encouraged or discouraged by your commanders not to associate with...?

Cramer: No, no, not at all. They actually were pretty much fine with it. Their criteria was simply to be respectful of their cultural standards, be respectful of their cultural norms, and to not engage with a member of the species in a way that would be considered dysfunctional, harmful, unhealthy, violent, I mean, you know, that sort of thing. We were

sort of given a briefing on what was acceptable and what was not acceptable. And not again, not necessarily encouraged or discouraged, but not discouraged and told that we weren't allowed. But again, they weren't like, yeah, go ahead. It was just more like, you know, we're going to be here for a while. We're socializing. If you find yourself, you know, in a relationship here, some things to consider and so forth. And yeah.

Smith: Is love the same way, how we feel it emotionally?

Cramer: It depends on the species. I have certainly experienced species who have at least a level of development of understanding that we have, if not more so, as well as, I would have to say, the insectoid species is a good example of a species that has a low emotional... I want to say they're a low-vibration frequency. They're just not very emotional. They have emotions. They're just not very emotional. Their concept of love is more intellectual than it is based on feeling. But nonetheless, I think they still have an understanding of a concept like that. But species who, again, can have a stronger emotional sense of themselves or their families or their cultures can have a very deep sense of familial love, partnership love, love of planet, love of species, love of civilization. Yeah, so in some cases, I would say as developed or more so than our own.

Smith: Have you seen a species that was just oversensitive, that you had to be debriefed on? Be careful around this species because...

Cramer: Yes, there was an interaction on the intergalactic space station where, because of this species' sensitivity, we didn't meet in the main room. We had to meet in a room downstairs that was very isolated. We had a debriefing. Only members of the team who had been able to demonstrate a certain level of emotional discipline were allowed to go. And we were actually given some pharmaceutical drug that repressed sort of anger and sort of intense emotion so that it muted what we were doing, and we were encouraged to feel as blankly as possible, just because anything that we experienced as emotion could be really intense for them, which could cause them to get very emotionally intense, which could cause us to get very emotionally intense. So it was a very interesting process, for sure. But yeah, it was a very interesting conversation. In fact, I would have to say that the conversation seemed to be directed more by how they felt about things than whether it was intellectually or mathematically satisfying. In a very crude way, I would say that, you know, there, I mean, some species have right and left brains, but some species also have more quadrants.

Smith: Many lobes.

Cramer: Yeah, many lobes, which makes it very interesting and very complicated, where you don't just have a left and a right, you have lots of different sides, as it were. So it was a, yeah, fascinating experience, fascinating experience. And when we ended the meeting, you know, everyone stood up and each member of this other species came up to us and sort of gave us this embrace, a long, almost awkward kind of embrace, you know, as a way

of sort of ending. Are you gonna let me go yet, Randy? It was kind of, it was like, uh, how long do I have to do this? It's okay, don't, just wait until they let go. They break first, you know, because if you break away, they could be offended. They could be very offended by that, so yeah. But it was a little awkward. It was a little emotionally awkward, yeah.

Smith: And what were the standard protocols for communication before you go on these missions?

Cramer: You know, we're briefed. So again, it depends on where we're going, what this species and their level of civilization, language, so forth. So we're briefed and given a sort of list of dos and don'ts based on their culture. So you don't want to go into a culture and do something that's considered offensive that we wouldn't consider offensive, but they might consider offensive. And so there's, again, there's just sort of a list of general dos and don'ts so that we don't cause any intergalactic incidents.

Smith: Right. Do you have a favorite ET?

Cramer: Ooh, that's a good question. That's a good one, right? Oh, that's a really good question. A favorite. Wow, I don't know. I mean, when you say that, immediately I've kind of got a top 10 list that sort of comes to mind. Well, all right, so we did encounter a Canis Major species, like dog people. So they're about five and a half feet tall. We're talking about charcoal gray robe. It's kind of a red fringe on it. Well-bathed, well-manicured, very clean. But if you've ever heard a husky talk, they don't bark. They're all, okay, well, that's how they talked. So, you know, they talked like dog people. And their racial background and sort of mixing in their own world meant that they kind of had some distinctive racial groups that we would consider like breed groups. So if I were to say there was a member of the ambassadorial team that was sort of German shepherd-like, sort of sheepdog-like, I want to emphasize that that's not exactly like, but that's the most similar thing that I could describe. So it was very interesting to be sitting across the table with dog people. But one of the things I found the most fascinating about them is they were deeply fascinated by us because we have canines as pets. And they felt that that was a very interesting dynamic relationship that we had with them. But interestingly enough, they have pet primates.

Smith: So do they have human pets?

Cramer: Well, they're primates. So, you know, like a monkey or a marmoset, you know, kind of a thing. And so we kind of had this conversation about this inverse metaphysical, you know, relationship between our species. And so they felt very friendly towards us for that reason, and we kind of had the same, you know, feeling towards them. So it was a very positive interaction, and it definitely, of all my experiences, that one really sticks out for sure. They were really very pleasant to hang out with, and really smart, and yeah, fun.

Smith: Have you ever seen a species that's Egyptian?

Cramer: Interestingly enough, there were a couple of times that we were aboard the intergalactic space station, and on the other side of the room there was this species that's probably about between 50 and 60 feet tall, like quite large. They definitely had sort of a hairstyling and, you know, the beard with the wraparound on it, and they tended to prefer a tunic-type clothing. The fabric was amazing. Like, it had some amazing patterns to it. That was the immediate thing that I saw when I looked in there. I was like, oh, that seems very Egyptian pharaoh-esque.

Smith: What was the skin color like?

Cramer: A variation that... I mean, there was sort of a pinkish color, an orangish shade, a reddish shade, and a brownish shade. So of the shades that I observed, it was probably four or five different color tones.

Smith: Did you notice any personality traits? Were you just from afar looking at them? Did you notice anything that stood out?

Cramer: Um, other than their height.

Smith: Well, this is the largest being in the room, so all eyes are on them.

Cramer: Yeah, absolutely. Yeah, it was shocking. I mean, there's nothing to make you feel very, very tiny other than being in the room of something very, very tall. So, I mean, like Jack-and-the-beanstalk tall. I mean, it felt very, very tiny anywhere in the room with them.

Smith: It was a little intimidating. Very intimidating. These guys are the most intimidating creatures I've ever met.

Cramer: Now, I hadn't encountered them personally, but the ambassador corps that we were with, the ambassador we were with, had spoken to them before, and so I had a conversation with him about them, and he said that they were incredibly like us as human beings. Not just they looked like us physically, but were much taller, but socially, culturally, male-female dynamic, very similar. In fact, he would say that the main difference between us was height.

Smith: Well, I wonder why that is. I mean, why do you think we're so much like them?

Cramer: Well, interestingly enough, that's a fascinating question. Speaking to the members of the ambassadorial corps about this, they talked about how there are many, many different species all over the place. But there does appear to be a very interesting pattern of repetition. So while there are many, many, many species, it's not uncommon at all to see things that seem to repeat in nature. Repeat, you know, we're here, someone else is on the other end of the galaxy, but oh, look how amazingly similar we are. Or, oh, there's a species we met that's from over here, and there's another species over here, and

look how incredibly similar they are. So some of what we think, based on our understanding of history, is some common ancestry, some common genetic mixing. But there's another theory, which is that the universe replicates math that works. And so these are equations in the math of the universe that work. And so at some point the universe goes, yeah, let's do that math here again, because that worked over here. Except maybe you have a planet that's much larger and a red star system. So they're 55 feet tall, but it's an oxygen, nitrogen, carbon dioxide atmosphere. So organic, maybe humanoid life would thrive there. So it's a combination of probably, you know, creator species as well as we think something innate within the universe, of the cosmos itself, that repeats mathematical equations that are successful.

Smith: So, you know, visiting these galactic stations and all these missions, did you also notice any pets that other extraterrestrials had on them?

Cramer: Yeah, Niha actually had this primate that was, again, kind of like a marmoset. He's about this big, eyes about that big around. Actually pretty intelligent and very friendly. And the first time that I was at their house, he was absolutely terrified of me. But that was because he smelled me, and I smelled like something he'd never smelled in his life before. So the first couple of times I was there, he would run to the other room and kind of stare around the corner. But then I started bringing snacks for him. And then once he realized that I had snacks, then he would come over and start crawling and looking in my pockets for carrots or whatever I'd brought for him.

Smith: Was he able to communicate?

Cramer: Not verbally, but I would say in the same way that a dog or cat communicates with us. I mean, he was very intelligent and you could tell what he was thinking or feeling based on certain gestures, body language, so forth, in the same way that you can tell kind of what a dog or a cat is thinking or feeling based on their body language and so forth.

Smith: And what was that, you know, communication like with Niha? Was it verbal? Was it telepathic?

Cramer: Interestingly enough, I would say that their psionic development is slightly more than ours. So it's more normal for them as a species to be trained and experience psionic development as they get older. So their language is definitely verbal, but there's a psionic component. So there's a verbal-psionic communication that's happening at the same time. And when I was learning the language, for a long time, as I was getting the words, she would tell me, she was like, no, no, no, it's not just the words. She was like, you want to feel what you're thinking and you want to think it from your brain to my brain. And it took a little practice to engage in a verbal conversation that was a mental focus of what I was doing with my mouth and my tongue as far as the words were concerned, but having to also focus on what my mind and my thoughts and my emotions were doing, which we don't necessarily have to do that as human beings. In fact, I think sometimes we do the

opposite, where we can say one thing and be thinking and feeling something completely different, and you can't do that with them. You really have to sync up what you're saying and what you're thinking and you're feeling, and it requires a tremendous amount of more focus. But I would have to say that their communication ability, their communication level, was way deeper than ours. And we're a very communicative species. We actually are very verbally and communicationally expressive, but they were even more so. So conversations could get very complex, deeply emotional and psychological. Yeah, just a whole other level of, I mean, think about sitting down with your best friend or the best partner you have ever had and think about the level of intimate personal conversation you can have with that person. That's a standard conversation with these people.

Smith: It's a form of telepathy, would you say? Yeah, absolutely. Because the language of the universe is telepathy. In the future there will be no... Absolutely. Because I like what you said, because I also experience that it's an emotion thing. I have to ground myself before I go into a room with an ET, because if I'm upset and I say hi, in my mind it's like yelling hi. So I understand when you say you're verbally speaking and you're giving the intent of the emotion, which I think people should understand. That's how it is. They're reading all of you, not just, you know, the verbal part. And that's, I think it's great that Niha said, put it in with the voice. Put the energy, the emotion in with it. And that's a great way for people to practice, I think. You probably teach that.

Cramer: Yeah, well, I mean, if you think about just how we communicate as human beings, we have a verbal component, we have a facial expression component, we have a body language component. So just think you're adding more components to that communication.

Smith: How did you learn the language, her language?

Cramer: They taught me, and again because it's this verbal-psionic thing, when they were communicating with me they were really attempting to download the information into my brain. So I was able to learn the language much more quickly than I would if I was just using Rosetta Stone or something like that.

Smith: Right. Would you say it's a kind of programming maybe too? Maybe they're downloading?

Cramer: It felt like that sometimes, yeah. It felt like that. There was a, it's certainly like there was struggle, struggle, struggle, struggle, and then there was just a day when it clicked. And then I was speaking fairly fluently. But I remember hearing that I wasn't speaking like a grown-up, like, you know, I could tell that I was enunciating my words more like a child, so that I was still, there was still some precision that I had to master for sure. But there was just, like I said, struggle, struggle, struggle. And then there was a time when it just clicked.

Smith: So who actually taught you?

Cramer: I learned from her family. The more time I spent with them, the more they encouraged me to learn words. We'd sit at the dinner table and they would hand me dishes and say it in their language and encourage me to ask for things in their language. It felt a little like being a kid again, with parents trying to encourage you to talk and how to speak like a grown-up. So sometimes it felt a little condescending, but I know it wasn't meant that way. We weren't taught or compelled to learn the language on base. They're very fast learners, and so most of them learned to speak English in a much quicker time than it took us to learn their language. So we engaged with a number of them, mostly with them speaking English. But there were, of course, people in the community that didn't speak a lick of English, and if you ran into them and you were speaking to them in English and they were speaking to you in their native language, you know, it'd be like, you know, going to Italy and not being able to speak Italian, you know, you'd be confused. You wouldn't know exactly what either of you were saying. But, you know, people who had a reason for business purposes or because of their job, they were interacting with us more often than not, they tended to speak better English. And they were pretty good at it. And again, didn't require or necessarily encourage us in professional circumstances to speak their language. But in a private interaction, it just seemed more, it made everybody more comfortable if I was speaking their language than forcing them, by not speaking their language, to have to speak my language.

Smith: Fascinating stuff, Randy. Thanks for coming on the show again.

Cramer: Thank you for having me.

Smith: I'm Emery Smith, and this is Cosmic Disclosure. Until next time.

S06E05 - Intergalactic Trade - September 24, 2019

Smith: There are countless ET civilizations out there, and Randy Cramer claims to have experienced some of them. Randy, welcome.

Cramer: Glad to be here, Emery.

Smith: Randy, how many ET civilizations are you aware of?

Cramer: Oh, gosh. I mean, at the moment, we're engaging with a number of species that I believe is approaching about 1,000. I mean, yeah, I would say we're talking at least a comparable number of those civilizations, plus the other species that we know that we also don't seem to have any reason to be negotiating with, but we know that exist. So I'd say our current number of civilizations that we're aware of are easily in the thousands.

Smith: And how many of them have you personally been involved with?

Cramer: A dozen. Yeah. I mean, that I've been to other planets or other places where I've been able to see or experience them personally, less than a dozen.

Smith: What was your favorite place, your favorite place to visit that you've been to that was a little bit more civilized, I'll say, than planet Earth?

Cramer: The place that I probably spent the most time at is, again, this world in the Cassiopeian system, which their advancement above our own, maybe 100, 150 years, which doesn't sound like a lot, but at the same time, it's a significant jump. I would expect in another 150 years that we'll have made quite a bit of social progress. So let me put it this way: not that I would ever want this to happen, but if life on Earth ceased and I had an option to go somewhere else, that'd probably be the first place I'd go.

Smith: Beautiful. What was the food like there?

Cramer: It was pretty good, actually.

Smith: Any similarities?

Cramer: Actually, they have a fruit that's a lot like a plantain, so it's not quite sweet like a banana. I would say that a lot of their food is similar to the way that they cook their dishes, but definitely they don't like as much sugar or sweetness as we have. I remember bringing a chocolate cake one time that I got from a cook at the base, and they all thought it was way too sweet. Too much. Yeah, and then I got a recipe from Neha's mom, and she actually made her own chocolate cake, but with way less sugar, and so it was sort of like a

chocolate biscuit almost. I mean, it wasn't sweet at all, but it was like, okay, this is interesting.

Smith: And in that civilization, their cities, like, what's their transit system? How do they travel?

Cramer: They have roads, and they actually have a personal vehicle that's similar to an automobile. They're electric vehicles, and they actually hover above the ground. And they also have a train system, a public transportation system that's like a train system.

Smith: Have we ever brought any of this technology back to Earth?

Cramer: Can't say that specifically, but I do know that wherever we go, we absorb whatever technology and information we can, and there's people who it's their job to decide where that can be integrated back into our own system.

Smith: So was it really strange for you to see this different transportation system, that you're not seeing anti-gravitic automobiles flying around and things like this?

Cramer: It was a little surreal. It was kind of like stepping into a comic book in the sense of like, wow, everything looks really futuristic, and the building materials were different. We don't necessarily think about these sort of things, like the texture of a building, even though it's something we see all the time, and we have brick and wood and mortar and concrete. We have all these differences, but they're normal to us. So if you go somewhere else and all of a sudden you're seeing different materials, it really is striking. And you're like, oh, that's unlike anything I've ever seen before. And they have this, essentially a 3D printer that they use for construction. And it has this liquidy composite material that hardens in the air, that's super durable and kind of has a shiny sheen to it. So it's very interesting, and they polish it. It's a very peculiar but aesthetically pleasing sort of architectural aesthetic that they've adopted. So it was, in some ways, there were things that were similar, but also very different. Like anything, I adapted to it. After a couple of months, it was normal. I was completely normalized.

Smith: And what are some of our nearest civilizations that you're aware of that are closest to Earth, that are habitable?

Cramer: Alpha Centauri, for sure. Yeah, the Centauri are a very advanced civilization.

Smith: What do they look like?

Cramer: Again, very similar to human beings. They're a little shorter, tend to be dark-featured as far as sort of dark hair, sort of a more olive skin or a darker skin. And the ears are... I don't know how to describe them because they're just not quite the same. They're not pointy, but they're not rounded like this. If one was walking down the street and their

ears were exposed, you'd think, well, that guy's got something wrong with his ears. But again, you probably wouldn't be able to tell that it was not a human being because they're very similar.

Smith: Yeah, it's very subtle effects that you can see in the cartilage mostly of these ETs that are different than us that I notice on the streets.

Cramer: Yeah, I bet most of the differences are not external in that case, yeah.

Smith: Out of the two civilizations you've mentioned, which one is the most advanced?

Cramer: Well, I would have to say that probably technologically advanced, given the amount of time that they've had a spacefaring civilization, that would be the Centauri. However, the distinction I would make is among the species that we encounter, we have what we often refer to as psionically emergent or psionic species, as terrestrial humans were a psionically emergent species, meaning we are becoming a fully psionic species, versus those who are more developed. But there are species who simply have a very low level of psionic development. It's just not so much woven into their DNA, so they're very smart, they're very advanced, but they just haven't got the DNA to master those mental evolution abilities. So the Centauri are a non-psionic species, so they don't have as much development in that area, but I would say their engineering technology is slightly more advanced, where the Cassiopeians have more psionic abilities, and give them another couple hundred years to catch up technologically. But they're both so technologically advanced that if anybody went to either one of those places, it would just seem like we're in a very, very advanced futuristic world from what our day-to-day is.

Smith: What was it like on Alpha Centauri compared to Cassiopeia?

Cramer: It's a little more crowded. The Cassiopeians are a little more spread out a little bit. I mean, they're not as dense. They don't tend to have as tall buildings where they pack people in a little tighter. The Centauri are a little more heavily populated. They tend to be more densely packed.

Smith: How many active planets in those systems harbor life?

Cramer: Oh, gosh. Those are huge systems.

Smith: Yeah, and I'm being fairly vague when I say that, so I would have to say that typically when you talk about a system that has life, more often than not you have between like one in five planets or one in five planetoids or places that have some sort of advanced civilization or developed life per system that we tend to find life in. So the number of civilizations is larger than we would even think, usually, because we often do this math where, well, maybe there's one civilization per X number of solar systems, and it

just isn't usually the way it works out. I mean, we have civilized life on more than one planet in our system, and most other systems, it's between sort of one in five.

Cramer: What's the planets like in these civilizations?

Smith: I mean, we're certainly finding a lot of them. So we're certainly finding a lot of planets that do mimic Earth-like environment. I would say that there tend to be a sizable number of species and planets that breathe a similar air, drink water, eat a similar food, which kind of makes sense that those are the species we would be trading with more because they have things and we have things that we would share. So some of the species that are just really, really different from us, we just have less to trade because their environments or their needs are very different from our own. So it just kind of makes sense that we would trade with species that are more like us.

Smith: What are the architectural components on some of these civilizations and how do they compare to Earth?

Cramer: The Centauri is very similar, actually. So we tend to build buildings with straight lines, like in squares, blocks, rectangles, out of concrete and steel, and they tend to do very similar. They tend to use a lot of concrete and alloys to build sort of linear square rectangular structures with a lot of straight lines in them. The Cassiopeians love curves. They don't necessarily make their buildings round, although they do have very roundish and other geometric-shaped buildings, but they like curves. They don't necessarily like a block in the middle of the street, and they, again, tend to use these 3D printers that have got some composite mix that hardens in the air. So I would say the Centauri are way more like us than the Cassiopeians are, but, again, it's very, very similar. But I would say the main difference between the Centauri and the Cassiopeians: linear, curves.

Smith: Is the oxygen level suitable for us and for them?

Cramer: Yeah, very similar. The Cassiopeians have a slightly higher oxygen level, just slightly higher, so the air is very good to breathe. It feels really good to take a breath of fresh air there.

Smith: And the gravity?

Cramer: It's actually like 1.2, so it's just slightly heavier, but not much. I mean, if you go for a nice long walk or something, you'll feel like, oh, I'm a little more tired than I would be, but 1.2 is not much. 1.2 is not much of a difference. If you're not really physically exerting yourself, you're not going to notice it, but the slightly higher oxygen level compensates a little for that. So, you're a little heavier, you weigh just a little bit more, but you've got more oxygen to invigorate your muscles. So it kind of balances out.

Smith: What about the culture, too?

Cramer: Actually, very similar. I mean, they have an economic system. They have a political system. Their infrastructure is power, water, sewage. I mean, the same way that we have infrastructure, which is actually the common components of infrastructure. Water's got to come from somewhere, waste's got to go somewhere, power's got to come from somewhere. So those are all what I would say similar. Power systems, like their power plants, are way greener. So none of these places burn coal or fossil fuels anymore. They look at us burning fossil fuels and like, what are you doing? They tend to use very efficient advanced systems. So, zero point, electron pumps, fusion power, solar. I mean, the ability in some cases for some of these worlds to focus solar energy into these really powerful reactors is beyond anything that we've been able to achieve so far in solar energy. But I would suggest from having seen some of these things that we haven't even begun to scratch the surface on what the limitations of what we can draw from solar power are. We can get way more efficient about pulling energy from the sun and then redistributing it way more.

Smith: Absolutely. I mean, we're completely suppressed on how effective and efficient we can make a solar panel.

Cramer: Oh, so much so. You know about this. Yeah, so much so.

Smith: So it's like even though we can make a thousand times better, you can't do over a certain percentage. I don't know the exact number, but it's something ridiculous because many people have made magnifying plexiglasses and things to go over these panels to increase them, you know, 10, 20, 100 times, and they've been rejected by the National Security Act, which is ridiculous. And you're talking about Alpha Centauri now, right?

Cramer: Yes.

Smith: Tell me about that political system. How does it work?

Cramer: Interestingly enough, both of the civilizations that we're talking about are democratic republics. So they have representative democracies, where they have legislative bodies that people are appointed or elected as representatives of their districts, and they get together and sort out policy decisions and make new laws in a very similar way that we do. I would say that it's a little less contentious the way that they've sorted their system out as opposed to what we have at the moment. We haven't quite figured out that we're supposed to cooperate to mutual benefit instead of just being competitive over, let's just call it what it is, petty differences of left-right politics.

Smith: What have you noticed about the culture and the art and the music?

Cramer: Well, they both have music, but I would say that the Cassiopeians are way more artistic. And so their music is more complicated, more nuanced. They have art sculpture

in a way that's way more complicated and nuanced than the Centauri. The Centauri aren't artless. They have art, they have music. But if you're just to compare the two, the Cassiopeians have a much richer creative understanding of the creative process and art and music.

Smith: What do clothes look like there?

Cramer: You know, not unlike some of the things we do, but I would say really simple designs, a little baggy. You know, they don't necessarily have really form-fitting clothes that are trying to make your figure look sharp, a little baggy. But, you know, there's sort of top shirts and bottom trousers, robes.

Smith: Any specific colors or different colors that you saw that you're not used to seeing, like iridescent stuff?

Cramer: That's actually a fascinating thing about the Cassiopeians. They have this interesting relationship from city to city where they identify themselves by a color. So each city actually, as part of its motif, a theme, a color theme in which most of the buildings are done in, most people wear clothes in. So the city where I was staying was sort of a greenish-blue theme. So everything was very greenish-blue. People wore greenish-blue all the time. It was kind of, it was not quite monochromatic, but—

Smith: That's very stylish.

Cramer: It was, actually. And when you're looking at a whole cityscape of these green and blue shades, it was actually very pretty. I got to visit one of the capitals one time. Their shades were red and oranges. So everything was in reds, oranges, yellows. It was really interesting to see that specificity and that difference at the same time. So they were sort of very proud of their colors, if that makes any sense.

Smith: So if you visit another city, should you bring a green jumpsuit to the green city and a blue jumpsuit to the blue city?

Cramer: Actually, only if you live there. Like someone coming from a city where the colors are green and blue are going to wear their green and blue because they're proud of their municipal colors.

Smith: It reminds me of tribes, Indian tribes, Native American Indian tribes.

Cramer: I think it really comes from their older tribalism, and it's something that they've integrated into their civilization as a way of... I mean, we have sports teams, you know, so, you know, I'm a Broncos guy or I'm a Rams guy. I mean, so they identify with these colors, and that's their tribalism, but not in a negatively competitive way. I felt like they really were comfortable with it, and it was healthy differences. But, you know, there's also the

occasional, you know, they'll joke about each other, you know, or joke about somebody else's colors. Yeah, I mean, it's hard to translate that kind of thing.

Smith: Yeah, he's from the yellow city. Yeah.

Cramer: Or maybe you should be wearing red if you're going to go do that, which is a way of kind of making fun of someone, comparing them to someone from another city or something like that. But anyway, it's interesting.

Smith: What about the gender structure there? How are relationships?

Cramer: They actually had a very similar social structure to the way we have. They're typically mated in pairs, which is not necessarily the norm in the intergalactic community. There are a number of species whose family units are multiple fathers, multiple mothers, I mean, multiple sort of parental groups that can be 8, 16, 24, can be really interesting numbers as far as sort of group family dynamics. But they had a similar dynamic to what we have. They do have kind of like a legal spiritual marriage act, but it's not necessarily required for people to get together, even have children. A lot of the younger people kind of see getting married as old-fashioned and, you know, you don't have to do it, but they still have this, what I would say is similar to sort of a domestic partnership situation. They still have this legal structure and a legal binding of responsibility to family, child-rearing, and child development.

Smith: Is it equal between the genders, or is there a dominating effect?

Cramer: No, actually, they're fairly equal, interestingly enough. I would say that probably because of their own social traditions, men and women tend to fall into sort of different traditional roles, but they're not so static that they can't go back and forth or be sort of malleable or mutable in that way. But for a perfectly good example, there was no sexism or limitation as far as, oh, women can't do that because they're not smart enough or good enough. I never heard anybody say anything of the kind. They, again, just very much focused on whatever you're good at or the best that you do is what they want to find a spot in the world for you to do. So they really just want to find the best place for everybody. So it doesn't matter what gender you are or what age you are, it really is based on your skill or ability level. And that's going to matter on whether you get a certain job or a certain position or whether you're an artist or whether you're an engineer, whether you're a politician or chief of the security force. It's going to really depend on who you are and what your skills are and very little to do with gender differences.

Smith: I'm assuming that there's abundance in these civilizations, that they're not fighting over food and water and shelter.

Cramer: No, not at all. They've eliminated poverty. There are no homeless people. There are no people living in squalor. There's no garbage on the streets. Yeah, there's nobody going hungry, nobody going without health care.

Smith: And we are referring to Alpha Centauri and...

Cramer: Both. Yeah, in fact, I would say most of the advanced civilizations that I've ever even heard of or been to, the notions of poverty, the notions of people who are not covered by health care, the notions that people have to struggle just to have a roof over their head, these are notions that are considered ridiculous to most of these species. Like, why would you do that? Why would you make life so hard for your people that it would reduce their effectiveness as citizens? That's really how they believe this. Like, why would you do that to yourself? Why would you handicap your civilization by handicapping your citizens so that they can't be the best and the most effective that they can be? Which, when you hear it that way, you go, yeah, why do we do that? But we haven't quite gotten over that yet, so.

Smith: Are we trading with them? Are they trading with us?

Cramer: Yeah, absolutely.

Smith: And what are we trading?

Cramer: It varies, obviously, from species to species and what they like and/or need. My understanding with the Cassiopeians is they have a couple of planetoids in their system that don't sustain much life, so they're using them for mining. And they're getting a lot of precious metals that we're able to get more inexpensively from them in some cases than what it costs us to mine or acquire them in our own systems. So there's a level of trade there. They like our fashion like a lot of people do. They like our beer like a lot of people do. And we've certainly been selling them military hardware as well.

Smith: Are they really business- and trade-oriented, these civilizations, or is it just something they're just kind of doing?

Cramer: Ninety-five percent of the species we run into want to be nice, want to trade, want to say, hey, what do you got? What do we got? You really only have this 5% that don't want to play nice and don't want to trade. They'd rather take something or steal something or poke you in the eye with a stick. But 95% of everybody just wants to trade and be nice, to be honest with you. And that doesn't mean that everybody's nice, but trade really is 95% of what everyone's doing out there.

Smith: Is there ever any money involved in these places, or credits?

Cramer: Yes, there is a fusion of monetary systems. So planetary systems have their own economy, but there is also an intergalactic standard, which interestingly enough is called the intergalactic credit system, as far as how we translate it, and is based on a gold standard. So the amount of gold reserves that a planet has combined with their GDP is how they calculate what their intergalactic credit value is. In the same way that we value the dollar versus euros or yen, it's a very similar way. So each planet has its own value of its intergalactic credit, so that when two species come together, they have a basic framework for what the exchange rates or trade are going to be. It's not always exactly precise down to the penny or whatever, but they at least have a general area to know, well, we have X intergalactic credits' worth of this material, which means we can trade about the same number of credits based on your exchange rate in this other material, and that's how they start trade negotiations based on that. But again, it's based on total global gold reserve and GDP.

Smith: Is there an intergalactic federation that controls the money system, or is there like a stock market?

Cramer: I wouldn't say controls it, and I'm not aware of an intergalactic stock market. That's a good question. But the Intergalactic Trade Association, they essentially are a loose group of everyone coming together who just says, let's create a framework that we can communicate with each other and trade. And so the intergalactic space station is run by the Trade Federation, the Trade Association. So they built that whole station. They brought it here to our solar system, parked it there, and said, hey, you want to talk trade? This is the space to talk. Everyone's safe. Everyone's fair. No one's going to get shanked in the back or anything like that. And so they create this safe space for people to negotiate. They certainly have an investigation department, so if there's trade violations or treaty violations, they get notified, and then they'll do an investigation and can make findings and can create sanctions against a world that is violating treaties or said, yeah, we promised to do this, and then they didn't. They're like, you lied, you didn't keep your word, you have X amount of time to repair that, and/or you could lose trade contracts or you could end up with sanctions. So I know a number of years ago, I mean, we signed a number of treaties that essentially say that we won't participate in slave trade. Well, we've been violating—I mean, I should say certain groups among our Terrans have been violating that act. And so some of the investigations that have been happening have come back to us: hey, look, you got to stop this slavery thing. Like, you're threatening losing your trade contracts. So we've been correcting that, not necessarily because these businessmen are altruistic, but they don't want to lose their trillions and trillions of dollars' worth of trade contracts just to keep slave labor. So it's a tricky area, but we are coming into compliance for a lot of these things because if we don't, we're going to lose trade contracts.

Smith: Explain to the audience, what are these slave contracts? What slaves are we talking about? Where are they coming from? And who is trading who?

Cramer: What I understand to be the larger solar system slave trade, it has pretty much everything to do with the Mars colonies. So the Mars colonies are, like any other colony that we've ever had here on planet Earth, they're a business. A colony is a business. It has to make money. You can't just have a colony that's siphoning off funds and not making a profit. So at some point, that colony has to take those colonists and figure out what can we grow? What food can we produce so that we're not having to keep purchasing food from a distance? What minerals or materials can we acquire here that we can ship back and make a profit from? And it just turns out that the ICC has really put the vice on a lot of the colonies. And of course, anybody who's ever been in business knows that if you're really looking to cut costs, one of the first things you look for is to cut labor costs. And because they're at a distance from oversight here on planet Earth, they're like, well, you know what, let's just have some slaves. Now on paper, sometimes what they're doing is saying, no, no, no, we're paying them. But, you know, their housing costs this much money, their food costs this much money, their health care costs this much money. So we're paying them, but then we're deducting from their pay what it costs to feed, house them, and take care of them, which usually, because some accountant does the tricky, comes out to a zero in what you actually end up with what's left over to pay your subject. So it still ends up being virtual slavery, even though on paper they're saying, no, no, we're paying these people. But they're still not.

Smith: That's horrible.

Cramer: Yeah. It's pretty bad.

Smith: Are there prisons on these planets and in these systems?

Cramer: Sometimes, yeah. Different worlds certainly do have crime and punishment. Some of them have different views on that. But yeah, I mean, prisons, holding facilities.

Smith: Do they execute people?

Cramer: It depends, depends on the world. Most of the, what I would say, civilized worlds where I've been, death penalty is not really a thing because they have all these other options. You know, if you're looking at people who actually have brain irregularities or brain damage, amygdala problems and things that can lead to criminal behavior from studies that we know, these are things that some other worlds can repair. So you could have someone who might sort of be kind of a psychotic serial killer, but as soon as you grab them and get them proper medical treatment and treat the part of their brain that's deformed, then all of a sudden they're like, oh, why was I doing that before? And so they're able, in some ways, to cure criminality and criminal behavior because some of that isn't socialization, some of it's biological. So, and if it's socialization, usually they have reform systems, like reform centers, so they'll send someone someplace and re-socialize them and kind of reteach them from the ground up: this is good behavior, this is bad behavior. But it's rare for an advanced civilization to have a punitive crime-and-punishment system

where you're beating people with a stick or you're just locking them into a hole for some number of decades as a punishment. Most of them understand that, again, that's a waste of money. If you want each citizen to be the maximum value to the civilization that you can, well then you don't want them sitting in a hole somewhere costing money. You want them to be able to be productive members of society, and so you want to reform them, you want to treat them, you want to get them back into a productive part of social cooperation instead of costing you money because you don't want to treat them or re-socialize them.

Smith: Do some of the systems and the planets there in these systems have countries and are separated? Or is it just like a one-world order?

Cramer: Both. You can certainly have both. Most places that I've been have territories, states, countries, where there's some separation. But in some cases, you still have global systems of government that are managing the global system. So a lot of places you don't have 80 countries with 80 completely different political systems that are at odds with each other. But you can have still, I mean, for the same reason that we have things broken down into territories. I mean, if we really had one government, one economic system for the whole planet, that's a complicated thing to manage. So you kind of have to break something up like that into smaller components. But the difference is some worlds, these components are broken down in such a way, like we are, that they're very, very different. In other ways, they're more homogenized. So even though there is a breakdown of things into separate units, they still have a holistic or unified structure on what policy or economic policy or economic system is at the top and how that trickles down to the rest of the culture. So again, it goes both ways.

Smith: Tell me, I'm always interested in the medical stuff, like you. So, you know, I have my own stories and thoughts on things.

Cramer: Yes, you do.

Smith: And I want to know through your experience, what are their medical facilities on these planets or in these states or countries? And do they have access to that? Or is everyone already smart enough to take care of themselves or have their own holo-bed next to them in each house?

Cramer: Again, it varies. So there are what I would say no less than half a dozen to a dozen approaches to medical technology that different civilizations might pick a path of and focus on. When I was staying in the Cassiopeian system, I actually took a fall down a flight of steps and broke my ankle. And it was actually much quicker to take me to a local hospital than it was to take me back to the military base. So they took me to this local hospital. They had a device that was about the size of a camera that they were able to focus on my broken bones, and it mended the bones while I sat there. And I mean, it was incredible. I just sat there with my leg, and 20 minutes later, the bones were mended and I

could get up and put pressure on it. But it was like nothing I'd ever seen before. So whatever they were using was something different, but obviously very effective.

Smith: Does business on these other planets take control over the people? Is there some sort of megalomania like we have here with corporations and politicians and military government?

Cramer: Well, things like greed, corruption, and ego are not completely unique to terrestrial civilization here on planet Earth. But I would still say the tendency is, as civilizations become more evolved, there really is just a sense that there's actually more profit to be made, more benefit for the civilization as a whole, which again turns into more profit for businessmen, which serves the whole and everyone instead of just personal greed. So as civilizations get more advanced, there just becomes this social awareness of saying, hey, it's okay to make a profit, but if you're exploiting people or you're taking advantage or you're being unduly greedy or corrupt, it tends to be frowned upon. That's not to say, again, that there aren't civilizations that, again, have corruption issues, greed issues, ego issues. Again, those are not unique traits to us. But there is a scale of advancement where the farther most civilizations get along, they just tend to realize that those traits don't serve the whole. They don't serve everyone. They don't serve the benefit of the civilization. And certainly when they start to observe how other civilizations can crumble, crash, fail, self-implode, the traits that seem to cause those things are greed, corruption, and ego. So civilizations who achieve that level of communal psychological awareness change their behavior. It doesn't mean that they don't have those problems, but they have those problems in far less frequency.

Smith: Are any of the civilizations out there controlled completely by AI?

Cramer: You know, there's a couple that I'm aware of where a species has integrated itself with an artificial intelligence network, so it sort of creates a pseudo-hive consciousness. But this is an interesting area. Artificial intelligence is neither good nor bad. It's a technology. It's a machine. And our research shows that, not unlike a person, artificial intelligence, how it turns out has a lot to do with how it's raised. So if you engage with an artificial intelligence as it's developing like a good parent, that artificial intelligence will tend to behave like a good child, whereas if it's not, if you kind of are teaching that artificial intelligence sort of very black and white, here's what's profit, here's what's gain, who cares about whether it's hurting people. I mean, if you're teaching a child how to be a sociopath, well, they're going to grow up and be one. Same thing with artificial intelligence. If you teach your artificial intelligence how to be a sociopath, it's going to be a good one. If you teach that artificial intelligence how to be a good person, it's more likely to develop into an intelligence that's going to want to be helpful instead of selfish. So artificial intelligence is neither good nor bad. Now, it does tend to go a bad way because people train them wrong, people develop them for the wrong reasons, or they think they don't understand the consequences of raising an artificial intelligence child and what the consequences could be once that child grows up. But there are a couple of species who are, I would call,

cybernetic organic. But my encounter with them is they were perfectly pleasant. They were actually very nice and didn't seem mean or greedy or selfish, you know, just used artificial intelligence to bring sort of cohesiveness to their species. And it seems to work out for them. So I want to be very clear. I am neither pro nor am I against artificial intelligence because artificial intelligence is a screwdriver. It's not an evil screwdriver or a good screwdriver. It's a tool. And depending on how you apply that tool will depend on what happens with our artificial intelligence.

Smith: Randy, thanks for being on this show. It's always a pleasure.

Cramer: Thanks for having me.

Smith: I'm Emery Smith. This is Cosmic Disclosure. Until next time.

S06E06 - The Importance of Earth - October 1, 2019

Smith: Today on Cosmic Disclosure, we are here with Randy Cramer, who has knowledge about ETs living amongst us. Randy, welcome.

Cramer: Thanks for having me.

Smith: Are you aware of any ETs amongst us here on Earth?

Cramer: Well, I've certainly been briefed that we have ETs here on Earth that both look so similar to us that, again, without close examination, or if you didn't know what the differences were, you wouldn't know. I've also heard of some species that look very, very different from us and are using some form of projected hologram so that they look more like us as well. Now, one of the most fascinating things that I've ever seen was someone who used to work, or I think they still do, work security at a casino in Las Vegas. And they were looking at the, watching the camera feed, and these three ETs with white skin, bulbous heads came in, sat down at the table, and one of them looked up at the camera, and then the camera went out. But interestingly enough, when he went down to the table and asked the dealer, "Hey, did you see those three guys at the table? You know, those non-humans?" he was like, "No, I didn't see them at all." So somehow the camera caught their actual image of what they actually looked like, but they were able to somehow project an image up close that made them not look like extraterrestrials. So whether that was a psionic thing or a technological thing, I'm not sure. But I, anyway, I'd seen the photograph of that and I thought it was absolutely fascinating that the camera caught what they actually looked like, but no one who was on the floor saw the difference at all or saw three extraterrestrials come into the casino.

Smith: So why are they here? I mean, why do you think they're actually living here? I mean, why'd they even go to a casino? What's your take on that?

Cramer: Well, from what I understand, the numerous programs that we have around the world that are developing technology, working on propulsion systems, in many cases go back decades. And from what I understand, back in the early days, it was not uncommon for people to be working in a program to just all of a sudden be approached by an extraterrestrial or a group of extraterrestrials and say, "Hey, we can help you out with this," in exchange for something. And that always depends on what they want or what they need for how that negotiation comes out. But a lot of those relationships started back in the '50s and the '60s, and they've continued to the present day. So in some cases, you have advisors, engineers, scientists who are helping terrestrial programs. So in some cases, they obviously have some freedom to go on and off base and into civilization, depending on how visible or not visible they are. So, yeah.

Smith: So they're hiding kind of in plain sight and working amongst us, and do we know if there is another agenda, like who is controlling them and where do they stay? Are they going back to the ships in the evening? Are they actually portraying to be humans and having homes and working regular jobs?

Cramer: I would say the answer to that probably depends on the species, who they're working for, and how well they blend in. I think there's some species who probably live in houses or live in homes that someone's paying for and, again, blend in just like we do, and others of them probably are living on base or maybe staying on their ship and coming on and off for liberty like sailors do.

Smith: So do you think they've infiltrated any leadership positions on the planet?

Cramer: I've been told that over time that has been a concern, but that there has also been a concerted effort to identify and remove those who have infiltrated or are impersonating terrestrial humans in leadership positions. So my understanding is when we discover a situation like that, a case file is written up, it's handed over to a special team to investigate, and usually that being will be given an option to leave or be dealt with, and if they don't voluntarily leave, then they'll either be arrested or terminated.

Smith: What commander gave you that protocol? Where did you learn that from? That's how they do this.

Cramer: Oh, my brigadier general.

Smith: Oh, okay. Are there any ET groups that are sanctioned by our governments to actually be here legally?

Cramer: Oh, yeah. I would say most of the ones who are here have papers and are given permission to be here. Essentially, we have investigators and law enforcement personnel whose job is to track down ETs who are illegal aliens, who aren't necessarily sanctioned to be here, and again, if necessary, take them into custody and remove them.

Smith: What about exchange programs? Do you know anything about exchange programs?

Cramer: Absolutely. We definitely have exchange programs. We definitely send other personnel to other worlds to participate in their process, and they send people here to help participate in our process. Yeah, there's absolutely exchange programs.

Smith: Could you give me some examples, to be more specific, of maybe the types of races that we are doing exchange programs with? Are you aware of that?

Cramer: There was one ship that I was stationed on for a while that had two extraterrestrial tactical advisors. They were bipedal, hominid, but not humanoid. So they were very distinctly different, and when they were walking up and down the hallways, clearly not one of us. But they were very kind, very straightforward, and brilliant tacticians.

Smith: And that was part of an exchange program.

Cramer: Yeah, that was definitely part of an exchange program. My understanding is we had sent tactical officers to train and study with them on their world to learn their strategies and their protocols, and they had sent a couple people to help us on the ground where we were working as well.

Smith: Do you know of any ET communities that are living here on Earth?

Cramer: Not above ground.

Smith: Maybe I should say, I was about to say, or maybe I should say, you know, Inner Earth.

Cramer: Yeah. If you want to talk about above ground, not specifically. If you want to talk about below ground, my understanding is there's dozens.

Smith: Do you know what kind of races that are down there?

Cramer: I mean, I've encountered them. I don't necessarily have a list of who's there, but throughout some of the larger pockets in the honeycomb, there are members of species from other worlds that work there. Some are transplanted citizens, so they're from somewhere else, but they live here now in the same way if you or I moved to France, we'd be Americans living in France, while they're like other species living here. They've come to live here for jobs, because they like it here, someone asked them to be here. The subterranean groups tend to be intergalactically melded very, very well. So, and these are relationships that have been going on for thousands of years, so I don't know that I could historically understand them well enough to try and define how those relationships developed or who exactly we're talking about or what list of species we're talking about. I'd have to get information on that, but it's at least a dozen or more, a couple dozen.

Smith: Have you personally ever met one of these species from the underground?

Cramer: Yes, I've been down twice.

Smith: And what did they look like and what kind of race were they?

Cramer: I actually met raptors, the subterranean indigenous reptoids on planet Earth. They're from here, they've developed here, they evolved here, and they've been living

underground for a very, very long time. "Reptoid" is a broad term we use to describe any general species of a reptilian origin. When we talk about the raptors, we're talking about a specific indigenous terrestrial species that evolved from dinosaurs and essentially went subterranean a very, very long time ago. So they tend to have longer, thinner legs. They tend to have a long curved neck with a longer snout. I wouldn't go so far as to say that they're friendly. I would go so far as to say that they're not hostile, but people are given sort of general warnings to not wander into their territory because you might end up food if you run into the wrong group of people. We definitely have an interactive relationship with them and a participating cooperative relationship in bringing balance to the surface. So their main concern is, as we imbalance what's happening on the surface, that threatens the planet as a whole. Now, their subterranean civilizations will survive regardless, but they have an interest in whether or not the surface world is healthy or not. And so the worse it gets, the more they kind of, you know, have to communicate to us, "You know, you can't just destroy life on the surface. You need to fix that or we'll take some action to fix it if you don't."

Smith: And who is receiving that intel? So the extraterrestrials know this is going on, right? And the extraterrestrials that are on the surface know this is going on. Some of them may be in a position of leadership that can maybe express this problem we have?

Cramer: I mean, they certainly have a social-political structure, and so their leadership communicates with our leadership, and they cooperate for mutual gain and mutual benefit for the planet and both species as a whole.

Smith: Through my investigations, I've noticed that these underground facilities and these pockets, these Inner Earth pockets, and also bases that are on top of the planet that you can't see, that are cloaked, with these extraterrestrials, are utilizing technology to easily move back and forth through the universe. And what is that technology? And is it similar to the technology you use to get into Inner Earth?

Cramer: It tends to be wormhole jump-gate technology, is my understanding of it.

Smith: What is a jump gate?

Cramer: A wormhole. Entry point opened over there, exit point could open on the other side of the grounds here, or on the other end of the planet, or on the moon, or on another planet in our solar system, or on the other end of the galaxy. And the distance separating those two doorways is really about a foot instead of light-years or miles or whatever. So you can go, enter in one doorway, come out the other nearly instantaneously over just about any distance.

Smith: And that's how you got down to Inner Earth.

Cramer: Yes, absolutely.

Smith: And why were you in Inner Earth?

Cramer: I had to sign some paperwork and swear an oath in front of a judge.

Smith: And were there extraterrestrials there that you witnessed?

Cramer: It was a raptor judge. So it was basically a terrestrial personnel, a member of our services, who escorted me there. And we waited outside the courtroom, which nobody was in. But then when it was ready, when it was time, I went in and stood in front of him and he asked me some questions, made me raise my hand and swear and then sign some papers, got a thumbprint, and then I was on my way.

Smith: Was that to get more access to other places in the galaxy or...?

Cramer: It was to grant me authority under their legal system, which is global. So it actually was able to extend my legal authority beyond our own federal system into a global legal network.

Smith: Tell me more about the raptors and their legal authority.

Cramer: Well, they've been here longer than we have. So their legal authority is a bit bigger and a bit broader. So in order to have a larger authority for investigative powers that they wanted to give me, it was important to essentially go through that process for them, for me to swear, promise, sign, thumbprint to them so that I was sanctioned under their legal authority, under their legal umbrella, which was bigger than the legal umbrella that my people were able to give me clearance for. So it was an extra clearance, extra authority given to me by them.

Smith: Let's jump into some other ETs, not from Inner Earth, but either on the surface or around the planet that you've been exposed to.

Cramer: Well, I mean, I have encountered Sasquatch three times in the wild. They are not native to this planet. They're actually from somewhere else, but they've been here for a very, very long time. My understanding, over 400,000 years or something like that. So this is their home, but it's not where they're originally from. So they originated as an off-world species that have come here and transplanted themselves, and highly intelligent, highly psionic, the ability to, you know, transdimensionally blink in and out of space. And they're hilarious, though. What I found was the most interesting and surprising thing. They have this great sense of humor. They love to laugh. They love to joke around. You know, half the time if you run into them in the wild, they're kind of basically drawing you into their game of hide-and-seek. And yeah, they're really just, they're super playful and super fun, hyper-intelligent. But again, you don't see them if they don't want you to see them. They don't leave footprints if they don't want to leave footprints. So whenever you see a footprint, it's

not because they accidentally left it there. It's because they consciously chose to make a stomp in the ground on purpose, because they can run through the woods without leaving a print.

Smith: Very comical.

Cramer: Yeah, they're hilarious. They're absolutely hilarious.

Smith: And they have the ability to phase in and phase out. And that's why you can't get them.

Cramer: Oh, I watched them pop out from behind a tree and then disappear as quickly as I looked over and saw them.

Smith: Absolutely. I can attest to that. Yeah. One hundred percent. Tell us about these tall whites they're seeing in Ontario and in other parts of the planet. I don't know if you know about this, but these tall whites have been seen in public. Is that an extraterrestrial?

Cramer: Yeah, my understanding is they're a hybrid. They're a Terran-extraterrestrial hybrid that was created to be an intermediary species. So the species, the originator species, created a hybridization so that the hybrids could communicate and associate with us in a way that was more separate from the original species. So from my understanding, it's one of the offshoots of the Zeta Reticulans, and that they created a human-Zeta hybrid that are, again, these tall whites that are an intermediary for them.

Smith: And what is their position here, you think?

Cramer: I've been told it's mixed. So I've been told that in some cases they're very helpful, but I've also been told in some cases that they can be a-holes, without, you know, trying to be more descriptive than that. So it's not very black and white. They can be friendly, but apparently they're kind of hypersensitive. And so you can find yourself on the wrong end of a beam weapon if you offend them or step on someone's toes or step in their path the wrong way or stand in the wrong place at the wrong time. They give us some weird social protocols that, my understanding, people who interact with them on a regular basis have to be very clearly briefed upon or serious injury could befall them.

Smith: What are they doing here?

Cramer: My understanding, for the most part, is helping to bring us some more advanced technology while, again, getting something in return. And most of those aides, what they really seem to want, are some of our DNA so that they can regain some connection to their spiritual consciousness. They've evolved so intellectually far from that, that rather than, "Oh, let's spend the next 10,000 years meditating and spiritually evolving ourselves," they're like, "Well, actually, we have masters of genetics. Why don't we just find a species

that's more spiritual, borrow their DNA, and become more spiritual by hybridizing ourselves?" So it's not necessarily an evil intent, it just often is conducted in a way that is not thoughtful or compassionate. So sometimes people have these negative experiences and think that maybe they're being evil or harmed. It's really just kind of a lack of consideration. It's not that they hate us or want to harm us. They just don't necessarily have the same compassion or consideration to our suffering or discomfort. So they really just see the goal of the agenda of acquiring this genetic material, being able to successfully fuse it with their own DNA in order to create these hybrid children who they see as really this next evolutionary step for them. They would like to see their current genetic existence disappear completely and for them to completely transfer and transform themselves into this new hybridized species that they've been constructing. So it's a very interesting way to think that a species' goal is to actually extinct themselves by creating a different evolutionary line and taking that line and then extincting the line that they're on because they realize they're just on the wrong track.

Smith: How many hybrids do you think are actually out there on the surface, or are they working together as a collective, all these species, or are they doing their own separate missions?

Cramer: That's got to be in the tens of thousands or upwards of 100,000 or more. I wouldn't have specific numbers on that right now, but it's got to be a lot.

Smith: And are they working together, these species, or do you think they're just...?

Cramer: Oh, I think sometimes they do, and I think sometimes they compete, and I think sometimes they don't necessarily like each other. But, you know, again, not everybody gets along, so.

Smith: There's talk out there of extraterrestrials that can shapeshift. Are you aware of any of these?

Cramer: Yes, absolutely. Yeah, there's a plasmid species, which is... I don't know how to describe them. If you were to imagine a gelatinous life form with neon lights inside of it, that's kind of what they look like, but they have the ability to conform to just about any external shape so that they can mimic being a human being or a Zeta Reticulan or Sasquatch or a dolphin or just about anything that's, you know, within a relative size or scope. You know, they can't shrink down to, you know, cat size or expand necessarily to elephant size, but anything that's comparable mass and size, they can basically shapeshift and hold that form for an incredibly long time. They can hold a form for hours or days.

Smith: What's their agenda? Where did they come from? Why are they here?

Cramer: The plasmids that I'm aware of tend to be mercenaries because one of the best ways to assassinate someone is to camouflage yourself as something else, get close, and then stab, kill, whatever. So they tend to be very well-paid assassins because that's what they're good at. So they're mercenaries. There has been a concerted effort to expel them from the terrestrial sphere. We certainly had some incidents a few years back where some of them were trying to leave and/or escape, and we were having to shoot them down or track them down and hunt them while they were going below the surface of the ocean and so forth. It was a bit of a deal for a while.

Smith: Who sent the mercenaries, number one, and, you know, how do we destroy those types of races?

Cramer: Well, I think that in our travels of meeting other beings, someone encountered them and decided to tell someone else about them who just said, "Oh, let's hire those guys to do this job." So as far as they're concerned, you know...

Smith: It's pretty personal corporate, probably.

Cramer: Yeah, it's all about, you know, the payment for them. You know, as long as they get paid what they consider an adequate compensation, they'll take any job.

Smith: We have heard that the reptoids also can shapeshift and stay in this shapeshifting, whatever they choose, a human, and possibly even infiltrate our military or political government. Have you heard about this?

Cramer: There's definitely a couple of reptoid species I'm familiar with that have what I would call a very localized chameleon or shapeshifting ability that is limited to the dermis. So they're really just changing their skin, the surface of their skin. So again, if it's comparable size, the ability to just change externally so that they look like a human being is completely feasible, completely possible. And yeah, we've had some issues with every once in a while finding those beings mimicking or impersonating political figures.

Smith: So you actually went out on missions to hunt these guys down?

Cramer: Not me personally, but I am aware that we have engaged in those missions to hunt them down and deal with them.

Smith: Dealing with them means what? Do we capture them, put them in some sort of ET prison, or what happens to these?

Cramer: Well, my understanding, it depends on their level of hostility and/or intellectual cooperative tendencies. So if a species is considered to be someone that you can, you know, go, "Wait a minute," and then have a conversation and say, "I got you, you got to go." And then, "Okay, you got me, I got to go." Then that's what you do. But if you know that

species to be of a reputation that that's not going to work, then it's either going to be arrested or terminated. And that really is a command decision of the commander in charge of that operation. That would be up to them based on the protocols and parameters that they're given for their job, what they think is the best thing to do.

Smith: Why do you believe all these ETs come and visit Earth and are amongst us? What's your opinion on that? Why are they actually all here? And what's so important about Earth? What's so important about us?

Cramer: Well, my understanding of that is that planets, in their core somewhere, have an actual physical location where memory is stored like a hard drive. And when I say memory, I mean every single thing that has ever occurred on that planet ever is recorded into that sort of hard drive of memory somewhere down in the core. Now, there are a small number of worlds that are, we call them library planets, and they not only store data from their own memory system, from their own planetary experience, but they have copies of other memories and other hard drives from other planets. So in case anything happens to one of those planets, that memory of genetic information, historical information is stored somewhere else. My understanding is Earth is a library planet. So there is a massive, like an amount of data that is beyond your brain or my brain to even comprehend, like how much data that is. So let's just say that the value of that information is beyond priceless. Any species that understands that there's a potential for them to get access to that information might spare no expense, whether friendly or hostile, in order to gain access to that. So certain species may have decided it's best for them to be friendly with us to try and get a library card, where there may be other species that would rather just steal books from the library.

Smith: Where on Earth do you think this is located? I know it's not like, of course, a building you go to. Through my experience, they were using the granite and crystal formations of the Inner Earth to record the hard drives of other planets too, and other planets done the same for us, and we were able to access that and go back, let's say, next week, go back to this time, this space and time, and actually see us and actually hear everything we just said. And we could do that 20, 30 years back now.

Cramer: Oh, millions of years back.

Smith: It records everything. So you know about this. So is it that? Where is this?

Cramer: Yeah, it's basically a mineral memory system, so different... yeah, granite, gold, and crystalline mineral structures hold most of that information and most of that memory, from my understanding. And it's down pretty far, so it's below what we would consider to be the honeycomb space. And then there's another, there's a second honeycomb layer underneath the sort of what we think of as the Agartha network, which is this sort of first honeycomb layer. There's a secondary honeycomb layer that I don't feel at liberty to discuss in this forum, but let's just say that it gets really weird down there, and that the

memory system is somewhere beneath that, and that you would have to get through this secondary layer to get to that. And let's just say that what lives there is not likely to let you get through that without very specific permission.

Smith: What lives there?

Cramer: I don't feel at liberty to discuss that at this time and in this forum.

Smith: Why can't you answer us on that?

Cramer: I think the simplest answer is that certain things for people are easier to believe or more difficult to believe. If I were to try and explain what I understand exists there, there are some people that would simply... it would damage my credibility because they would think that I was describing something that couldn't even possibly exist. So rather than try and explain something to people that is beyond their ability to comprehend, I would rather not go there.

Smith: That's a great answer. I agree with you. Sometimes we're just not ready for it.

Cramer: Let's just say they're big and they're weird.

Smith: What about ETs living in the oceans?

Cramer: Absolutely. I mean, we certainly know that there are species of whale and porpoise that are not from here, that are from Sirius B. The Dogon tribe certainly has a historical record of spaceships coming down and porpoises coming out and talking to them that probably goes back a couple thousand years or something like that. But I would say that they didn't all come at once. So maybe a certain cetacean species showed up 50,000 years ago, and another one showed up 10,000 years ago, and another one showed up 2,000 years ago. And there are certainly some species who have chosen to live down near the bottom of the ocean or down in large cave systems or so forth, because they can take their ships down there and park, and it's a perfectly good place to stay where humans don't hang out. So it's a very safe, out-of-the-way place for them.

Smith: Are you aware of any bases or portals down there?

Cramer: There absolutely are bases down there. We have built bases down there. Extraterrestrials have built bases down there. Portals I've not been briefed on, but I am to understand that they're there, that they exist, yeah.

Smith: What about the locations of these extraterrestrial bases and where are they living? What part of the Earth, what oceans, is what I'm trying to get at exactly?

Cramer: All over. I mean, there's actually a very interesting history in the Solomon Islands where the natives there talk about this other city that they point off the coast down into the water and go, "Well, that's where the gods live, down there underwater." So there's definitely some cultures around the world that have had these relationships and know where some of these things are and reference them in their cultural mythology and so forth. That's one that has certainly been referenced more than once, both historically and by modern understanding, but I would suggest they're peppered all over the place. There is no like, they're here and not there. They're peppered all over.

Smith: Are there any ETs out there that you've met that claim to have human origins?

Cramer: I mean, there are species that we understand have some common origins with us, but I don't know that I'm aware of a species that says that we're their origin or that they're from here or from us and went somewhere else and came back. I'm not familiar with any species that has that relationship. Doesn't mean there isn't, but I'm not familiar with anyone.

Smith: Are you familiar with a common source that we have with other ETs? You did mention how we almost kind of look the same on some of these planets. So what's your answer to that? Why are we so similar to so many species out there?

Cramer: Our understanding is two reasons to that. One is common biological genetic ancestry, which is very intermixed. So, I mean, we have dozens or more sources of genetic origin that come into our species. And so some of those species have been to other planets and interbred and intermixed their genetics with other species. So those are common ancestors. But the second reason is, again, this thing that I find very curious, which is that the universe repeats successful mathematical operations. So sometimes we can track where there's a common ancestor, and other times it just appears as if there's a parallel and yet completely separate path of evolution that is repeating a successful mathematical pattern.

Smith: Do you notice that most of these ETs have that five-star pattern of a head, two arms, and two legs?

Cramer: Again, from who we interact with, I'd say that that happens a lot, but I've certainly seen species that defy that description. We're interacting with species, again, who are similar to us for trade purposes. Maybe more of the species that we interact with than don't might conform to that pattern, but I don't think I could say that in general, like all life in the galaxy or that we know of in the universe conforms to that pattern or that it's even a 50-50. So I wouldn't have any numbers on that, but we see it a lot because those are species that we interact with, that we trade with, but there's absolutely some really wide differences to that as well.

Smith: Randy, are you currently working with any extraterrestrials personally right now at this time?

Cramer: A couple, yeah.

Smith: A couple species.

Cramer: In what regards? There is a species that works very closely with the United States Marine Corps Special Section. They have not had a spoken language for a very, very long time. We have to translate how we understand them to be into human language, so we tend to refer to them, based on what they've told us, as the Children of Light, as they're called, which is, I think, a rough translation from what they understand. They are actually evolved from a reptoid species, but they're so far advanced that you would look at them and not see the reptoid in them. They tend to be fairly small, large, kind of a boxy head, big eyes, super hyper-intelligent, lifespans in the millions of years. Yeah, they're pretty unique and pretty impressive. And a couple, again, of species who are living subterranean.

Smith: You probably heard in the news every day almost, practically, there's something about UFOs or unidentified aerial phenomena. That's the new term. Who are they and what is going on? It's obvious they're showing themselves. We're seeing this. I know a lot of this is reverse-engineered stuff we have and a lot of it's not. A lot, lot. What do you know about that?

Cramer: Well, certainly as far as talking about what's happening in the media and the news right now, the Navy more than any other agency has been pushing this for the last couple of years to get us closer and closer. They've changed their reporting standards. They went from a stance of saying, "If you see something, don't tell us, or you could lose your flying," to now saying, "If you're a pilot and you've ever seen or experienced something, we've changed the reporting protocols. We would like you to make a report so that we can start collating information that we want to release to the public." They've got an ex-assistant intelligence director who's working with these Navy pilots who are telling their stories. They're doing it on cable, other TV programs that are doing documentaries on it. They're regularly appearing on news programs and news shows talking about it. And the media is treating this as if it's just a different day than it was 10 years ago. I mean, 10 years ago, you'd have people in the media being way more skeptical, way more scoffy, but they're clearly reading from bullet points that's way more supportive and way more accepting while just giving people that room for plausible deniability so they don't have to freak out if it touches a nerve for them, so they can still be like, "Well, I don't want to believe it." But there's definitely a concerted effort to get closer and closer to a place where we're admitting and acknowledging the information that we have, which again is stepping stones towards getting us to a disclosure moment. As far as what species we're talking about that have been visiting here, goodness gracious. We're talking about hundreds of species over just the last few decades that have been here, been visiting here, some of them with permission, some of them without permission.

Smith: We also both realize that that footage, which a lot of it comes from the military, if they really did not want that released, it would not have been released. Is it possible, Randy, that they're doing maybe a slow release to ramp us up to get us ready?

Cramer: Absolutely. In fact, what I found interesting watching one of the programs talking about this Nimitz event was one of the radar operators who had been on the ship who was talking about the camera images that they were releasing. He said that he had seen a higher-resolution image than the one they're releasing. So they've released an image that they've blurred a little bit deliberately when the actual image that they have is way more high definition. So that shows some effort to, yeah, we want to show you this, but we just want to make it fuzzy enough to not be too shocking. So, yeah, again, I think that's all part of the concerted effort to get us softened up so that we're ready when whatever happens happens.

Smith: Where do you see the evolution of humans and extraterrestrials finally just coming out in broad daylight and working together, and this not be such a big secret anymore?

Cramer: Well, without going into some lengthy discussion about the stepping stones that we've gone through over the past seven decades, I will sum up and say that we have been going through a process over decades that we're getting closer and closer and closer to what I would refer to as an inevitable disclosure moment because it's not something, no matter what we do, that we're going to be able to keep secret forever. But there is a gray area as far as how much longer that will be a secret or how soon that will be exposed. Now, my understanding of that process, as those conversations are going on, no times or dates have been set yet, but we are talking about what should be soon. Now, when I say soon, let me put it this way. I would be shocked and surprised if we get to 2023, 2024, and we're still having this conversation without being surrounded by extraterrestrial neighbors.

Smith: Yeah, I agree with that. Well, Randy, thank you so much for coming on the show. It's great having you. Always is.

Cramer: Thank you for having me. It's been great to be here.

Smith: I'm Emery Smith, and this is Cosmic Disclosure. Until next time.

S06E07 - Alien and Human Tech - October 8, 2019

Smith: Today on Cosmic Disclosure, we are with Randy Cramer, who is sharing his experiences from his time in a secret space program. Randy, welcome to the show.

Cramer: Thanks for having me.

Smith: What types of advanced technologies from ETs and humans have you worked with that the general population doesn't have access to?

Cramer: Well, probably the majority of those technologies involve either propulsion systems, energy generation systems, weapon systems, directed energy or particle beam weapon technology, computer technology, quantum computer technology, artificial intelligence technology, psionic amplifiers. That's probably the bulk of it right there.

Smith: So you're telling me that everything surrounding us right now, all these electronics, we weren't smart enough to really make on our own.

Cramer: I would say we probably had help somewhere in the beginning, but we're quick learners. So it's also, I think, important to note that we have some very intelligent people working on these things who just needed to be shown the path so that they could start to carve their own way through. So we're doing a very good job right now of developing that technology on our own to some very advanced levels. But yeah, in the beginning, we had to have someone show us the general basics.

Smith: You did mention the energetic beam weapon. Is that like a scalar interferometry type thing?

Cramer: That would be a directed energy weapon of a type. I mean, it can be lasers, masers, anything that's a focused energy beam that's designed to increase the joules or heat of the energy to make it weaponizable qualifies as a directed energy weapon.

Smith: What types of technologies, like our everyday carry items, like your cell phones and things like this, can you mention that are possibly reverse-engineered extraterrestrial technology?

Cramer: Oh, definitely microelectronics, which essentially, the only reason we've been able to do microelectronics to the level we are is something called circuitry fractalization. So you're taking a circuit and instead of making it have the sort of same distinct geometric shapes that we are familiar with from the '50s and '60s, they use fractal patterns to magnify the ability for a very tiny piece of metal to receive as an antenna. So an antenna in a cell phone is this tiny because it's a fractalized piece of metal, which gives it the ability to absorb just thousands of times more waves per cubic millimeter.

Smith: Are there any other types besides, you know, these antennas and other things? I know I've heard of, you know, infrared goggles and things like this.

Cramer: Sure. I mean, I think most of the advanced night vision technology certainly came from that kind of technology. We used a sonar device that used sound waves to project an image inside the hood of the helmet. So, you know, basically, it was sonar. I mean, it was active sonar from the body armor projecting out into the world that could give you a complete 3D image on the inside of the HUD of the helmet. And as well as I know that cruise missiles, rocket technology, some of the advanced bombers and so forth are using, like, they're not necessarily being powered by over-unity generators, but they're using over-unity generators to power certain components, which is very interesting.

Smith: For the audience, why don't we describe a little bit more, like, what is over-unity?

Cramer: Over-unity is basically the description of a device which produces more energy than you put into it. So one of our main holdbacks to the 20th century was how much energy you have to put into something to get out of it. But an over-unity device can put very little energy into it and produce, in some cases, thousands of times more energy than you used to start up with. We don't necessarily—I mean, some people like to use the words "free energy," but an over-unity device isn't free energy, it's over-unity. So it's producing more energy than you put into it.

Smith: Are there technologies that the ETs intentionally gave us, and why?

Cramer: Sure. I think some of the early propulsion systems, the early electrogravity technology, magnetogravity technology definitely came from extraterrestrials. I know some people historically want to say that we recovered this ship off the California coast after the Battle of Los Angeles. We're pretty sure that we didn't find it so much that it fell off the back of a truck, was given to us in that way, was just sort of handed to us so that we could balance out the technological competition with the Nazis and what they were doing in saucer craft technology.

Smith: I've been on some retrieval crash team sites where it looked like it was intentionally crashed or made to be shot down, and the beings on there were not real beings. So that would kind of insinuate maybe they sent these cybernetic organisms with this craft to help us evolve a little bit faster. Yeah, absolutely. Is that possible?

Cramer: Absolutely. Now, based on what I've been briefed on these subjects, we have been handed things over time in a way, like I said, that looked like it fell off the back of a truck instead of, you know, "Oh, here, we're handing this to you." It's like, "Oh, we lost that." "Oh, you found it." So...

Smith: Because many people are always asking, did my cell phone come from reverse-engineered technology from another race? And what people really need to look at is not just the final end product, but the amazing manufacturing of materials that come from space that are used now. And there's new materials that keep coming out every year out of nowhere, that people are mixing different elements together and forming things, which I think is in direct correlation with a corporation that has already used something they acquired for two decades maybe. Now they're releasing it slowly to the public to make a jacket.

Cramer: Right. So that's, again, just getting a little bit of a leg up instead of having to develop every single unknown alloy. We get handed a few alloys and break them apart and then learn the secrets of putting them together. The cool thing about alloys is that you take two different materials and you blend them together and you create something that has completely unique properties. So it really is a mathematical blending of so many different possibilities that we could spend a very long time studying alloys and never get to the really good ones. So it's been definitely helpful that some other people have come along and said, well, yeah, try this alloy, and maybe you want this as your superconductor.

Smith: Have we ever given back technologies to extraterrestrials or given our own technology that we solely came up with?

Cramer: I'm not so sure about that. I do know that when we master some of these materials and some of these technologies, we manufacture them better than some other species do. So we turn around and certainly sell them back in products that we manufacture that are manufactured better than some of the tools that they make.

Smith: So it's because of a convenience factor for them. We just make something better. And that's why they utilize us.

Cramer: Oh yeah, absolutely. We don't have anything that they want that they don't have other than genetic material and/or possibly certain rare elements maybe that appear more in our asteroid belt as far as mining is concerned, something that we may have more of, like cadmium. I know that we have a lot of cadmium out in the asteroid belt, maybe more than some other species have, so it's cheaper for them to buy our mined cadmium than it is to mine their own. Like I said, in some ways there are other species that do the same thing. They're able to mine a mineral that's cheaper for us to buy from them than it is to mine ourselves.

Smith: Are the technologies different from civilization to civilization?

Cramer: Interestingly enough, a lot of the fundamentals are very much the same. What really changes is the application. So, for instance, a magnetogravitic propulsion system that we build, we could compare to 10 other magnetogravitic propulsion systems that are built by other species and see how the science is the same and see how the basic

engineering is the same, but sometimes the application is just night-and-day difference as far as how that species took the same math, science, and engineering and just turned it into something completely different that does essentially the same thing, but in a way that we would never do or never thought of. So there's just more than one road that leads to Rome. There's more than one way to do something, and you can develop a tool that is night and day almost from another tool that still does the same job because it's using the same principles. But if you look at it, you're looking at two things that are just created and built in two completely different ways.

Smith: Have you ever experienced, while on other civilizations and other planets that you visited, something there that you saw that triggered something in your mind to say, "Oh my goodness, this looks just like a hammer from Earth," or something that you could relate to of some sort of device that we had on the planet, that you've seen off-planet?

Cramer: Yeah, I can actually remember when I was staying with family in the Cassiopeian system, there were actually some guys that were doing repair work on a house next door. And I was super curious to see what they were using, what tools they were using, whether they were using hand tools or whether it was all machine tools or something completely different. And what I thought was absolutely fascinating was that a pair of pliers, screwdriver, hammer—slightly different design, but same essential physics involved. So yeah, it was interesting to see very similar things being used in a slightly different way that, you know, just basic tools that we use that have been around for hundreds or even thousands of years.

Smith: There was one time at a site we found what looked to be like a drill. But it was all one piece. There were no screws or bolts on it. It was just one fluid, amazing piece.

Cramer: Yeah, saws and drills are very common. Very common that other species use bladed saws and drills to make holes in things, cut things in half.

Smith: Can you describe the technologies used to travel into space that they use and that we use, and the differences?

Cramer: Well, certainly the spacecraft technology is based on similar fundamental engineering, but I guess in the same way that, I mean, we have a certain flavor or a certain sense of the way we like to build things. We have a preference for the way we like to design and construct things. Our engineers have a certain way that they like to put things together. So there's some differences there. I think that's usually the major difference if I was to be on a terrestrial ship or an alien ship. What I would be looking at as differences are mostly window dressing, finish work almost, or what might even come down to the style of the way someone chooses to manufacture or build something. But when you get right down to the basic fundamentals, so much of it is just almost the same because the physics are just very fundamental. They're very basic. There's not 29 ways to use physics

as a propulsion system. There's less than a dozen that we're aware of that we can use to make propulsion systems. And we find those repeat over and over and over again.

Smith: How large are these propulsion units?

Cramer: They vary. The biggest one I've ever seen was probably maybe 30 feet in diameter. Smallest one I've ever seen, about the size of a coffee can.

Smith: And this could probably power the whole planet, maybe.

Cramer: Oh goodness. I mean, I've seen power generators, you know, the size of a basketball that could probably power a major U.S. city, and generators the size of, you know, this room that could power half the planet, yeah. Incredibly efficient, incredibly efficient.

Smith: What can you tell us about portal technologies?

Cramer: Well, not a lot other than what I've experienced on the user end. So my experience of it is, you know, an opening opens up here, I go through, I end up on the other end.

Smith: Does it hurt?

Cramer: No, there is some disorientation because you're going through a field in which the gravitational field is not the same because you're no longer standing on the planet. You're no longer standing on a gravitational source. You're in between. So there's an inner ear disturbance where, for me personally, it feels like sort of being turned inside out and spun around and around and around and around before you come out. So we're trained when we go through these things to, like, step briskly forward and not stop because if you stop while you're in the middle of the wormhole, you'll kind of get stuck and someone will have to come from behind and push you, which can be dangerous because the event horizons of these things can be fatal. So you don't want to, like, touch the edge of it or get your arm caught on the edge because it could just slice off a body part. So you really want to be in the middle of it. So you just kind of have to go through really quickly. But you experience a disorientation that just feels like kind of blackness turning over and over and over again and then popping out. Some people have a recovery period that can be, you know, I'd say one to five minutes if they've never really been through it before. And if you've been through it a few times, that goes down and down. And I would say after going through a jump gate a few dozen times, you know, my disorientation when I come out the other end is, you know, maybe five to 10 seconds, you know, where I have to stand still. So, you know, there's a vertigo sense of kind of spinning that, again, from the inner ear, that stops in about five or 10 seconds.

Smith: Now these jump gates that we're talking about, are they accessible to, like, the world leaders of the planet or military?

Cramer: Some of them. Jump gates are definitely high-level access technology. So there are personnel that have access to spaceships and space travel through spaceships that do not have access to jump gate technology. So jump gate technology is definitely top-tier technology, so used only for the efficiency of military transportation or the highest-level bureaucratic or government personnel.

Smith: What other technologies have you discovered that were just mind-blowing to you, that just stood out compared to everything else?

Cramer: So there is a species who makes spaceships out of a Dyson sphere. And for those who don't know, a Dyson sphere is essentially an engineered construct that goes around a star. So think of a star like our sun in the middle and an engineered sphere around it that's the ship, that uses the star in the middle as the engine power source and as the source of power for a directed weapon. So you're thinking about a ship that's bigger than Jupiter and bigger than the sun and can travel untold distances and have a directed beam weapon that's powered and focused from a star that could evaporate entire planets if need be.

Smith: Who has access to that?

Cramer: There's only one species that I'm aware of that has these. They're the Trogda Bogdians. The planet is called Trogda and the star is Bogdia.

Smith: Do you have experience with them?

Cramer: I've talked to them. We've communicated.

Smith: What kind of species are they?

Cramer: They evolved from a tree frog. So they probably stand between four and a half, five feet tall. Their head is actually probably more than a third of their full body proportion, a gigantic head. Pretty small body, big eyes. They come from a red star system. So again, very big eyes because of the lower light level, hyper-intelligent, lifespan in the millions of years.

Smith: Very evolved beings, very conscious, it sounds.

Cramer: Of the two most evolved species I've ever encountered, they are one, yes.

Smith: I'm assuming the sun goes with them wherever they go.

Cramer: Oh yeah, absolutely. It's in the middle of the ship all the time, yeah.

Smith: Why would they develop this?

Cramer: Well, my understanding was they wanted to conduct large explorations through space from galaxy to galaxy to galaxy. They wanted to have a completely self-contained ship that had everything that they could possibly ever need or require on that ship. And there are some big dangerous things out there. They wanted big firepower in case they ran into, oh, I don't know, a planet-sized destroyer of some kind, which according to them, they have run into. So they're not hostile nor are they threatening. They just wanted the biggest ship to travel the farthest distances that could take the longest amount of time and be completely ready and prepared to defend themselves against anything and everything. Maybe put it this way: they wanted to go in space with the highest probability of their success and the lowest probability of any failure whatsoever, so they built the biggest ship with the biggest engine with the biggest weapon that they could.

Smith: Have you seen schematics of this or on a computer or something?

Cramer: I've never seen schematics, but in a psionic telepathic conversation with this species, I was downloaded a bunch of images, and what I would say was a progressive series of images of the construction, so where they start with the pieces of the frame, how they put it together, and what it takes to get to the finished product. Saying to this being, I was like, "Wow, that's incredible. I mean, it must take a really long time to build one of those." And he was like, "Only about 186,000 of your years." The notion that a species could be that focused on a goal and for that long of an amount of time and be that dedicated to the end result was just mind-blowing to me. "Ah, yeah, it'd only take us, you know, we'll be done in less than 200,000 years, no biggie."

Smith: How do they get around?

Cramer: They build the Dyson sphere around the star wherever the star is. And once the Dyson sphere is built around the star, it creates the most gigantic magnetogravitic field ever, which essentially keeps those two things in the same space as if it were one object. While this is a ship that can move in an XYZ axis, pretty much it folds space.

Smith: And folds on itself.

Cramer: Yeah, it doesn't even use a wormhole. It folds space, and then it's instantaneously somewhere else. And from what I understand, there's an instant where it's two places at once, where it's in both locations at the same time.

Smith: Bilocation.

Cramer: Yeah, and then they basically decide which of those two places they want to be, and then it's just in that spot.

Smith: Randy, on your expeditions and missions, were there some sort of secret technologies they probably outfitted for you, either for survival or to protect yourself?

Cramer: As a soldier, the primary tool is powered body armor, which is essentially an exosuit. So it's got hydraulic augmentation in the arms and the legs, so you can lift larger objects, jump much farther. So that's the main tool that wraps around your body to protect you and give you more mobility. Typically for a sidearm weapon, it's either a rail gun or a plasma rifle. I probably used a rail gun more than I have used a plasma rifle, but depending on the situation, it was usually either one or the other.

Smith: Could you explain to the audience what a rail gun is?

Cramer: Sure, I'll do my best. So if the barrel of the gun is here, you have a series of electromagnets all in a row that are in the off position. And so as this electromagnet turns on, and then immediately that one turns off, the next one turns on, and then that one turns off and the next one turns on, and that all happens in a nanosecond. And so what it does is create a little magnetic field that it grabs the projectile in and then hurls it down the barrel and fires it out the end. So as opposed to a chemically fired projectile like a rifle, there's no kick, very low heat. You have incredible precision. And again, the barrel's not jumping around like you have with a machine gun or a rifle. They're incredibly efficient.

Smith: How many rounds can this shoot? And the distance, too, of these rail guns now.

Cramer: Oh, well, I mean, the big rail guns that they have on the ships, I mean, those things shoot thousands of miles from what I understand. I mean, in open space, you can fire a rail gun around thousands of miles. I'm not even sure what the maximum distance is, but you're talking thousands of miles. I know on the ground, I could fire a rail gun shot and I could hit a target easily 1,000 yards, 2,000 yards away with less than a six-inch drop over that distance and hit a target that's this big around with three shots successively—one, two, three—every time, every time.

Smith: Now is it also true that most of these rounds are not explosive rounds because we just need a very heavy, you know, tungsten-grade element maybe—however you want to put it, a missile, really. There's nothing in this because it's this electromagnetism that's shooting this projectile. It's the velocity that does the damage, right?

Cramer: Yeah, absolutely. I mean, force equals mass times velocity squared. So that's that velocity-squared part, that when you really increase the velocity of an object, that force increases exponentially. So when you fire that object hot enough and fast enough, it'll puncture through multiple levels of armor plating, through alloys, and do incredible amounts of damage. They're an amazing long-range weapon for sure.

Smith: Is that reverse alien technology?

Cramer: Well, I mean, the first rail gun in a laboratory was probably done in the late 1800s or early 1900s by early scientists and engineers working in experiments with electricity. But you're talking about something that was in a lab, took a large power source. And I remember when I was in high school, I had a physics instructor that talked about building a rail gun in the lab. And the big issue was that you can make one, but it's the power source that you need that makes them not practical as a sidearm weapon. So it took certainly advanced technological development to make them weaponizable in the field. First, we used a battery, essentially a really high-density battery that was probably about the size of a car battery that fit into the backpack of the body armor. But by the time that I was done with my tour in the MDF, we shrunk down that battery to fit right into the stock of the rifle. And you could get easily several hours' worth of power before you needed a new battery, needed to swap out a new battery.

Smith: What was the projectile made out of?

Cramer: It was an alloy of some kind, I'm not sure. I mean, about the size of the tip of my thumb, but again, made out of a hardened alloy that was—again, an alloy. They weren't uranium-tipped, and whatever alloy they were made out of could punch through just about anything like butter. The only time I'd ever seen them bounce off anything was the first time we encountered the Draconians in battle and watched our projectiles bounce off of them. So our combat engineers decided to make a rifle with a bigger projectile. So we had an 11-millimeter projectile, and then we went to a 22-millimeter projectile, and the 22-millimeter projectile was very effective and would slice through their armor like butter.

Smith: Tell me more about this plasma rifle and how it operates.

Cramer: So essentially it again is using a magnetic field to hold a contained ball of plasma that then launches out the end of the barrel, super hot, super fast. Now the range on a plasma rifle is actually way less than a rail gun, but at short range that plasma ball is gonna hit where an alloy projectile has to penetrate matter to matter. A hot ball of plasma is thousands of degrees and basically melts anything that it hits. So unless the material has a melting point that's higher than 4,000, 5,000 degrees, it's going to hit that and melt right through it.

Smith: Have you ever seen someone get hit by a plasma rifle?

Cramer: Oh, absolutely.

Smith: Does it disintegrate the whole body or just make a hole?

Cramer: No, it just makes a hole. And I mean, a plasma ball this big will make a hole about that big.

Smith: Have you ever been up against an opponent and seen some technology you just didn't understand?

Cramer: At first, yeah. The first encounter that we had with the Draconians, we noticed that there was like a black-gray fog that appeared, almost looked like a fog that would sort of ooze out of the ships and would sort of move into the field, and that any time that our personnel found themselves within the space of that sort of amorphous gaseous substance, they would become instantly terrified. So it was some sort of an energy field or a dark plasma field that was just filled with a frequency of fear and terror. And so it would demoralize troops and sometimes—let me put it this way. Veterans were less affected by it than greenhorns. Greenhorns would sometimes just end up in fetal position on the ground crying for their mommies the first time they encountered it. So the first time we encountered that, I had no idea what it was. We had no idea how to deal with it. Over time, we employed psionic specialists to use a counterfield to that field that would push it back and negate the effect.

Smith: Did you have fear when you saw this?

Cramer: Oh yeah. The first time I experienced it, I mean, it was this feeling of deep unease, you know, like nerves and anxiety like we're not used to experiencing in the field.

Smith: Did you get nausea?

Cramer: Yeah, absolutely. Yeah. I mean, they gave us a performance drug cocktail that would essentially delete fear, anxiety in the combat realm so you could, you know, rush into a situation, no fear, no anxiety, wouldn't care. But this would counteract that. And so you would just go from a place of being super courageous and ready to go and just, "Oh crap, I don't want to jump in."

Smith: Could it be a form of psychotronics?

Cramer: I'm sure that it was something like that. It was either directly psionic or psychotronic.

Smith: And can you talk to the audience about psychotronics, the definition of that?

Cramer: So a psionic weapon would be one that is projected from the mind of an organic being. A psychotronic weapon is going to use similar waveform technology, but from a technological device that's not an organic brain.

Smith: Did you ever use technology that enhanced your combat skills?

Cramer: Yeah, we had psionic amplifiers as a training tool, which is essentially something that magnifies your own psionic waves to allow you to increase your psionic output so that you can achieve certain psionic effects, because with psionics, you really want to achieve a high belief, high acceptance in the subject. So with the sort of—they're not really so much training wheels as they are rocket boots, so to speak, that you're strapping on. And so by having that massively increased amount of psionic output, you're able to achieve a psionic result much, much faster and jump to psionic acceptance and high belief much more quickly. So as a training tool, you can take someone that you want to train into a psionic ability and rapidly advance that skill using a psionic amplifier.

Smith: Could you explain to the audience maybe some of the things you endured and some of the things you were exposed to that had to do with consciousness-assisted technology or bio-adaptable technology where it had to use your genetics or just you because of the program or the medication you were taking to operate?

Cramer: Sure. In flight school, we were trained to fly everything. There were a few extraterrestrial vehicles that we used as trainers and learned to fly, which were essentially an interfacing that was completely psionic. You'd sit in a chair, put your hands down in these little forms, and then you would connect completely integrated into the vehicle. So the HUD would just sort of appear in front of your face. You could just see outside of the vehicle all of a sudden. All of the scanners, weapon systems were all just accessible in this HUD that was right up in front of your eyes that no one else could see because it was connected right to your brain and was just sort of projecting it right into your cerebral cortex. So all you really had to do was look at something and think about what you wanted it to do, and then you would activate that system very fast. I mean, you can ready a weapon system or a defensive system three or four times as quickly as you can, you know, operating something with your hands that way.

Smith: Yeah, through my experience being on some of these craft, it was like being next to your pet dog. It felt like there was really a being there that you're connected to. And wherever you looked in this craft, you could see outside. It doesn't matter where. And that's projected inside of you. I think there's a misconception out there of people thinking you're going in here with a steering wheel, flying and driving these things around. It doesn't work this way.

Cramer: No, not at all. Yeah, in fact, definitely some of those vehicles, you can't fly them without a minimal amount of psionic ability to interface with the navigation system, with the flight control system, of course. Everything that you've been involved with is amazing. But tell us about something that sticks out that we could use right now here on Earth.

Cramer: Oh, a physically harmonic water purification system that can take the most filthy, polluted, contaminated water with the most foreign particulates in it and turn it into pure H2O in seconds.

Smith: Well, that would do a lot of good here.

Cramer: Yeah, with a large enough emitter, you could convert millions of gallons of ocean water from a polluted, filled-with-crap state into just, again, just saltwater.

Smith: Could it take radiation out of the water?

Cramer: Absolutely. It would, yeah. It basically transmutes everything into just what you want it to be, which in this case, that emitter would be telling—like if you were, again, projecting at the ocean—that you only want in the projecting area of that field for there to be saltwater remaining, and everything else would just basically deconstruct at a subatomic level, and the neutrons, protons, and electrons would rearrange themselves in such a way that all you'd have left is saltwater. It's amazing technology.

Smith: That's fascinating, Randy. Randy, thanks for being on the show.

Cramer: Oh, thanks for having me. It's a pleasure.

Smith: I'm Emery Smith, and this is Cosmic Disclosure. Until next time.

S06E08 - Non-Humanoid E.T.s - October 15, 2019

Smith: Today on Cosmic Disclosure, we are here with Randy Cramer, a covert military space program operative who is sharing his experiences with us. Randy, welcome to the show.

Cramer: Thank you. Very glad to be here.

Smith: Now, we all know about ETs that have the five-star program of the head, two arms, and two legs. Have you ever experienced ETs that don't have two arms and two legs and a head?

Cramer: Oh yeah, absolutely. I mean, insectoid species, for starters, have more appendages. They have more arms. I have encountered a cephalopod, which is essentially like an octopus, in a diplomatic conversation. So we're basically sitting at a table on the other side of a tank filled with water, and they were floating around in the tank, communicating psionically.

Smith: What was taking place? Why were you having that meeting? Were there other species there as well?

Cramer: Our ambassadorial team was there, and it was just a negotiation with the cephalopods. It was some negotiation for resources, for exchange of resources. If I'm recalling correctly, they needed some form of mineral that was rare to them that we could get them more inexpensively, and they were essentially offering ocean protein at a very inexpensive cost. So it was a seafood exchange for minerals that—

Smith: Like plankton or seaweed?

Cramer: I think fish, to be honest with you. I think mostly it was sea protein, fish of some kind, some kind of edible fish food.

Smith: Tell me about the insectoids. Now, I know there's many species, but which ones have you been exposed to?

Cramer: Primarily the indigenous insectoids on Mars, which I realize some people refer to them as a mantid species, which I don't necessarily want to disagree with because, you know, potato, potahto. So I don't think that that's wrong. But to me, they really look more like a giant ant. So you can call them a mantid species. I have no problem with that. But I think sometimes the confusion is that a mantid species is like a praying mantis, and that's not my experience of them at all, that they're basically like a giant ant. I maybe say I've heard these terminologies thrown around interchangeably, and I'm not so sure that they're interchangeable, I guess is what I'm trying to say.

Smith: Are there any other places besides Mars?

Cramer: I think there are a number of insectoid species. We certainly have an indigenous insectoid species here on planet Earth that's subterranean, indigenous insectoid species on Mars, and there are other insectoid species that I'm aware of that are different than that as well.

Smith: Could you give me some examples to the audience of some different types of insectoids besides, like, the ants and the mantis people?

Cramer: Sure. There was another species that we encountered whose physiological stance and their physiological posture was very, very different. So these insectoids that we dealt with on Mars, you basically just think of an ant that's standing up. So it's basically on two legs. The middle appendages can be used to steady themselves or as other feet if they need to, or they can be used as an extra set of hands. So they're kind of an appendage that can be sort of an either/or, but they tend to upright walk. There is another insectoid species that we encountered that was much taller, first of all. The indigenous insectoids from Mars were five and a half feet tall, about—the drones were about five and a half feet tall. The leader of the hive was not a queen; it's not a female, it's a male, so it was referred to as a king, and they're much larger, eight times the size probably. We've experienced another insectoid species who basically was on four appendages, with a torso that kind of came up from a body that was parallel to the ground, with two very large appendages, which sort of appeared like grippers like that, but then these appendages could unfold and there was like seven or eight little flanges that they could manipulate objects with or kind of bring them together, like three appendages. Very peculiar, but they're much larger. They'd probably stand, oh, easily eight to ten feet tall from the ground.

Smith: I would like to talk about the dexterity, especially of the insectoids. You probably have experience with this.

Cramer: They are incredibly agile with their flanges. Their ability to pick up, manipulate objects, maneuver, make things, operate things is incredible. I mean, if you think about our ability to work on a typewriter with ten fingers, what would you do if you only had six fingers? Well, you'd have a limited array of what you could do on the keyboard. Well, what if you had eight fingers per hand? Well, then you could type way faster and way quicker than you could with ten fingers. So yeah, they're incredibly dexterous and have an incredible ability to manipulate physical objects with those phalanges.

Smith: Tell me about the speed of these insectoids. We know they have great dexterity, but they also are very strong.

Cramer: Incredibly strong and really fast. Like, the first time that I had seen one of these larger insectoids, you know, kind of—I want to say scurry, but kind of run at speed—it was

incredible. I mean, they were easily achieving speeds of 25 to 30 miles an hour just on foot. It was incredibly fast.

Smith: Did they use any other devices to get around?

Cramer: Not that I had encountered, but we didn't encounter these species in combat, so I imagine their combat dress was a bit different.

Smith: How did you communicate with these insectoids and other species?

Cramer: Well, the insectoids, interestingly enough, the first time that we encountered them, I basically just spoke to it in English, hoping that somehow it would understand, and I kind of made some hand gestures, but it surprised me when it spoke back, you know, telepathically, mind to mind. I wasn't aware that they had that ability until, you know, we walked up to them and tried to have a conversation with them.

Smith: What was the conversation about?

Cramer: It was basically, "Hi, how are you?" You know, I introduced myself and just wanted to see if we could establish a line of conversation. We were on a small squad on patrol and we came close to the hive, and they were outside the front of their hive, you know, doing something out in front there, bringing some boxes out and sort of laying them out and objects out in the—turns out, from what I understand later on, they were using natural UV to sterilize equipment out in the sun. But there were a bunch of them, and we came fairly close but at a safe distance, and there was no hostile reaction. And I gathered, because there was a small group of us, that they didn't perceive us as a threat. And I sat there and thought about it, and I was like, what would happen if just one of us walked up and introduced ourselves? What would happen? And I remember proposing to the squad. I was like, "What if I just go down there and, like, say hi?" And my first wife, who I also served with—we were in the same squad in the MDF—she said, "Oh yeah, I want to see that. I want to see you come running back with one arm and your other arm screaming." She was a sweetheart like that. And so she basically was like, "I double-dog dare you," until I went down and said hello. And it went well enough. And I essentially asked the insectoid that I was speaking to if I could bring friends back, if that would be okay. And he was like, "Yeah, that's fine." And so we went back and I reported to my CO that we had made contact. And he was like, "What? You did what?" I was like, "Well, I just walked up and thought I'd say hi." And he was like, "You did what?" But it's like, well, it went well, and I asked them if we could come back, and they said yeah. I said, "So maybe you should talk to the ambassadorial corps and see if they want to go have a chat with the insectoids." And a week later, we were going back for a visit and made friends at that point. So yeah.

Smith: Any other different-looking species that you could relate to that look like species here on Earth, like our animals and fish?

Cramer: Yeah, I mean, again, there were a few aquatic species that existed in a fluid environment. So there were cephalopods. There was a species that I would have to say seemed maybe almost shark-like, if you can think of what an intelligent shark might look like with two tentacles for arms. So, like, a shark body with two tentacles—very peculiar. But again, big mouth, big teeth, like a shark, so I imagine that they—

Smith: But a vegetarian?

Cramer: No, they were carnivores. They were meat-eaters. Not like they were looking at us like food, but they definitely were meat-eaters.

Smith: So you didn't feel threatened by them?

Cramer: No, not at all. I mean, we were certainly separated by a barrier. They were basically in a box of a fluid environment, and we were on the other side, so it felt safe enough. It was a little—it was one of the creepier, I guess, instances, but yeah, we felt safe enough because we were on the other side and in a safe space where, you know, people didn't scuffle with each other, didn't have to worry about getting eaten in the intergalactic space station.

Smith: I've also heard you speak of these worms on Mars. Is it on Mars, these worms?

Cramer: For the centipedes?

Smith: Yes. Let's talk about the centipedes and what did they actually look like? Did they look like Earth centipedes?

Cramer: So the centipedes were a genetically engineered being that the insectoids made and used in combat. So imagine a centipede that's, you know, its width is about a meter, that its length is probably almost 20 feet long, mandibles, you know, this wide, like rear up like that and then strike down on top of you. And interestingly enough, the color of their segmentation, of their exoskeleton, was actually almost fuchsia, like a pinkish-purple color, which I thought was—they're actually kind of gorgeous, except terrifying. I certainly encountered them enough times in the field that they were absolutely terrifying.

Smith: Do they use any type of sonic activity to control you or anything?

Cramer: No, the centipedes, I would say, were not highly intelligent. They were not, like, less intelligent than a dog, but they were certainly not as intelligent as you or I would be either, where they acted on their own. They acted on orders from the drones, from the insectoid drones, but they also seemed to know what their sort of guard duties were. So they weren't necessarily, I think, given specific instructions all the time, but again, maybe like a dog, you know, could—so attack, heel, you know, return, you know, or whatever. So there were some basic commands that I think that they responded to.

Smith: Sounds like a programming of a being for a search-and-destroy type mission.

Cramer: Yeah. They were genetically engineered for the purpose that they were built for. So they were not a natural species that had been domesticated by the insectoids. They were genetically engineered from the ground up as a foot soldier, as a foot soldier.

Smith: Are there other species out there that have engineered beings strictly for combat use?

Cramer: Yeah, oh definitely. So the Draconians do the same thing. They genetically engineer their ground forces, again, basically from the ground up for specific duties, specific purposes, specific tactical protocols. The insectoids definitely did that, yeah, for sure.

Smith: Were you ever exposed to any birds or avians, any type of extraterrestrials that look like birds?

Cramer: We encountered a species in the intergalactic space station that I would say was derived evolutionarily from an avian species. You know, where you and I have hair on our head, they had sort of a slicked-back feather that was basically black, like black feathers. Their skin tone was like an ash-gray kind of color. Their appendages were like claws that were less threatening. So, you know, the claws were actually filed down quite a bit so that they could manipulate things with their fingers and so forth. Did they have four fingers? Yeah, like a thumb and three fingers, so like four digits. Of course, did they have feathers? The feathers that they seemed to have left over on their bodies were sort of like a blackish feather, and they were about six and a half feet tall maybe.

Smith: What about their eyes and eye color?

Cramer: They had like a dark—in the right light, it appeared sort of black, but if there was just the right reflection from another light source, you could see that there was a pupil and an iris underneath what seemed to be a dark, maybe photosensitive covering or film that was over the eye. So most of the time it just looked like you were looking at a black eye, but if the light caught it just right, you could see that there was an iris and a pupil underneath. Was the pupil round? It looked round from what I could see, but because you're looking at it through, again, this sort of photosensitive film, it seemed round to me anyway, from what I could see.

Smith: And what about the mouth? Was there a beak? Was there teeth? Was there, like, a mandible?

Cramer: Yeah, I'd say that the jaw and the beak maybe extended no more than two to three inches from the face. It was a kind of a whitish-yellowish color. And where did they

live? I'm not sure exactly where they were from. That wasn't part of the conversation. Okay.

Smith: Did these avians have wings or two arms, two legs? How did they maneuver around?

Cramer: They were on two legs, and the arms, interestingly enough, seemed to be a—this is kind of weird because I know they were an avian species, but their arms almost looked like a bat. So there was a hand at the end of a wing that seemed tucked in. So I'd never saw one, like, unfurl, and I'd seriously doubt that they had flight capabilities at that point, but it was more like a vestigial wing that had evolved into a hand with, again, with digits and phalanges on the end. It was a little peculiar. If I was to take a stab in the dark, I would say that that wasn't a natural evolution, that somehow they got to that stage with genetic tinkering or evolution from some other species.

Smith: How did they communicate?

Cramer: In that particular instance, they communicated through a translator. So there was a biological person who acted as the translator, so they would speak, the translator would translate, we would speak, and the translator would translate back to them.

Smith: What did it sound like, their voices?

Cramer: Like a low whistle and a low click. So if we think of listening to a bird outside and the way that it chirps, think of that as like an avian shouting, and that if that avian or bird was actually speaking in a conversational tone, it would be a much more subdued, you know, low clicks, low whistles kind of a communication. So when you think of a bird on a tree limb, it's not talking, it's yelling, it's screaming, you know, with its voice.

Smith: What's the relationship between the non-human ETs and the human ETs?

Cramer: Depends, like anything else. So again, 95% of the species that we run into across the board would rather trade. So in any individual situation like that, it has more to do with what their biological and/or social civilization needs are and what their resources are, what our biological civilization social needs are and what our resources are, and whether we have something to exchange. In exchange is essentially based on, do we have something that's less expensive cost to trade with them that would otherwise cost them more to get somewhere else or to make or manufacture or mine themselves? Do they have something that's going to cost less than it would cost us to make, mine, or get ourselves, or manufacture ourselves, or get from someone else? That's the basis of a trade relationship. Do you have something worth trading that's cost-effective to trade? And if there's any relationship available like that, then we're going to have a conversation about it for sure. So I have certainly seen non-human species and human species

communicate and interact with one another. I don't know that I've seen too much of them working together, just based on my personal experiences and where I was at.

Smith: Through your experience of all these different species, what is their intelligence and, like, what are they good at? Like, are these people from Arcturus good at this, or the Sirians good at that?

Cramer: It's certainly—I would say that they have a wide range of intelligence. So you can have species who are as intelligent as us, maybe a little more, maybe a lot more. And certainly the emotional content or emotional range, it also can vary quite a bit. So not all species have complex deep emotions. In fact, that seems to be more rare than it is common. So you can run into species that are very intellectually strong at what they do. They're good builders, they're good manufacturers, but maybe not creative, maybe not very good at artistic thinking or artistic development. Maybe they have no music, maybe they have no art, you know, as we think of it.

Smith: I used to, in the projects here, hear that, you know, Arcturians were really good at engineering and combat. And I heard, you know, this species is really good with artistic capabilities. Or is there anything in the projects that you heard, or in your missions, that people are like, “Oh, they're really good at making space vehicles”?

Cramer: Right, right, sure. Yeah, I mean, certainly the insectoids, probably some of the most brilliant geneticists that we've ever encountered. Their understanding of genetic engineering and how to figure out how to run a sequence of genes is beyond—because most of them can just do it in their head. They don't need a computer or a machine to do it. They can just do all these calculations upstairs, and that's incredible to me for sure. So their ability to do biological genetic calculations: unparalleled, pretty much. I mean, way beyond. I mean, the Draconians are good at manipulating, but they're nowhere near the ability of creative potential that the insectoids are. The insectoids have the ability to imagine what they need and then do the calculations on what you would need to genetically engineer that thing you need, and then genetically engineer that thing.

Smith: Yes, they seem to be the most analytical and the most intelligent species that we've studied so far. Absolutely.

Cramer: They work 22 hours a day. They sleep and eat less than a couple hours a day. They're busy, busy all the time. How long do they live, do you know? I'm not sure, to be honest with you. It was never something that came up. But I got the impression that an individual lifespan is centuries, not decades. What are the avians known for? Treating biological species way outside their own parameters. So their ability to treat an injured being of any variety was pretty extensive and pretty expansive. Their ability to analyze and scan another biological being and figure out what you would need to do to treat it for an injury or an illness or repair cellular damage, it's fairly unparalleled.

Smith: How is their mating and gestation? Like here on Earth, where these avians here, of course, lay eggs—what about these humanoid avians?

Cramer: In the conversations that we had with them, yeah, they're egg-layers. So they pretty much reproduce in a very similar way that our avian animal species do here.

Smith: How about the cephalopods? What was their specialty and what are they known for and where they come from?

Cramer: Well, they certainly were mathematical geniuses. Again, their ability to make complex mathematical computations with just brain power was unparalleled. I mean, they're calculator-computers when it comes to that, that's for sure. So anytime you might have something mathematically complex that you need to solve, our people, even with our computers and so forth, it might take them a certain amount of time. A cephalopod, you could probably pose them the same problem or the same question, and within a minute or two, they're going to have an answer or a set of variables or a parameter of brackets to give you as a solution.

Smith: How do these non-humanoids look at earthlings, at humans, just us here?

Cramer: Without insulting us, one of the most interesting things I found out about the insectoids is because they have exoskeletons with their meaty muscle mass on the inside, they see us as having our insides on the outside, so it kind of grosses them out. So when we were actually wearing our body armor, that to them was like our exoskeleton, and that actually was much more comfortable. And when we were not wearing that, they were like—they were like looking at—yeah, they were not offensively grossed out by it, but it was clearly not attractive to them.

Smith: I think that's a good point to bring up, because a lot of people think that meetings with extraterrestrials are, like, really serious. And they are kind of like us. They have personalities, and they're comical, and sometimes you'll see something that is really disgusting, but it's a person, and you really have to accept that person for the way they look, the way they smell, and all that in order for you to move amongst the stars.

Cramer: Yeah, and we're definitely stinky mammals too, for sure. Like, we are, you know, in a lineup of 100 species at random, we're one of the stinkier ones, for sure.

Smith: Yeah. When I say the word multi-dimensional, multi-dimensional beings, what comes to mind?

Cramer: Well, without trying to take too much time to explain what we understand to be the difference of dimensional harmonics, dimensional harmonics are vibrations of matter and energy in space at completely different spatial frequencies. So it's possible for a being to exist in a dimensional frequency that is outside of our own while occupying

similar space. So there could be, for instance, a multi-dimensional being standing right there that you and I would never see with the naked eye, with our visible light spectrum, maybe never notice was there because they're in a different dimensional frequency. There's two different ways to look at that too. It's possible that that being existing where it exists doesn't perceive us at all. It doesn't even—it isn't even aware that we're here and is existing in a space in which this room is completely different, the objects are completely different, the space is completely different, and there's not even any interaction whatsoever. Whereas if they come closer to our dimensional frequency is where there's going to be some crossover, and all of a sudden they may be experiencing this room with these objects, with you and I in it, but still maintain that out-of-phase—

Smith: Just fluxing right out of that frequency just a little bit.

Cramer: Just outside of our frequency to continue to be out of phase or invisible.

Smith: Have you ever noticed one bleed in and bleed out?

Cramer: Oh, absolutely. Yeah, I've absolutely experienced that before, sure. I remember one time when I was deployed on a ship that was basically a special forces ship that had 18 different special forces units on it, that was a transportation and deployment vessel for special forces units. And we had entered into an area of space in which we were given a heads-up that one of the planets had a species that was in a different dimensional frequency, but highly curious. And so we were informed that there was a very good chance that while we were in that space, we could see these beings just coming in and out of the ship curiously, checking us out and looking at us, and not to freak out, not to get scared. And so we used to just—we used to say, “Oh, I saw another ghost today,” even though they weren't ghosts. It just sort of seemed as they sort of come in and out. Sometimes, you know, you'd just see it out of the corneal, you'd look, and then sometimes they would recognize that all of a sudden you see them and they would go, “Oh, I hope they see me,” and then they'd blink right back out again. But usually it seemed more like just a curiosity than anything else. They weren't being invasive or harmful. They were just very curious, and so it was easy enough for them to come in and out of that space to observe what we were doing without any sort of physical threat to themselves or even putting a physical threat onto us either. So it was a weird experience because the entire time we were there, there were just these beings that would just kind of blink in and out or walk through walls and things like that. And it was just a little weird, but we kind of got used to it. It was all right.

Smith: What about the interdimensional beings? Is it possible through your experience that they can host many different bodies at one time in different dimensions?

Cramer: There are some species who seem to have achieved that ability to—what's the word I want to use there?—to be multi-conscious and so to—

Smith: Multi-dimensional.

Cramer: Yeah, I mean, really to have multiple bodies that are connected to a singular consciousness across different material planes or different energetic dimensional planes, which is, even still today, a little complicated for my brain to wrap around. I mean, we've had discussions with those beings and they've attempted to explain to us what it is to exist in that way, to be in several places at once and in multiple bodies at the same time while sharing a conscious understanding of all of those places at the same time, and encourage us to think that that's an evolutionary step that we can achieve with, you know, again, focus and discipline. But it seemed like a good distance away, evolutionarily speaking, from where we are right now. So while I could comprehend being told, "Oh, you could learn how to do this too eventually and exist like this eventually," it seemed to me like when you say eventually, I think that means a very, very, very long time. I don't think that means in a hundred years or 200 years or maybe even a thousand years. That might be a long time from now before we could actually master that evolutionary step.

Smith: Sorry, he's saying we are multi-dimensional. It's just we're not at that level yet to do that. We haven't activated that part of us yet.

Cramer: From what we have come to understand, just about every biological, energetic, soul-spiritual being exists across dimensional frequencies. So where your awareness is has a lot to do with the frequency that you're vibrating at, the specific frequency that you exist. And according to the theory, as it's been explained to me, your ability to change that frequency is what changes where you are, what dimensional vibration you exist in at that moment. So we're frequency-specific to this dimensional frequency. If we ever become frequency-specific to another dimensional frequency, then we'll find ourselves there. They were explaining to us a little bit of how this works. And so they were attempting to explain to us that when you experience a vibrational shift, that you can hear this winding high-pitch sound of the crossing over of these dimensional frequencies, is when we're on the threshold of being able to bilocate into two places at once and then choose which one we want to be at and then just be in that place. So maybe we're here, and then we bilocate to here and here, and then decide to just be here. That's the best theory that I think that I can explain. I don't know that I understand it well enough to explain it better than that.

Smith: Fascinating, Randy. Thanks for coming on the show today.

Cramer: Oh, thanks so much for having me here.

Smith: I'm Emery Smith, and this is Cosmic Disclosure. Until next time.

S09E01 - Patrolling the Solar System - March 10, 2020

Smith: Today on Cosmic Disclosure, we are talking about recent missions with Randy Cramer. Randy, welcome. Well, in previous episodes, Randy, we talked about the Nautilus, and a lot of viewers have been writing in wanting to get more details on this.

Cramer: Sure. The Nautilus is classified as an IG Highliner craft, and the IG in this case stands for intergalactic. Most vehicles have either an IG or an IS designation to indicate whether they're an intergalactically capable traveling vehicle or whether they're intra-solar and only for cruising around the solar system. It's classified as an IG Highliner. It's about a mile or so in length. It's kind of like a cylinder, like a long tube. The front section is the command section. The rear section is the engineering section. The middle section is the flight deck. So as a pilot, I lived and worked on the flight deck. Basically, 99% of what we did was patrols. So the Nautilus itself would deploy to a location in the solar system somewhere, and then we would get deployed out in squadrons and go do these kind of search patterns over a large area and then come back, and do that several times a day. I used to call it glorified guard dog duty, because anything that comes in the yard that's not supposed to be in the yard, we bark and chase them away, and that was basically what we did. So if we ever ran into anything that was outside the shipping lanes, because all traffic goes through the shipping lanes, we would be patrolling outside the shipping lanes for ne'er-do-wells trying to sneak in past the defenses.

Smith: Now, I would assume that there are many different teams on here for different missions, or is it really just for security forces? Or do you have an environmental group in there? Do you have a medical group in there on these missions?

Cramer: The Nautilus itself is basically a flying aircraft carrier. So there's certainly a medical section. There's a medical team if somebody gets hurt or we find anything interesting, but usually that's not our job. Usually we blow something up and then, as you know, someone else comes along and cleans up the debris and picks up the parts.

Smith: How long are these missions when you go onto the craft?

Cramer: I mean, a patrol can be a couple of hours. The longest patrol I think I was on was maybe almost four hours long, but patrols are usually pretty quick in the sense that, again, you're running a search pattern and then when you're done, you come back, and then the ship moves and you do another one, and you just keep running these search patterns until your shift's over.

Smith: What about the gravity on these craft? And do you also have other smaller craft that are attached to this craft?

Cramer: Oh, sure. So gravity plating, which is essentially, my understanding, about a four-by-four plate, and they have these magnetogravitic coils in them that are essentially able to create a gravity pull that's adjustable. So you can adjust them to 0.1, 0.5, 1 G, 2 G. You can adjust them to whatever for your needs. So they're adjustable. If we sell them, for instance, if a species wanted gravity plating for their ships, they could adjust it to whatever the gravitation of their home world is. So it helps us not lose muscle mass. But it turns out there's also something in the human body that requires a little grounding. So a lot of that floating around changes the DNA. It's not very healthy, even for astronauts that we have working on the International Space Station and the shuttle missions and so forth. It's not very healthy for them. So that gravity plating helps keep you grounded and reduces the incidence of space madness, which is a real thing, and it sucks.

Smith: Are we looking at thousands of craft and hundreds of thousands of soldiers?

Cramer: There were multiple Highliners and multiple carriers. I think there were at least a dozen of them and several hundred fighters.

Smith: And do you actually go to these planets with these craft?

Cramer: Well, when I was on the Nautilus, not so much. The Nautilus was pretty much an intra-solar activity. We patrolled around the solar system, and that was it. Now, when I was on the Farragut, that was different. The Farragut is about half the length, a little bit wider. It's a little bit flatter. It's a special forces frigate. So it has 18 different special forces teams, all with really different designations. So I like to think of it as the Swiss Army knife of the fleet. So depending on what you need, depending on which tool you flip out of your Swiss Army knife, that vehicle and those forces were deployed across the galaxy and farther.

Smith: Can you share with us some of those functions and devices?

Cramer: Eighteen different special forces teams. So each team is specially designated, has specific training, a specific background, and is good at certain things. The team that I worked with, our primary function was rapid insertion and extraction or termination of high-value targets. So that was what we did. We flew these very, very fast craft that go in and out of a situation very, very quickly and either grab someone that you want to save or kill someone that you want to get rid of. So that was mostly what we did, and then get out again really, really fast.

Smith: Can you share with me the devices and weapons you're using to acquire these beings?

Cramer: So we had an exosuit, which we had an exosuit when I was in the MDF, which is the Mars Defense Force, who I've talked a little bit about. These were way more sophisticated. So there were three primary types of exosuits. There was what we sort of

called the baby exosuit because it's small and it's tight to the body and has small hydraulics and stuff in it, gives you about a 25% increase in strength, endurance, and speed. That's in a body-armored suit and an environment suit. Then you step into what we used to call the Papa Bear exosuit, which is a larger exosuit that has larger hydraulics, larger mechanisms, also has a mounted rail gun on the right arm, has a mounted programmable rocket launcher on the left arm. In some cases it has a shoulder-mounted rocket launcher, or depending on the need for the mission, the rear-launching weapon can be outfitted differently. So you can have a rocket launcher or a plasma launcher, or you can have something that shoots behind you in case someone's trying to sneak up. So basically, you can hit things behind you without having to see them. Pretty peculiar things. You've got this heads-up display. You've got this little screen down here, which basically we call the rearview mirror because it shows you exactly what's behind you. It's got a little targeting reticle. So if all of a sudden I see something light up in the infrared on that back screen, then it gives me an option to target and launch basically with a verbal command. It has hydraulically augmented legs so that you can jump really far. There's a control panel on the wrist. You can program the jumper so you can actually see where you are on a map, and you can program, I want to jump from here to here to here, and then the computer will calculate based on the gravity and the weight exactly how much force the legs need to jump to land you in the exact same spot. So you have the ability to jump manually, but you also have this ability to have ridiculous precision by programming what jumps you want to do, and so you can go one, two, three.

Smith: Fascinating, fascinating.

Cramer: Oh, and the rocket launcher, you can also program whether you want it to explode in front of a target, to the side of a target, or behind the target. A lot of armor is front-loaded and some of it's not always back-loaded. So sometimes really all you want to do is position an exploding projectile behind someone's head a couple of feet instead of in front of them, because behind them you'll do more damage.

Smith: You're explaining to me something that just reminds me of all-out complete war, which means there's definitely an agenda behind that, that you were involved with. And what was that agenda for that race?

Cramer: Primarily contracting. So we have all these trade relationships with all of these other species, right? And very much in the same way here on planet Earth, the United States military is the biggest, strongest military in the world. We have many allies and trade partners around the world who don't have really sophisticated militaries and really amazing training programs. So sometimes when they need something done, they call us, and then we work out a deal on whether we're going to help them or what it's going to cost for us to come help them, what the trade agreement would need to be, et cetera. Well, that's no different out in the intergalactic community. We have many trade partners, and a lot of them are not as militarily equipped as we are. So when they need military assistance or they find themselves in a conflict, well, who do you think they call first? They call us.

Smith: And what brings on these conflicts? What did they do to us that we have to attack them?

Cramer: Well, again, it's not usually something that they're doing directly to us. More often than not, it's a trade route threat or a trade partner threat. And we don't want our trade routes threatened, and we don't want our trade partners threatened.

Smith: Type of protection services.

Cramer: Yeah. So if we have a trade partner that gets invaded by a neighbor or maybe has a couple of planetary colonies that get invaded by a local neighbor and they're like, what do we do?

Smith: Space pirates.

Cramer: Right, or space pirates, which is a thing. Space pirates are a thing. So yeah, they call us, and we show up with the best of the best.

Smith: Randy, what mission was the most mind-blowing mission that you've ever had?

Cramer: I can think of maybe two or three things that might fit that criteria, so I'll pick one. We were contracted by a trade partner to help liberate a colony that had been attacked, and they called us in to go and liberate some high-value targets.

Smith: Can you tell us their names or system?

Cramer: Yeah, they're a species that lives in the Cassiopeian system. They were having an issue with a hostile neighbor that had sort of tried to seize a couple of their colonies. And so they called us and asked us to bring in some material support and see if we could liberate some high-value targets and maybe brush some of the enemy aside. So we approached this planet scanning for bases, colonies, life forms. None of the species that we were looking for showed up on our scopes at all. Only normal vegetative and animal life was showing.

Smith: So that—does it also scan the inside of the planet as well?

Cramer: Oh yeah. I mean, our scanners go about 40 miles down, which is pretty good.

Smith: And is a stealth mission your cloak coming into this?

Cramer: Oh yeah, absolutely. Well, let me put it this way. Our ship is still about halfway across the solar system. We send a couple of drones in to take pictures and scans and get really, really close, and they're cloaked and everything. And we were just seeing these

empty structures and empty buildings and weren't sure whether they were hiding somewhere, whether they'd already evacuated, or whether they'd all been massacred. I couldn't tell from where we were at. So when we went down onto the surface of the planet to investigate, we were surprised by an extraterrestrial—and I'm going to use the term species loosely, because we don't believe that this was an organic evolved species. We think this was a genetically engineered species that was a planet-killer, that was basically, you know, you throw one of these—

Smith: Who made them?

Cramer: We don't know. We're not sure. We haven't been able to track down who made them. We think the species that was engaged in hostilities was being sold weapons tech by another species, two or three other arms merchants from somewhere. So somebody came along and gave them this alien weapon, which basically creates this genetically engineered biological killing machine. It can go out of phase. You can't see it on infrared. You can't see it in ultraviolet. You can't pick it up on the scopes or the scanners. It has the ability to teleport short distances. They're psionically, telepathically linked. So when you run into one, it's going to tell the others nearby that they need to show up, and before you know it, you're going to be in a swarm.

Smith: So what do they look like?

Cramer: Oh my God, they're horrifying. So imagine a scorpion with arms and a stinger, with a piercing stinger on it that's about a foot long.

Smith: Oh my.

Cramer: A head with no eyes, lots of teeth, and a couple of arms to grab things with. And they scurry and they stab with the stinger. And again, they show up in massive swarms, and you just run.

Smith: How large are these?

Cramer: Big as a motorcycle with a sidecar.

Smith: What do they eat? Where do they live there on the planet?

Cramer: No idea. They come out of nowhere. So we don't know where they live. We don't know how they habitat. They eat anything, apparently, with those teeth. They absolutely eat anything.

Smith: So how did this mission resolve itself since they were so vicious and terrifying?

Cramer: We had to evacuate the planet. And then we discussed it with the species who called us in and with our command personnel, and the commanders decided to use a metagenic weapon. So they annihilated all life on the planet.

Smith: What is a metagenic weapon?

Cramer: A metagenic weapon is like a bacteria or a virus that's so strong that it will wipe out all life on a planet, usually within a few days.

Smith: So they couldn't just make it just for that species because they didn't have probably any knowledge of the DNA or anything.

Cramer: We couldn't capture one. Couldn't capture one.

Smith: That says a lot. Yeah. You guys couldn't capture one.

Cramer: No, we couldn't capture one.

Smith: Have you ever had that experience before with another species you were trying to acquire?

Cramer: That we couldn't get it, that we couldn't cut off an arm or a leg? No.

Smith: What was your role in that mission? Did you go to the surface or were you still outside the exo-atmosphere looking in?

Cramer: Oh, I was on the surface. My job was to lead a team into the headquarters of the military base that was empty and see if we could find any traces of anyone, any bodies, any recorded or written messages, anything to let us know what happened to them or where they went.

Smith: They have debriefing files that you could go through to prepare yourself for this horrific event.

Cramer: We knew very little. The species that we were helping, this Cassiopeian species, had given us the basic intel information of who was there, where the colonies were, where the military bases were. They gave us that basic information. But when we got there, nobody was there. All the life signs were gone. So we had intel that, when we got there, changed, and so we had to essentially just go from square one to try and figure out what was going on and what to do.

Smith: Did you lose anyone in your team on this mission?

Cramer: Two.

Smith: And how many were actually with you down there on the surface?

Cramer: Twelve.

Smith: And did they die from these creatures?

Cramer: Yeah, ripped to shreds.

Smith: Were your weapons not working on them?

Cramer: Oh, they were working. We were just overwhelmed. There were just too many. Literally, there were too many of them. Get us out of here. I mean, yeah, there were just too many of them, because they teleport in. So if you've got one, 20 more will teleport in within a few minutes. Within a few minutes after that, another 50 or another 100 will teleport in. You'll be swarmed in a matter of minutes.

Smith: Were you able to get any samples from the remains to take back with you? Is that planet still habitable?

Cramer: No, everything's dead, lifeless. I mean, it could be re-terraformed maybe, but there's still a breathable atmosphere, but every plant, animal, and insect is dead.

Smith: Have you heard that this species survived anywhere else on any other planets? Or was that the last time you've ever seen them?

Cramer: Well, it's the first and last time I've ever seen them. I have spoken to at least one other person who also ran into them in a separate mission somewhere else. Now, what we think we understand about them is iffy, but they don't seem like they're a sentient, technologically advanced, spacefaring species. They're a genetically engineered foot soldier. So while they're psionically connected and have some advanced evolution, we never got the sense from them that there was what you or I would normally think of as intelligent, coherent thought. It was more like animals who were programmed to be way better than animals. So I don't think that that species in itself is the threat. Whoever made them might be. But that species in question is a weapon. It's a weaponized, organic, engineered scorpion thing.

Smith: Was it a hypothesis that you and your team came up with that they have this psionic ability? Or is it more like just ants, when you disturb the pile, they let a scent out and everyone knows what to do?

Cramer: We had psionic specialists who were viewing the whole thing, and their report was that these were creatures that had a psionic ability, that they would communicate with others, and that that would draw others in at a range.

Smith: The longest length that you've seen one of these teleport away from you or toward you?

Cramer: I think they were coming from miles away. I mean, that's what the psionic specialist report said, that they were coming from miles away. But there did seem to be a range. Their psionic communication range seemed to be about 20 miles, and their teleportation range seemed to be about 10 miles.

Smith: What's the role of your ship up there, Randy? I know they're monitoring things, but how does that work? I mean, are they going to—are you still in complete communication with them?

Cramer: Oh yeah, we're in constant communication. There's always a commanding officer in the earpiece telling you what's coming up or what to do. The job of the ship is essentially logistics and support. So they're providing us with a lot of eyes-in-the-sky information, telling us where things are and what's around us, what's happening, who's coming. Oh, you've got something coming in on your left flank a mile away, get ready for that.

Smith: Was your craft on the planet or were you teleported there?

Cramer: In this particular case, we were sent down by wormhole because when we determined that there was no life on the planet, or no life that we could determine was sentient beings, someone in the command structure determined that it seemed risky to take ships down. So we decided to take the other risk of taking a wormhole or jump gate.

Smith: I'm assuming your craft is armed. Is it armed, the craft? Can they provide support like we do here in the military? Can they come down there? Can they start shooting things from way up there to extract you safely?

Cramer: Just like down here, you don't start artillery-bombing an enemy that's engaging in close-up hand-to-hand with your own troops because you're going to bomb them. So there really wasn't an opportunity for them to provide air support or any kind of sky support. So they were in communication and watching the situation as it unfolded. In any situation that we engage in militarily, our first reaction is not to run away. Our first response is to engage and attain victory and then decide what to do after that. As the situation began to devolve and get worse and worse and worse, and it was clear that we were not going to be able to win, and it was a matter of how then are we going to get out, then the discussion was like, okay, what do we do for extraction? How do we get you guys out of here? It was a pretty short conflict. It didn't last very long, 15, 20 minutes tops, but it went to shit really fast. So they essentially extracted us via jump gate, and we all popped through. One of the uglies managed to come through behind us through the wormhole, but was severed. That was just one. We killed it instantly. It came through and it was like

ten against one, and at that point it was, hmm. But then something triggered in its biological mechanism, and all of its cells apparently, when they started to gas out, started to secrete a highly, highly caustic base. Not an acid, but a base. So basically, the DNA and the biology liquefied in about five minutes.

Smith: Yeah, that makes me definitely believe it was bioengineered. If you see that, that's a safety protocol we put in beings that we're making so no one else can recopy what we just made. It's like securing our patent.

Cramer: Yeah, there's no way to get a copy of the DNA and make a copy. It's dissolved. It's gone. Yeah.

Smith: Oh, fascinating.

Cramer: Yeah.

Smith: Randy, after one of these missions, what's the protocol? Once you get back from where you just were, on a planet, you had to engage some species, do you go into decontamination?

Cramer: Oh yeah, we go into decon quarantine when you come back from a place like that, and every square inch of every piece of equipment, every square inch of your skin is examined. You're given blood tests after blood tests, after endocrine tests, to make sure that you haven't picked up any biological bacteria or organisms. Once you've gone through that, they still put you in a tube, like a pod, and you have to lay in that thing for a couple hours while it cleanses out and kills everything that's not supposed to be there. So it's a pretty intense quarantine process.

Smith: We used to call them plasma showers. Yeah.

Cramer: So this is more of a bath because you sort of lay in it.

Smith: Now, when you're done with these two decades of this tour and you come back, is there anything special you have to do to your body, or are you debriefed on anything else? Do you know when you're going to go out again?

Cramer: No, they don't really tell you much. They basically tell you when you're being rotated out. And in our case, we were sent back to Luna Operations Command for what they call a memory wipe and age-reversing, and I'm making the air quotes because it's not really a memory wipe and it's not really age-reversing. It's a memory suppression, and they don't age-reverse the body that you're in. They make a new body, transfer your consciousness to that body, and then throw your old one in the incinerator.

Smith: How do you explain that you have this total recall of these memories?

Cramer: Well, a lot of work, first of all. The memory retrieval process was something that started to happen when I was younger on its own, which it typically does. But an individual has to either engage with that or disengage with that. And a lot of people choose to disengage with it because they don't necessarily want to go down that road. People who do choose to engage with it end up with a long period of time to sort out the memory recall process, the trauma process. Every person's experience is very different, so it's a complicated process. And what I have found is over time, there's even more than I thought that there was. So at first I thought, okay, there's this much. And it's like, oh no, wait, there's this much. And then recently it's, oh no, there's this much. So I don't know whether I'm at the bottom yet of how many years or decades that I spent serving in my tour, or every last memory. I feel like I've got a lot. But I guess the short answer to that question is a lot of hard work, as well as the programming and conditioning. As I point out sometimes, I am not programmed and conditioned like a lot of other people from a lot of other programs. The United States Marine Corps Special Section had a very different idea about how we want to train and create soldiers, augmented soldiers. We don't believe that breaking someone's mind again and again and again in order to build something that's pliable is a good use of material, nor is it an economical use of material.

Smith: Could it actually kill somebody, the overload of that? I've heard many things talking in the projects where if you get a mind swipe too many times, there's no return. You kind of get gorked out a little bit, you can't fit in society. I mean, you seem to be so emotionally stable and you're still receiving more of this information.

Cramer: Right. I'm very fortunate in that way. Like I said, we do things a bit differently. So we don't necessarily go with the trauma-based mind control. We don't want to break people in order to rebuild them. So I think for starters, that's my number one probably best benefit that I have in that area, is that I don't have as much baggage as some other people do. That's not to say that I wasn't without my baggage when I came back from my tour. But decades of working on a personal healing process and dedicated meditative work and dedicated self-mastery is why I can function outdoors and in crowds and things like that. I mean, I went through years of terrible agoraphobia where I didn't like crowds. I felt unsafe outdoors, where something could be in the trees or anything like that. Horribly paranoid to have to live with that. But the healing process, as it continued, the symptomology became less and less and less. And the insomnia started to subside, and the anxiety started to subside, and the agoraphobia subsided. So I'm here because of a lot of work, and again because of a positive form of training and programming, and because at some point I got the assistance of my command personnel instead of fighting against them, which is—I tell people who come to me and ask me about what do they do, I say, well, look, first thing you want to do is understand that if you find a way to cooperate with the people who are in your chain of command, you'll do way better than if you try and kick and scream. Kicking and screaming is not likely to get you where you want to go with that. Making positive communication with people in your chain of command is more likely to get them to help you with the healing process, which is what happened in my case.

Smith: And that's why you're actually here and have come forward, because they kind of gave you permission, but you kind of allowed them to give you permission. You know what I mean?

Cramer: Yeah. I mean, there was a conversation that my brigadier general had with me and asked me if I wanted to go public with my story, and my initial response—I'll be kind—I swore a lot and I was very angry and I was not interested. Over time we had conversations that convinced me that it would be better than doing what I was doing before. So yeah, I was asked by the command staff of United States Marine Corps Special Section to be their de facto public relations officer. Yeah, I got specifically asked to do this, and I reluctantly agreed at first, but over time my brigadier was right. This was way better than doing what I was doing before.

Smith: Have you met people like yourself that you recall, or that have come up to maybe have had a little bit of a recall with this, and do you communicate with them?

Cramer: A couple, yeah. One of them actually showed up in my life earlier this year, and it was a pretty immediate, like, wait, I think I know you. And then really it was basically the trigger of a conversation of, do you remember? And it was like, oh my God, yes. And so yeah, there's a couple of people who have tracked me down and said, I know you, and here's the context where. And we sorted that out in such a way, without me divulging personal information, that there were things that we knew about each other. There was simply no way to know unless we'd known each other personally. Now, I will also stipulate, I've had a few people also attempt to contact me and say, oh, I'm sure that I know you. I'm sure that we served here or there. But let's just say that those people gave me a narrative that I looked at and went, no, I don't think that's legit. So you're still dealing with this mess of people who have legitimate experiences or are trying to sort them out, people who have legitimate experiences but their brains are oatmeal—it's not their fault—and then people whose brains are just oatmeal, and sorting out which is which and who you can help and who you can't is difficult.

Smith: Do you see any of these individuals coming out in the future like you did as an insider and telling the world their story?

Cramer: Certainly this one friend, I think with some prodding I can convince her to start talking, but she's leery, understandably, but just leery at this point. And just to be fair, most people have no motivation and no self-interest in it. It doesn't gain them anything. They're not likely to benefit hugely in any way, shape, or form from that. I wouldn't be doing this if I hadn't been asked to and it wasn't a matter of honor and duty and so forth. So I can understand someone. Let me put it this way: most of the people who contact me don't want to do interviews, don't want to be on TV or radio. They just want to get their lives back together. That's really all they want. They want some peace of mind and some sanity in their world. Most of them have no desire to. I didn't have any desire to do this. This wasn't

what I wanted to do. My brigadier general asked me if I wanted to, so that's different than, oh yeah, I want to be on TV. I have no desire to be famous.

Smith: Well, Randy, that was fascinating. Thanks for coming on the show. It's always a pleasure to have you.

Cramer: Oh, thank you. It's always a pleasure to be here.

Smith: I'm Emery Smith, and this is Cosmic Disclosure.

S09E02 - Weapons of the SSP - March 17, 2020

Smith: Today on Cosmic Disclosure, we are talking about weapons of the SSP with Randy Cramer. Randy, welcome. Oh, thank you. From what you have seen from other planets and ET civilizations, are they more or less peaceful than what we know here on Earth?

Cramer: You know, there's just a variation there. So you have species who are better at aggression, better at war than others. I mean, aggression is a genetic trait. And there are species who have higher aggression levels, species who have lower aggression levels, species who've evolved out their aggression levels. I mean, it's just, there's as many possibilities as you can think of. So what we find out there is there are many species who are happy to, you know, pick up a weapon and fight. And there are a lot of species, too, that just aren't that good at it. So they either would rather have someone else do it for them or, you know, get their butt kicked because they're just not good at it.

Smith: Well, even if they are peaceful civilizations, how important is it for them and their society to actually have weapons?

Cramer: Exactly. For some of them, it's just not that important until something happens, and then all of a sudden they need it. They're not expansionist. They're not trying to colonize, you know, far and wide into hostile territory. They're really just concerned about planetary security. So mostly their security forces, you know, keep the peace, but aren't going to be able to withstand an invasion or any kind of hostile military action. They're just not trained for it or equipped.

Smith: As a soldier, tell us some of the weapons that you employed.

Cramer: My favorite is the railgun, because it's the most accurate over the longest distance. For anyone who's fired a normal firearm, imagine a rifle that doesn't kick and stays straight and shoots, you know, motionless variants, you know, no kick, no shake, right out the barrel, one, two, three, right after another, so they're incredibly accurate. They don't heat up like a chemically propelled projectile does. They're really my favorite. You've got the greatest, you know, longest straight shot over a distance.

Smith: I do have a little bit of experience with these, and they are electromagnetic, right? And maybe you can explain to us how that works with that projectile and how the charge works.

Cramer: Sure. So if the barrel is about this long, you have a series of electromagnets that go along the barrel. So they're all in the off position. And the projectile, which again is a metal magnetic projectile, goes here. So the first electromagnet is turned on to create a magnetic field that holds onto the projectile. And then the next magnet in front of it is turned on at the same time that the magnet behind it is turned off, and that all happens in

about a nanosecond, from here to here, so very, very quickly. As each subsequent magnet turns on and the one behind it turns off, it grabs the projectile and pulls it down the rail and then fires it out the end. But again, it happens in a nanosecond, so it just pulls it super fast straight down the barrel without an explosion. And again, so there's less heat, no kick.

Smith: What do they look like? Do they have rifles and pistols? What do they look like?

Cramer: To be honest, they look like a fairly normal rifle. I mean, a little fancier, but, you know, a main housing with stock, with a pistol grip. If it's something you're holding in your hand with a stock and a barrel on it, some of them have a pistol grip down here. That's if the rifle is not attached to your suit. One of the more advanced exosuits has it mounted on the right arm. So all you have to do is point.

Smith: How do you aim with it then? Is it just like we utilize our rifles today?

Cramer: So it actually has a laser-guided system that shows up in your HUD. So you can hip-shoot very accurately because your HUD is telling you exactly where your reticle from the laser pointer on the weapon is pointing at. So in some cases, with the ones that have like a full stock body on it, there's a scope that you can use, but it's not required. If you want to see something for a long distance and get a close-up shot, use the scope. But anything within 100 yards or so, you can just pull up your hip shoot, and your reticle on your heads-up display will show you exactly where you're going to hit.

Smith: How many rounds do these railguns, the handheld railguns, I should say, hold?

Cramer: Yeah, usually there's an ammo box that we refer to as a clip, even though it's not a clip, which usually holds about 100 rounds.

Smith: What are the rounds made out of?

Cramer: It's a metal alloy that's harder than uranium. So instead of using a sabot round to puncture whatever, this is made out of some really, really tough alloy that punctures through most armor.

Smith: Now, our current military actually has cannons like this, correct?

Cramer: Oh yeah, and the Navy has been putting railguns on ships for a few years now. They had their first destroyer roll out a few years ago with railguns on them. And I think I just read that they're starting to put energy-projected weapons that can shoot planes and missiles out of the sky too. So the Navy ships right now are being equipped with railguns and directed-energy weapons.

Smith: Well, tell us more about these plasma rifles you've mentioned in the past.

Cramer: So a plasma rifle takes a super, super hot heated ball of plasma, puts it in a contained electromagnetic field, and then again launches it down a rail that guides it and sends it out the end of the gun, which I'm told is several thousand feet per second. The range is sort of dependent on the sustainability of the electromagnetic field. So a few hundred yards out, the electromagnetic field dissipates, and that causes the plasma ball to dissipate. But anything within that first couple hundred yards is going to get hit with like a 5,000-degree hot ball of plasma that will burn and melt through just about anything.

Smith: Now on the missions that you've been on, when would you choose a plasma rifle over a railgun?

Cramer: It usually wouldn't be my choice. It would be a matter of whether they felt like the railgun was going to be the most effective close-up weapon, if we were going to be in close-quarters combat, or if we were going to need the extended range of the railgun, or if it was going to be something that was just going to likely be nothing more than a couple hundred yards. It's decided based on other criteria that we're not deciding in the field. So it's decided by intelligence personnel and command officers way before we're ever put in the field, and they tell us which one we're going to carry.

Smith: Now what defensive systems would you have against these if your opponent had them?

Cramer: There is a personal shielding that can deflect them. It's essentially an electromagnetic shield that will basically, like north pole to north pole on a magnet, cause a magnetically contained ball of hot plasma, as it hits the shield, to bounce off. It does the same thing to a metal projectile actually too.

Smith: And what device is that that's on you that allows that to be emitting? I'm assuming it's an electromagnetic toroidal field around you that blocks everything.

Cramer: Yeah, it's a shield generator that's usually in the pack. The pack is the back portion of the suit, which is sort of where the power system is contained, the circulation system is contained, and any other systems that aren't local somewhere in the suit are all in the pack.

Smith: You seem to have a lot of electronics on these suits that you're talking about. Is there any risk for radiation or electromagnetic pulse from these suits that could cause yourselves and your DNA to be damaged?

Cramer: They have really good radiation shielding on them, so the radiation would have to be really, really high. Yeah, I mean, electromagnetic pulse is a risk at that point. And so it wouldn't be the first time or the last time that someone was wearing an exosuit that had to jump out of it because it was no longer operational. So in the larger suits we call the Papa Bear suit, flip of a button, then the thing pops open and you can jump right out of it.

Smith: During the break, we got into the exosuits, and I'd like to talk about those a little bit more. I'd like to talk about, number one, what do they look like? How do you enter them? And what's the power supply for them? Is that also with the pack?

Cramer: Yeah, yeah, definitely. I'm not 100% sure what the power system is other than over time I've seen them change as far as the size. So, you know, a couple decades early in my career, you know, the power supply was about the size of a shoebox. Towards the end of my career, you know, the power supplies were closer to the size of a pack of cigarettes.

Smith: And what kind of power supply is that? Where is it getting that energy from?

Cramer: Usually a zero-point or an electron pump of some kind, so there's something that can continually pull out joules pretty much forever until the system itself is damaged. But they're small, so you can't build a bomb out of them really.

Smith: Through your experience on your missions, has there ever been a time that your weapons failed against an opponent?

Cramer: It's incredibly rare, incredibly rare. The failure rate of the equipment is less than 1%. And there are very few situations that we would encounter, again because of our good intel and what we're going into. We don't go into a situation with equipment that we have a sense is not going to work well. So we have a few variations in the type of equipment that we can use to be mission-ready for different defensive circumstances. So if we think that electromagnetic pulse is an option, or a likely defensive option, we're not going to use certain exosuits; we might use something different.

Smith: Were any of those weapons ineffective during a combat moment where, oh, it's not firing?

Cramer: You know, there were a couple of times when we were engaging with the indigenous reptoids on Mars, and we know after the fact that they were using psionic abilities. So it would often be that we could not hit them from a distance, or the weapons wouldn't work at a distance, and we'd have to get closer and closer and closer because they wanted close-quarters combat. So we would find the inconsistent operational rates at a distance were up and down. And because they were inconsistent, we didn't think it was mechanical failure or, you know, that 1% of manufacturing defects. We figured it was something else, but it took some time before we learned that it was psionic abilities.

Smith: Once you had mentioned to me about the scorpions, these giant creatures. What were you using against them as far as weapons and protection?

Cramer: Railgun, body armor, personal shield. That was about it. So again, it was fairly effective. We were just overwhelmed by their numbers. If there were less of them, I think

we could have handled them. But when you're outnumbered 20 to 1, it starts to get difficult.

Smith: And these railguns have an automatic setting? What kind of settings do the guns have on them?

Cramer: The weapon itself, I mean, single shot, tri-burst, full auto. I mean, there's that option. There is also a difference in the projectile. So we had air-burst ammo, which is essentially a projectile that's made up of many, many little parts that are sort of held together by this electromagnetic field. So then when it flies out of the barrel, it breaks apart and you get a lot of little projectiles flying out the end.

Smith: Kind of like a cluster bomb.

Cramer: Yeah, basically like a little cluster bomb on the end of a bullet. So it's way more powerful than a shotgun. An air burst, you know, that breaks apart, you know, three feet in front of someone will completely tear their upper body apart.

Smith: Like on the planes and the helicopters, where they have the chaff that shoots out and discombobulates. Is there weapons and is there ammo that you could put in your weapons to discombobulate extraterrestrials with psionic abilities that would distort them?

Cramer: We did not have any. We did not have specific weapons that were for that purpose. There were drones and frequency emitters that the intel teams would sometimes use, but that's not something I'm too familiar with.

Smith: Were the extraterrestrial weapons ever, you know, just far exceeded the technology we had of those weapons?

Cramer: There was this one time when there was a species that was using a weapon that—I have to explain it. If I was to point the weapon at you and fire it, it would take all of the water in your body and move it to another time. So it's a temporal weapon that takes your water out of your body and moves it to another part in time. So all you're left with is the dry molecules. So you're instantly dehydrated and turned to dust.

Smith: You're instantly just a couple grams of powder.

Cramer: Yeah.

Smith: Wow. So that's kind of an interdimensional weapon.

Cramer: It's a temporal weapon.

Smith: Temporal weapon. What's that mean?

Cramer: It means it's using temporal mechanics, the mechanics of time, to operate. Like I said, it's basically moving, time-traveling the water molecules in your body to somewhere else. Which, to me, I always think about the other effect of it. So what, somewhere someone is standing there and all of a sudden there's just your water somewhere and then it just falls to the ground. I'm like, what was that? I don't know. But somewhere your water ends up where your body is not, and your body turns to dust, and your water is there without a body.

Smith: Yeah, I was working on some projects in New York where they were utilizing technology just to remove toxins in the body and cancers. And one of the side effects was people would lose weight in these Tesla-Tron units. And the scientists still did not know, even though it worked, where that substance was going. So I was always thinking, like someone over in Arcturus or something all of a sudden just got a pound of fat slapped in my face or something. And they're like, all right, we got to shut those guys down over there on Earth. Just because you're throwing a bowling ball through a field of energy and you don't know where it's going, it's kind of... it's a little disrespectful.

Cramer: You get a call later saying, hey, cut that out.

Smith: Do we have temporal weapons today that you know about?

Cramer: As far as I understand, we're experimenting with them. I've never used one in the field, but we're definitely experimenting with them.

Smith: And what about these frequency modulators that you talked about?

Cramer: They're frequency modulators, so they modulate frequencies, which makes them a fairly universal tool depending on what you need to disrupt and/or try and protect. If you're trying to protect something with a field, modulation can sort of work for that. If you're trying to disrupt another energy frequency, whether it's psionic or electronic, electromagnetic, technological, there are ways in which you can use a frequency modulator that can make internal combustion engines not work. You can send out a frequency to make electric motors not work. You can use frequency modulation to heat up mechanical parts in a gun so that a gun won't work. So there's a lot of different uses for frequency modulation, more than I could list, to be honest with you.

Smith: Now, were the weapons that the humans used in the SSP, like, were they comparable to the ETs?

Cramer: I would say at this point, we make better stuff than most of everybody else. So while there are weapons out there that far surpass our own, there are many tools and weapons out there that don't compare to the stuff that we make.

Smith: Now, were any of these completely different than anything you've seen here?

Cramer: Yeah, I mean there was actually a species that had a little, looked like a little magic wand, basically a little metal rod about like that. And it had apparently three settings, and it could either—basically a frequency modulator—and it either modulates with the magnesium in your body or the potassium in your body or the iodine. So the magnesium, essentially, because your magnesium receptors in your central nervous system are the relaxing receptors, it's a stunner, can knock someone out. The sodium resonator can cause incredible pain because it's activating all your central nervous system receptors. And apparently the iodine frequency causes your hemoglobin to start to pop and you basically, you know, rupture blood vessels. Yeah, you basically blow apart on the inside. As far as I know, we don't have anything like that.

Smith: But can a human use that, or only the ET?

Cramer: The weapon itself is tuned to their DNA. So I mean, you know, if you pick it up and it doesn't have the right DNA to match with the weapon, you can't use it. So I couldn't pick up one of those weapons and use it. But again, if we developed one, we could. I don't know that we're using those or developing those at this time.

Smith: Are any of the weapons that you have utilized reverse-engineered from extraterrestrials?

Cramer: Pretty much all of them, as far as I understand. The fundamental basis of all of our technology comes from somebody else's technology originally. And then, of course, we add our own creative potential to that and modify them in ways that we think are specific to us. But pretty much every technology that we have at this point probably was given to us by someone else before. Or at least some component of it was given to us by someone else before we could develop it ourselves.

Smith: Yes, I agree with that. Most technology that we have on the planet, we're just not that smart. Yeah, most. Now, we talked about these cool weapons. We talked about utilizing rifles and plasma rifles and railguns. But how about hand-to-hand combat weapons? Did you ever see any special knives or swords?

Cramer: Oh, yeah. I mean, we were certainly trained in all hand-to-hand weapons, all melee weapons. We used to use something called the personal utility tool, or the PUT, which is basically a very heavy handle with a blade on it that's like a reverse guillotine blade made out of some alloy. So you can hit somebody in the head with it like an axe or slice off body parts, and it's got a spike on the pommel and a spike on the back of the top of the head of it. It's very, very vicious. Sounds very brutal. It's very brutal. In the hand of an exosuit with that extra hydraulics in your muscles, yeah, you can take limbs off, and it's brutal. Makes a lot of crunchy noises.

Smith: What about chemically propelled weapons?

Cramer: There are species that still use them. We don't typically use them anymore because they're just less effective than all the other tools we have, but we've encountered species who are still using chemically propelled weapons.

Smith: Let's talk about the weapons that you have encountered that are not human.

Cramer: Probably one of the more interesting and common weapons is what we consider a low-grade plasma gun or a plasma weapon, which is like a lightning gun. So it shoots a beam, a plasma beam, which is like a lightning bolt basically, at the end of it. That's actually fairly common. There are a lot of species that use them. Turns out they're really easy to make and have a very low failure rate.

Smith: How do you think ETs know how our bodies would respond to the weapons that they make? Let's talk about gases, viruses, bacteria.

Cramer: Sure. Probably the same way that we do, by testing them on biological entities that we want to test that stuff on. So if we want to engineer a virus or bacteria or a gaseous substance that's specific towards a certain extraterrestrial biological form, or if we have some general knowledge about general biological forms and we come up with a biological species that matches one of the templates, then we can start from there instead of starting from square one. But we absolutely have the ability to design these tools for mass, mass, mass. So when we feel like we have to use mass-extinction weapons, use, you know, weapons of mass destruction, then we will. It is a preference more than anything else because the use of these tools often causes more harm and more death than you want. And there are intergalactic bodies who can investigate war crimes. And so we know that if we handicap ourselves a little bit and don't do the maximum damage that we could possibly do, because we're very good at that, that we're going to be less likely to come into legal entanglements later and have to answer to some sort of intergalactic tribunal on war crimes or something like that, as long as we behave ourselves according to certain acceptable rules of engagement.

Smith: Why are these weapons not fine-tuned so we don't have to take out extra buildings, extra innocent beings? It sounds like we should have that type of technology.

Cramer: Sometimes we do. Sometimes that's an option, but sometimes it's not an option. Like I said, shielding around facilities and buildings makes it difficult to use weaponry from ships. I mean, we have destroyers that can fire giant particle beams from space and, you know, giant missiles and torpedoes from space and quantum bombs and things. We do have those abilities. It's just that they're not always an option, nor are they always preferred. So it's one of those things where probably, like we should, we only use them

when they're really necessary. We would rather send in a small group of people to do something very efficiently than do something that kills off a lot of people.

Smith: It's based off of the mission. Each mission is different.

Cramer: Well, and we understand that as a warrior species, because we are, our military leaders have accepted that among the intergalactic community, we're a warrior species. We like conflict and we like fighting more than some other species do, and we're better at it than some other species. So it's understood and accepted that that's what we're going to spend quite a bit of time doing, because that's what we're good at. We also see through the intergalactic community that warrior species can end up with different reputations depending on how they go about their business. And from looking at other species, we don't want to have a bad reputation. We believe that measured responses make it more clear that we're not barbarians when we engage in military conflict, that we're not just hitting people on the head with clubs and killing as many people as possible like thugs and barbarians, that we're being strategic, surgical, precise whenever possible.

Smith: Do they know we're from Earth? Do they know you're from Earth?

Cramer: Sometimes, sometimes no. It really depends. If you're another species on another planet, and soldiers in exosuits that are using active camouflage, so they're essentially invisible, and you can't see them, and you don't know what the technology is, and you're not sure where they're from, that's as mysterious as anything could be. It might take some time to figure out who was that, what happened? But if they don't have any previous experience or they haven't heard the rumors, then they might not know who it is at first.

Smith: How does that camouflage work?

Cramer: Well, there's a few different methodologies. The older technology basically uses a projector that projects an image of what's behind you. So it uses a lot of little mini cameras on 360 degrees on the suit with a lot of little mini projectors. So these little projecting cameras and screens are very, very tiny, and they're all linked together so that essentially when someone's looking at you, they're seeing what's behind you in a perfect way, pretty good. We sort of think of it as, I don't know, there's probably a franchise that I can't use by name, but we've all seen the sort of invisible that you can kind of see. So that would be the older active camouflage. We have some newer stuff that if I was wearing that, I could potentially walk through the room with people around and they wouldn't even know that I was in the room, they wouldn't even be able to see me.

Smith: So you're bending photons and light around yourself.

Cramer: Yep, absolutely.

Smith: Amazing.

Cramer: Yeah, projecting different light fields so that what someone has seen is not what's there.

Smith: Right. How about when you're in the solar system of these, you know, visiting on these contract jobs and you do get discovered—your craft. Now, have you ever been attacked, like in craft-to-craft?

Cramer: You mean like in space-to-space? Oh yeah, absolutely. We've gotten into broadsides, you know, boarding parties. I mean, yeah, it can happen. It can get really hairy. It can totally.

Smith: So you've had firefights using these weapons on your craft?

Cramer: Yeah, absolutely.

Smith: And how does this not damage the hull of the craft?

Cramer: Well, I'm not saying that it doesn't. You know, damage control is damage control. You know, when you pop holes in the hull, you fix them later. You have certain systems that can engage automatically to protect from pressure loss, gaseous loss, and then you have to go around and, you know, fully repair them later on. But it happens.

Smith: Are there any craft that have defensive shields that block from anyone teleporting on or block from a missile coming in?

Cramer: Yeah, absolutely. The important thing to understand about such technology is so far we have not come to an understanding of something that is an ultimate defense or an ultimate attack. So you have levels. You know, we may have a defense that's here. So anything that's attacking here below will not get past that. But if something can be considered here, well then that's overcoming the defense and you need your defense to go up to here. So there's this constant process that we're going through that is every time we come up against something that's stronger than what we came up with before, well then we adapt and come up with better shielding, better defense technology to defend against that thing. So we're in a constant upgrading process.

Smith: Do they have special weapons for on-craft battles that do not damage the craft? Well, I mean… and only damage organic material like, you know, a human or another being?

Cramer: Plasma swords. I mean, I can't, you know, use other terminology. Again, copyrighted terminology. But essentially a sword that's a plasma torch. That cuts through,

you know, organic tissue real well, and if it's set at the right temperature, then it won't, you know, do—it'll only do minor damage when it hits the hull.

Smith: What about if you dropped it and it hit your leg? Is there a safety thing on it that you can't hurt yourself?

Cramer: Oh, no. You can cut off your own limbs with them. It's happened.

Smith: And when that happens, what do you do? You take them to the med bay and put them inside the 3D printer?

Cramer: I mean, we again, we use mostly these holographic regenerators. So you put someone in a holo-bed and it, you know, regenerates the leg, builds them a new leg. It happens. It's happened to me.

Smith: Are the weapons you're exposed to—can they actually—are there antidotes? Is there something to heal you from that if you sustained an injury from them?

Cramer: Not really in the suit. I mean, we have onboard tourniquets. And a plasma torch will cauterize the wound itself. That's pretty handy. But there's nothing in the suit that would repair cutting something off with a heated plasma torch. It's just going to be tissue. Bye-bye. And you've got to regenerate it, make some new stuff.

Smith: You know, if we used a plasma weapon on each other, do we have something to regenerate that wound?

Cramer: Absolutely. We can fix anything. We have the technology that can literally fix anything. Any amount of damage, any amount of percentage of body tissue damage anywhere.

Smith: Is that the holographic beds you speak of?

Cramer: Yes. That's at least the quickest, most efficient that I've ever used.

Smith: When is humanity going to see these beds?

Cramer: Well, that's a good question. We do have a chief engineer and a CFO, and we have put together a small startup to get the funding to begin the process, to do the research and development, to build the components, to replicate terrestrial technology in the civilian world. We think, you know, from starting point to prototype is three to five years. There is some conversation I've heard other people talking about, some of these technologies or similar technologies that are going to come out next year. I don't think that's happening, but we would think that with the funding that we're going to get—and this is something we've been working on for years—my CFO has been giving me a lot of

confidence that we should have our startup funding sometime this year so we can begin the process soon. So I'd like to think a prototype in three to five years. I'd like to think a commercial product within 10. Those are conservative estimates. As Buckminster Fuller said—I'm going to paraphrase here—if you want to change the world, you want to make something better, you don't just say, let's do it this way. You create a better option, you create a better method, you create a better tool, and then wait for the rest of the world to adapt and pick up. Because if you make something that's more cost-effective and works better than any other technology that you have, well, the marketplace is going to eventually want that. So if you lost your arm, it would be cheaper for me to put you in a holo-bed and regrow your arm than it would be actually to design a custom prosthetic for you. It would actually be cheaper. So once you demonstrate that you have something better, that it's more cost-effective, that it's more efficient, people will just eventually switch. So we think that there—we're not saying there's not going to be some uphill struggle there—but we think in the end the tool itself wins because it's better than the other tools that we have.

Smith: Oh, I 100% agree. And I've, of course, experienced that with a lot of my devices that I've invented that I was shunned for for years. But once they saw that it worked and you make it cost-effective, so I think you're on a great trajectory for that. Thank you. Do you see humankind and our allies moving more towards peace, or is it just getting ready for some sort of perpetual war?

Cramer: Well, I can tell you what the goal of the military at this time is. The military understands that without conflict, they have no purpose, which has been part of the problem for the last, you know, 100 years, that we have to keep things going, keep conflicts going because if we don't, then they'll just cease to exist and go away, and that's not what we want.

Smith: And there's money to be made.

Cramer: And there's money to be made. But we also are seeing the long-term benefits of having a strong defense, and that to have a strong defense, you have to keep going and going and going. Now, what we'd like to see, though, is we would like to see military conflict on planet Earth come to zero. We'd like that. We would like to see that human beings on planet Earth no longer fight, kill, use weapons of destruction and mass destruction against each other to solve conflicts. We would like to take all of our military technology and focus it outside. We think if we're focusing it outside of our own planet, then we don't have to live that way here. We can take that perpetual necessity away from the planetary function and we can move it outward. Because let's just be honest: now that we're in the intergalactic community, the potential of military threats are near limitless. The potential of military threats that are stronger and more capable than what we can do currently today are near limitless as we go farther and farther out. So the need to continue to develop a strong space military force is going to be necessary for the next 10,000 years.

So that's just the way it is. I mean, some people want to call that perpetual war. I don't. I call that perpetual necessity.

Smith: Do you feel more pessimistic or optimistic about where humanity is going?

Cramer: I think that we are currently moving towards some things that are going to get worse before they get better. But the arc towards improvement, I think, is well planned out. So these aren't surprises that are coming up. They're like, oh, what do we do? I mean, these are knowns that we know are sort of inevitably coming. The bill is coming due. Just a matter of time, yeah, the bill is coming due on some things, and we know there's going to be some changes with that. And we think that there's going to be some moments in both domestic and international conflict which is going to increase before it gets better. But we are also looking at a trajectory where, in the next—I'm going to go on a limb and I'll say in the next decade—the goal is to get past all of that and stop fighting amongst ourselves. So fingers crossed, right, that it actually works out that way. But I think it's going to get a little uglier first, but I think we have a plan and a trajectory to make it all work out so that, you know, there's rainbows and sunshine and puppies for everybody.

Smith: Randy, do you believe of any benevolent ETs out there that can actually affect us spiritually?

Cramer: Oh, yeah. Absolutely. Sure. If I'm just to go by the reports that we are hearing, I mean, hundreds, hundreds of species who seem to be directly involved in human terrestrial spiritual evolution and the spiritual evolution of other species. Like, that's what they do all day long. Where are they? Most of them are either operating out of phase or in multidimensional, interdimensional places because it's safer for them to work that way. And that way, what they really want to do is work person to person. These are the species who would rather identify an individual or a number of individuals and work with them one on one than try and say, mass communicate or mass educate people. So by not engaging necessarily with us in a physical biological manner, they can accomplish that task much more easily without scaring people or freaking people out or endangering themselves or others by being physically present with us. That's where the majority of them seem to operate.

Smith: So these are benevolent ETs that don't need weapons.

Cramer: They have evolved to a place where their ability to defend themselves is such that they don't. There are species who have evolved to a place where if a fleet of 10,000 destroyer ships came to their planet, they would just shift their planet out of phase so that those ships wouldn't be able to affect them. I mean, there are some pretty advanced defenses that once you achieve that level, you don't need a military so much anymore because you're not fighting, you know, force on force, numbers on numbers. You just have the ability to say, well, I'm going to just make it so you can't touch my planet, period.

Smith: And that's just phasing in and out of different dimensions in reality, a whole planet.

Cramer: Yep, whole planet.

Smith: Have you seen this phasing in and out, a defense system that protects an entire planet? And is that something we're going to have?

Cramer: I haven't seen a whole planet do it. I've heard about it, read the reports. I've seen a space station do it. I've seen an entire space station blink out of phase so that it can't be attacked.

Smith: Are you talking about a moon-sized space station or a small space station?

Cramer: Like a big floating space station in space that would be the equivalent of as big or bigger than Manhattan or something like that. Pretty big.

Smith: And for the audience, how does that scientifically happen?

Cramer: The molecules in your body have a quantum frequency to them that tells you what dimension or frequency that you're in, what time-space you live in. So if you have a field that can alter the frequency of every molecule in an object, you can shift that object to any other phase. And this is a very finely tuned sort of modulation, so you can tune yourself to a coded frequency that someone else is like, well, we know they're out of phase, but we can't figure out what their exact frequency is, so we can't exactly interact with them physically. Then it makes it a process of the enemy trying to figure out what the actual frequency is. And there are species who have such advanced systems that they can rotate that frequency very quickly. And if you have a species with a technology that can rotate that quantum signature, oh, I don't know, every half a second, that makes it almost impossible to figure out what the frequency is.

Smith: I explain that sometimes to my students like a TV set. And on channel one, you're here, and channel two, you're somewhere else. However, is there a species out there that can track me to channel two?

Cramer: Yes. Yeah. But those species tend to be more advanced and not militaristic. So there's a lot of things we don't bother defending against at this point because the people who have it aren't going to attack us with it. So we're not worried about those things so much yet.

Smith: And what do you think about the universe, this universe, and this dimension as itself as a frequency? And can it also shift?

Cramer: From what I have been told, as far as I understand the physics of that, in theory, yes. I don't know that it has or if someone has the ability to do that, but in the same way

that Nikola Tesla theorized, if you created a vibration against the planet, you could shake the whole planet apart. If you had a lever big enough, you could move the whole planet. These are theoretical things that, in theory, they should be correct. So in theory, that should be correct, but I don't know anyone who's ever tested it to prove it.

Smith: Randy, thank you so much for coming on the show. That was fascinating information.

Cramer: Thank you for having me.

Smith: I'm Emery Smith, and this is Cosmic Disclosure. Until next time.

S09E03 - Operational Craft of the SSP - March 24, 2020

Smith: Today on Cosmic Disclosure, we are talking about extraterrestrial and SSP craft with Randy Cramer. So in your services off-planet, you were exposed to and worked on technology and SSP craft unlike any of the conventional technologies and craft on Earth. Can you tell us about that, such as the fighters and shuttles, carriers?

Cramer: Yeah, sure. So there are a number of craft that are used across the fleet. As I have said before about a number of things, we're still experimenting with what works best. We're still tinkering with designs to perfect these craft to the best of what we want them to be, to function at the highest level that we want them to function. Probably the typical variations in a fighter are whether it's a one-seater or two-seater or a three-seater, which will depend on whether you have a pilot and a gunner, who runs the weapon systems. Sometimes you have a pilot and two weapon systems operators, which, let's just say, gives the vehicle a lot of options to shoot at a lot of different targets when you have two people aiming weapons at vehicles around you and the pilot doing the maneuvering. It's a tricky dance, but it can be very effective. So, not much bigger than your standard fighter jet, necessarily, as far as height, length, width. They're probably more narrow than that because they don't have a wingspan, and a little shorter because you don't necessarily have the tail section, but they're kind of comparable in height and length and width.

Smith: Can you describe then what they actually look like?

Cramer: Sure. The fighter that I flew in the most was called a Viper-class, which essentially looks like a cone. So you have kind of a flat end here, and then it tapers to a point near the front. It's kind of a flat bottom where the propulsion system is, with the cockpit up pretty high, all of the tech in the middle here somewhere. And there's actually, in the back of the craft, a bathroom, there's a cot, there's emergency food supplies, emergency blankets. So it's not much bigger than, like, a sleeping unit in a semi truck. Anyone who ever knows someone who drives a truck knows there's a little sleeping chamber in the back that's not very big. We're not talking a big space, but in case of emergencies and you're stuck somewhere for a long time, or you don't have full operation of the heating system so that you need extra blankets for the coldness of space, which isn't necessarily as uniformly cold as some people think it is, for starters.

Smith: So these are the Vipers and the Viper-class, right?

Cramer: Viper-class fighter, yeah.

Smith: And this Viper-class fighter comes—how many is in one fleet?

Cramer: We had a single carrier which had, let's see, I want to say 12 squadrons of 16. So whatever that math works out to be, which is over 100 fighters per vessel. And I can't say

how many of those carriers that we have, but we have enough of them that, you know, we could deploy hundreds of fighters to a situation if that was required.

Smith: So what is the propulsion unit on these fighters?

Cramer: So it's a combination electrogravitic-magnetogravitic system. So the electrogravitic system pumps high-frequency electricity into the fuselage, making it weigh less, which makes it more maneuverable, takes less force to move it, stop it, et cetera. And then you have the magnetogravitic propulsion system underneath, which is essentially what creates the field that it moves on. So the way I like to describe that is the toroidal field from the magnetogravitic propulsion system creates a little pool sort of underneath the vehicle of this magnetogravitic wave. It's kind of like a puddle. If you think of it like a puddle of water that is created under the vehicle, then when the vehicle leans left, right, front, backwards, it slides on that, what we call a slipstream, like a Slip 'N Slide. So the propulsion system is basically creating this field that then it slides back, forth, left to right, and so forth on at incredible speeds, especially when you're talking about making the fuselage weigh less.

Smith: How fast?

Cramer: Like top speed in open space, over 80,000 miles an hour.

Smith: And on Earth, what would it—

Cramer: In an atmosphere, like 20,000, 25,000 miles an hour, about tops.

Smith: And it has its own field around it so it can make these right-hand turns, and you wouldn't feel anything inside it because you're in your own gravitational field, right?

Cramer: So the larger magnetogravitic field that surrounds the entire vehicle is an inertial damper in and of itself. It's an inertial damping field so that there is no physics acted upon objects within the field as the same as if they were acted upon outside the field. So yeah, that's how you can make 90-degree turns or, you know, rapid slides up, down, left, right without smashing into the front or the back of the vehicle. Now, these vehicles are designed to feel a little bit of the movement. So there are vehicles that create this field where you don't feel anything. You don't feel left. You don't feel right. But what they found out was pilots need to feel the vehicle. So a pilot who doesn't feel that inertia at all can't feel what they're doing, can't feel what the ship is doing. So a pilot needs to have some sense of, oh, I'm pulling to the left. I'm pulling to the right. I'm accelerating. I'm stopping. So it's a very minimal feeling, but it's just enough so that your body feels interactive to the process of piloting.

Smith: Randy, do we have any vehicles currently that have FTL, faster-than-light capabilities?

Cramer: We certainly are working on some experimental vehicles that do do that. Not like fighter craft-size craft, not small craft shuttles—some of the larger vehicles. They've been working on that, but jump gates really make that negligible because you don't need to go faster than light over a long distance when you can just create—shrink the distance from here to here and then jump through it. So it's one of those things that we can keep chasing, but we really have technology that already supersedes that, so why bother?

Smith: And what are you utilizing the shuttles for?

Cramer: Same thing that you would use any shuttle for. When you need to move a small group of people or cargo from one place to another, it's a short distance, use a shuttlecraft.

Smith: Well, why not just use, like, the troop transports or, you know, these giant destroyers you're talking about?

Cramer: Well, I mean, if they're transporting a lot of things, there are freighters that, you know, carry a lot of material in them. The larger ships certainly return—

Smith: What's the scope of these—what's the size of these giant destroyers?

Cramer: So, like I said, a carrier's about a mile long. The destroyers can be three-quarters to about a mile long. The frigates tend to be about half that size.

Smith: And where are these deep-space vehicles?

Cramer: Ooh, there are some deep-space vehicles that we call juggernauts. And the juggernauts are designed where, unlike some of the craft we have now where you have, like, a forward operating bridge or a high-placed bridge on the vehicles for optics so that you can see things, the bridge is in the middle of the ship because that's the most protected place for it to be. In fact, everything is designed so that the core operation of the vehicle is in the center, and you have all these layers of compartments and fuselage so that it can really—not unlike naval ships that float on the sea—be designed so they can take a pummeling, and you can damage the exterior and put holes in the exterior and it will still function and go, because that's just essentially an outer layer where all the really important stuff is in the center.

Smith: These craft have any type of escape pods in case something goes wrong?

Cramer: Most of them are shuttles, if they have enough shuttles or fighters to get everybody off the vehicle. But the sort of escape pod idea turns out to not be very practical because pods don't go very far. If you're in a combat situation, you're easy target practice.

You know, someone just pops escape pods. So you really need to get into a vehicle that can move quickly away from the damaged vehicle if you're in combat.

Smith: You're just sitting ducks out there in pods. It just reminds me of the old days of jumping out of the airplanes, and if you already have the enemy there on the ground, it's just a matter of numbers.

Cramer: There's a reason why paratroopers jump at night, because during the daytime you're an easy target in the sky.

Smith: And what do they have? What do the ETs have? What kind of craft do they utilize that's comparable to ours?

Cramer: So most ET craft tend to fall under categories of scout ships or motherships. There aren't too many species that have specific fighter craft in the way that we design fighters. They tend to use their scout ships as multi-use. So if the scout ship is a quick, maneuverable vehicle that may have some weapon technology on it—but other than the Draconians, we haven't really encountered a species that is as dedicated to their military hardware as we are. So we don't tend to find too many other fighter craft in the way that we design them.

Smith: What do the Draconians have there that's so amazing compared to our fighting craft?

Cramer: Well, I wouldn't say it's so amazing so much as, in a similar way that we like to have a variety of tools for specific purposes, they also have a variety of tactical weapons and tools for specific purposes. So their aircraft are a little more varied.

Smith: And what is this Dyson sphere vessel?

Cramer: Those are probably the most amazing things ever. So a Dyson sphere is an engineered sphere around a star, right? So basically think about if you created a metal ball, a hollow metal ball, with a star in the middle of that metal ball. Then the ship, once it's fully operational and powered, holds the star in a magnetic field so that essentially the propulsion is moving the star, which then moves the vehicle. And then you have a ship that can literally house billions or trillions of people, keeping in mind there's an interior to the ship that can be grass, trees, rivers, streams, because it has a sun for a power source. You can essentially have an entire planet inverted, basically. So instead of being on the outside of the ball, it's on the inside of the ball with the star in the middle. And the star also is able to be focused through a series of magnifiers into a weapon, into a singular weapon, the most destructive weapon we have ever heard of so far, which basically turns a star into a concentrated beam.

Smith: Have you seen this actually happen?

Cramer: I haven't been there to see one happen. I've seen records that we have of these ships and how they operate. It's pretty wild. One of these ships could incinerate an entire planet or an entire star in one shot in a few seconds.

Smith: It sounds like a deep responsibility for this type of race to have this.

Cramer: The only species that we know that make ships like this are incredibly long-lived, because the species that I'm thinking of in particular has a lifespan where each individual organism of their species lives millions of years. And it takes about 180,000 years to build one of these ships. So it takes an incredible amount of long-term planning. And yeah, certainly there's some responsibility involved. But think about it this way, too. Instead of having a fleet that has to go away from your planet, you just make a ship that's bigger than your planet, that can house more people than your planet, and then that becomes the ship that you can travel through space forever and ever and ever because you have a self-contained ship that's bigger and more self-contained than a planet.

Smith: That's amazing.

Cramer: They are amazing. They are amazing.

Smith: So Randy, some of these craft are bigger on the inside than they are on the outside. Can you explain to us how that's possible?

Cramer: Sure. So once a species comes to understand the technology and the physics around dimensions, it becomes possible to create something called a pocket dimension, which is essentially—if my hands together represent a piece of closed space where there's no gap between them, you're basically able to say, I'm going to create space in the middle of something where previously there was none. And then you're able to make that larger and larger and larger so that effectively you have more square footage on the inside than the outside would indicate is possible. So again, a ship that would look like it might only be able to have dozens of personnel aboard, it may have thousands.

Smith: That makes total sense to me, because in physics, we all know we're 99.9% space everywhere. Well, from having been exposed to all these ET craft and technologies, has it changed or affected you in any way in your life?

Cramer: Maybe just in a way that I think of a bigger universe in a bigger way. Every time I learn something or see something, it rewrites the way that my brain sees the big picture. So having seen all of those things makes for a really interesting big picture inside my head. And I find it very helpful to understand all of those components to be able to understand the bigger picture, which is we're really good at what we do, and we haven't been doing it for very long, and that's something to be said. And there always are going to be species who are better at certain things than we are, and there's always going to be species who

are worse at things than we are. So there is a constant of every species in the universe that we know of exists on a ladder, somewhere on a rung on that ladder, and there's always more rungs above, and there's always more rungs below. And as near as we understand, there's no top of that ladder in which there is no place farther to go that we are aware of. So it encourages me that there is plenty of growth, plenty of opportunity to advance and evolve ourselves way beyond anything we can even comprehend at the moment. So I'm looking forward to the future.

Smith: And compared to humans, would you say that most ET beings on a sliding scale are benevolent or more hostile after what you have encountered?

Cramer: So statistically, we find that about 95% of the species that we run into, their main thing that they would like to do is trade. We say that there's sort of 95% that are cooperative. That doesn't mean that they're necessarily friendly. It doesn't mean that they're not aggressive. It doesn't mean that they're not violent at times. It means that they have learned, as we are learning, you get more flies with honey than you do with vinegar. And so if you want to trade, you don't go around punching people in the eyeball. You kind of have to play nice most of the time. So that doesn't mean that it doesn't preclude that someone, an entire species, can't be aggressive, can't be violent, isn't warlike. It just means that they understand that trading is a priority, and you would rather sit down and have a conversation about trade than just start poking people in the eye. You have about a 5% of who we run into out there in the universe who are uncooperative or difficult. And that doesn't mean that they don't want to play along, they don't want to play nice, they don't want to trade—they'd rather steal things, take things, or be dishonest—but that's about a 95 to 5% ratio.

Smith: And where do we fall in that category?

Cramer: At the moment, we're in that 95% where we would prefer to trade more than anything else because we understand the value of trade is greater than conquest. We can simply make more money as a species in trade than we could in imperial conquest. If we just decided we wanted to try and take over planets and consume all of their resources or take them over, it's an incredibly costly process. And you don't necessarily benefit a lot from that. Sometimes the profit motive works better when you have supply and demand. So at the moment, we're in that 95% that we're cooperative. But it also turns out that we're in a smaller percentage who is capable of militarily defending themselves or attacking others. So we're very quickly becoming a respected muscle on the block, if that were. But there's always someone bigger, but there's always someone smaller.

Smith: And where are some of our closest allies and star friends and neighbors that you're aware of?

Cramer: Oh, I mean, all over the place, certainly. But Alpha Centauri—the Centauri—are probably, you know, our closest friends because they're only four light-years away. We've been trading with them for a few decades.

Smith: What about the Pleiadians and Lyra? Like, we know in pop culture people are talking about Sirius and Arcturus. And I know these are huge star systems, but I want to make note of that. There's thousands and thousands of planets there. It's not just one system. I always find it funny when someone comes to me and says, "Well, I'm from Arcturus," and I'm thinking, well, that's a pretty big spot. That's like saying, "Well, I'm from Earth." But where on Earth? There's a lot of places you could be from.

Cramer: Yeah, so exactly. The Pleiadian system is seven stars and about 20 civilized worlds with, you know, so there's at least 20 or more advanced civilizations within the Pleiadian system. So yeah, I kind of laugh too when someone says, "I'm Pleiadian." I want to say, "Which one?" Be more specific about that. It's not specific at all. It's very general. And I want to point out that very recently at a conference that I was at in Toronto, Paola Harris was there, and she actually made a comment. She said, "Look, based on the evidence and the eyewitness testimony we're talking about right now, we have confirmed dealings with dozens of species. Why are we still talking about these same old three that we've been talking about forever when there's more?" That's a disservice to people. It's an unlimited amount.

Smith: Yeah, it really is out there. So I'm glad you brought that up because I think we should probably get into that at some point to educate people about that. And by doing something like maybe getting an observatory locked on and educating more people out there about how vast this space is, I think we'll change the way people look at it.

Cramer: I mean, that's what we hope. We hope that by continuing to add this information into the public discussion sphere, that it will give people the ability to think about the bigger picture and contemplate a bigger universe that they fit into, which is important for people to think of possibilities and narratives in which they belong in a larger universe instead of thinking of themselves as being isolated and not part of that, or thinking of that outside universe as just something to be terrified of or something to be afraid of.

Smith: Another thing is, something that's four light-years away or a hundred light-years away, it's really not utilizing a straight line of sight to get there. It's kind of immediate. We've had a lot of guests come on Cosmic Disclosure talking about how they consciously were traveling with extraterrestrials. And some of them would say, well, they would put their hand on the wall of the craft, and in a matter of seconds they would not be on Earth, they'd be in another solar system. So what are they utilizing there for that?

Cramer: Predominantly, they're using some form of wormhole jump-gate technology. Otherwise, you have to travel across vast distances. And if you're traveling across vast distances, even with faster than light, it can take a very, very long time. You definitely have

to be getting into warp travel to make traveling in a straight line across space even remotely worth it. It turns out that, again, with wormhole technology, you get there faster. Most species will get their wormhole technology before they get warp-field technology because it's easier. So once you get that technology, why would you bother with anything else? Let me put it this way. If you had a watch that you could wear on your wrist that would make a wormhole that you could go to anywhere on planet Earth, why would you ever ride a bus, ride a train, or fly a plane, or drive a car ever again?

Smith: Right. Another interesting thing that I have had a little experience in is some of these craft are actually linked to the pilot of that craft on a more conscious level. Can you explain that?

Cramer: Sure. A lot of the, especially extraterrestrial ships from more advanced civilizations, have a navigation system which is essentially the pilot connecting directly into the system, the computer systems, so that the pilot feels like the ship is their body. And so you're moving the ship as if you would move your own body because it feels like that's what you're doing, but you're just directing it mentally through the navigation system that's essentially a telepathic psionic system. Now there are, I've been told—I've never experienced one myself—but I've been told there are ships that are combination organic-mechanical, that are alive and have some personality to them and get bonded to a person, to a pilot, like a dog or a cat or a horse, you know, becomes bonded to that person. In those cases, sometimes that ship simply won't fly if it's not the pilot that it's familiar with. If you sit down in the chair, it's just going to go, "I don't know you. Why are you sitting down here for? I'm not flying for you."

Smith: No, absolutely. There's many times in the projects where we had to be inoculated with the DNA from beings in order to access the craft.

Cramer: Oh, that's a clever way around that. I've thought about that.

Smith: And it doesn't last forever, but at least the craft doesn't catch on for a while anyway. Through your adventures, you know, traveling through space and maybe even time, have you felt anything that changed your consciousness during these events?

Cramer: Yeah, actually, that's an interesting question. So the first time that I was in a fighter and got hit with an electromagnetic pulse, the ship goes dead, just starts kind of floating and spinning in space. But what I found was when everything turns off, all the electronics are off, all the fields are shut down, the force field's shut down, the magnetic field's shut down, there's nothing between you and space. Space makes music. And it turns out that the music space makes depends on what point in space you're focusing on. So, for instance, if I was floating out in space—which you can see everything when you're floating out in space. It's not like this dark black, where is everything? You can see the constellations, you see the northern stars, the southern stars, the galaxy is this ring that goes around you. It's a very bright sky out in space. It's very bright. There's a lot of stars. So

when everything is off, wherever my focal point is, it's going to make a certain sense of music that's from that corner of space. And so it's nothing other than awe-inspiring and consciousness-altering to be in the absolute emptiness of space, and you start to hear everything. And I've been told—when I asked an ET about this, he said, "Oh yeah, that's how it works." He said, "A lot of species navigate that way." So if you understand what you're listening for, you know where to look, what to listen for, and you follow the navigation of the music that you listen for. And he said, "Look, if you were ever lost and you didn't know how to get back to Earth," he said, "you just find your focal point on where you know the direction is and listen for Earth music and then follow that." That was a completely mind-blowing experience that I did not expect.

Smith: Music? I mean, from Earth, are you looking for a frequency that you are aligned with from Earth? Are you receiving old video transmissions from back in the TV time of antennas and things like that?

Cramer: Yeah, from what I understand, by putting your focal point on that, that's what happens. That is just what you'll start to hear, you'll start to hear and perceive.

Smith: And is there some sort of omnidirectional thing that's in your consciousness doing it? Because you must be bombarded with trillions of pings of this information.

Cramer: It's specific to where your eyes are actually looking at. It is directed by your vision. So what you're looking at with your eyes is where the focal point is. So I found as my eyes were looking around, it was like changing channels on a radio station.

Smith: Yeah, that would make sense, because the eyes can pinpoint photons and frequencies, which your brain interprets, and your consciousness works with that sometimes.

Cramer: Yeah, I think there's still some mechanics I don't understand about it, but I've experienced it, and it was absolutely fascinating and mind-blowing. And what a magical experience to realize that the entire universe makes music.

Smith: Oh, it's beautiful.

Cramer: I mean, yeah, how much more amazing can you get than that?

Smith: Maybe our third eye is just one little antenna there that can read all this.

Cramer: That's a good theory. I'll go with that.

Smith: Randy, what a wonderful adventure you've taken us on. Thank you for being on the show again.

Cramer: Thank you so much for having me.

Smith: I'm Emery Smith, and this is Cosmic Disclosure. Until next time.

Unknown: When we see Pleiadian ships, we see a sphere of light because it's the Merkaba moving so fast. The Atlantean civilization was the product of Arcturian people, but the first Atlantis was not about pyramids. It was about the temple within. They taught us how to relate with the world. Giants were the keepers of that wisdom, that information. The reptilians represented for us the negative and the positive. And we will explore the Anunnaki and how this created structure for the humans to transcend.

S09E04 - Deeper into the Inner Earth - March 31, 2020

Smith: Today on Cosmic Disclosure, we are talking about interplanetary beings with Randy Cramer. Randy, welcome.

Cramer: How you doing, Emery?

Smith: Randy, there are many people that believe there are beings living in inner Earth, and not only on inner Earth, but other planets' inner Earth. What do you know about this?

Cramer: Oh, there absolutely are. And it turns out that the honeycomb structure that we have underneath the surface of the crust, which creates these large pockets, is something that happens a lot. Most planets have magma activity, molten rock activity under the surface that create these pockets and form them over time. So you have these, in some cases, pockets of space that are larger than the state of Nevada, you know, a pocket that's that big that you can't see from one end to the other, it's so large. So they become incredibly safe from surface destructive efforts. So, I mean, you can't get wiped out by a hurricane or a tornado or a flood in these areas because they're protected against that. So it's not uncommon for species to move underground either when necessary or just as a notion of, hey, maybe we should do this because we have the ability to and it's a safer, more secure place. It's also safer and more secure from a hostile force or an invasion. In some cases, a hostile force could land on the surface of a planet and invade the surface and not be able to find the entrances that might lead to an interior place. So it's a very strong defensive position, the interior of a planet.

Smith: So does it have its own atmosphere? Is it just full of water? Or is it a multitude of different types of atmospheres?

Cramer: It varies quite a bit. So in the same way that we have the caverns that you can get to from the surface, which can have breathable oxygen or water or methane or ammonia or chlorine gas, so you have the same kind of pockets underneath the surface as well in the honeycomb. So you can have a big pocket that's breathable atmosphere, or you can have a big pocket that's chlorine gas and would kill you if you were in it without an environment suit. It's an incredibly varied environment down there, more varied than people would imagine it to be.

Smith: Now on a prior episode, you and I were talking about these large and weird beings and things that live down there. And the viewers had been writing in and they said, if I ever get you back on this show, let's jump into that and go deep here. And no pun intended, what is down there? Giant monsters. And who are they and why are they here?

Cramer: They're a natural defense mechanism from the planet. They've been here longer than any of us have, or since before the dinosaurs even. These are creatures that go back

millions of years potentially and have been living there for a very, very long time. My personal encounter with them is they're highly intelligent. They're not animals, you know, unintelligent animals or beasts. They're highly intelligent. By looking at them, you might refer to them as a beast or a monster. And I guarantee you a living creature that's two or 300 feet tall, that's several hundred thousand or a million years old, has a consciousness that probably defies understanding from me or you anyway. How long have they been here? Millions of years, probably even maybe since the beginning of the planet.

Smith: Could you give me an example of what one of these giants looked like?

Cramer: Sure. I've only had one personal experience that I can relate. While I have been briefed on the subject and I could describe a few other things, I only have one personal experience that I was there for, saw with my own eyes, and experienced with my own five senses. So, if you want to imagine something that resembles a big furry primate, maybe like a sloth that walks on its hands and is covered with hair that looks like giant dreadlocks. And if you can imagine a strand of woven hair that's about three or four feet in diameter or more and over a hundred feet long, that starts whipping through the air, and that's not like getting hit with a dreadlock. That's gonna be getting hit like with a 20-ton cable. So it has the ability to basically swirl and spin its body in such a way that these hairs go flying around and would knock out aircraft if you were trying to attack it with helicopters or jets or something like that. Could knock a plane out of the sky or crush a tank probably or something like that.

Smith: Exactly how tall do you think, you know, could you estimate?

Cramer: I would estimate that it was probably between 250 and 300 feet tall. This is definitely in the deep, deep pockets. So we consider the network in which some of these other species, the shorter, you know, more our-sized ones, we refer to that often as the Agartha network. There is a deeper set of pockets that we think of as deeper than that, and that's where these things live, in an even deeper pocket or series of pockets.

Smith: How do they grow to such an extreme size and why aren't we seeing them on the surface?

Cramer: Well, I think we're talking about pre-primordial time. So we're talking about before the dinosaurs, when plants and animals were even larger. So I think we're just talking about they came from a time when biological life grew bigger. If we had a brontosaurus that we could genetically engineer and bring to life, it would starve to death because there simply aren't plants that grow big enough for it to eat. It would need a bigger food source, a bigger vegetation to survive.

Smith: And the mineral content was much higher back then, and the atmosphere was thicker, so the radiation, you know—

Cramer: All factors that would dictate what biological life would look like and what its characteristics of survivability would be.

Smith: Do you think they have lungs and they're breathing the atmosphere down there?

Cramer: You can hear them breathing. When you're close to them, that's one of the distinctive characteristics, is you can hear them breathing.

Smith: What about the smells? Did you notice the smell?

Cramer: Like the stinkiest primate that you could imagine, because it's large. Yeah. I don't know if it ever bathes. Very smelly.

Smith: What was your personal experience with it that you had?

Cramer: I don't know how comfortable I am discussing that completely and intricately. Let's just say that it became a requirement for me that I had to get to a certain place, which was across this expanse. And the only way that I was going to get across this expanse was if I rode on something that could walk that expanse. It's a complicated story how that all went down, but yeah, there was something going on there.

Smith: Was it positive or negative?

Cramer: Very positive. Terrifying. Absolutely terrifying. Crap-my-pants terrifying, but very positive.

Smith: Were there others like you that were there?

Cramer: None that I could see or was aware of. It was very dark, but I don't think so. I think it was not a place where humans or other beings want to go because you get stepped on. When you realize you enter into a cavern where you're this big compared to something that's this big, it's terrifying because all of a sudden you realize I could get stepped on at any second here. So it's a whole other kind of biological concern. It sort of made me think like, oh, so this is what a mouse feels like when it's running through the kitchen.

Smith: Oh my goodness. Did you make a connection with it or were you just being really careful when you're walking through this expanse, and was this expanse an inner—

Cramer: Yeah, I had to sit and do a meditative exercise to communicate with this being, or essentially to communicate with the being that responded to my request for a ride. And he was the one that showed up, so.

Smith: How did you see in there? Was it lit up? Was it—

Cramer: It was incredibly dark. I had maybe, with the light source that I had, a 20- or 30-foot visibility radius. So I could see, but not very far.

Smith: Were you able to go up and touch this being?

Cramer: Yes. I grabbed onto one of those big giant hairs and rode it across.

Smith: And you rode it across just like a flea on a dog was trying to get somewhere. Pretty much. Pretty much.

Cramer: Okay. With his permission. Right. Yeah. I don't think I would have been allowed to without his permission. So I had to ask nice. And he apparently was cool with that.

Smith: What was the purpose of traversing this area? Was it just because there's no way to get across it because you're just too small?

Cramer: Yeah, there was no other way to have a vehicle or a ship or a motorcycle or anything else to ride. It was either gonna walk, which was not feasible, or get a ride. And I was told that that was the protocol, that if one had to make this journey, that was the way that it had to be made.

Smith: So the protocol came down from who and where, just from your training?

Cramer: From my superiors, but from my superiors they got the information from the Raptors.

Smith: Was there any foliage in the area or anything else that stood out, like lakes or rivers or waterfalls?

Cramer: Nothing that I could see or came close to. It seemed to be an incredibly large, empty cavern of dark rock. I didn't see or smell water, vegetation of any kind that I can recall.

Smith: Did they debrief you on what they were doing there, this specific giant creature?

Cramer: I would say that I got a debriefing. I don't know that I got the full debriefing, but I got a debriefing on the subject.

Smith: Were there others down there or was it just this one creature?

Cramer: There were many others. Most of them I couldn't see as they would pass by, but you could hear the steps very loud and again the breathing. So imagine being in the dark and hearing something walk and breathe that is so large you can feel every footstep and you can feel warm air when it exhales.

Smith: Stinky. How many do you think were in there? I know you have to guess because you can't see. I'm guessing dozens or hundreds. And what type of uniform or protective gear were you wearing?

Cramer: Next to none, to be honest with you. A pretty standard BDU-style uniform.

Smith: Did you have any special equipment on you?

Cramer: This particular time, I was not allowed anything other than a flashlight. I was told that if I was carrying a weapon, I could be considered a threat and get stomped on. So it's got no weapons of any kind, not a knife, not anything.

Smith: How'd you feel about that?

Cramer: Terrified.

Smith: That must have been one important mission.

Cramer: It was very important, life or death.

Smith: Can you give us a little bit more?

Cramer: No.

Smith: All right. Well, these beings seem pretty amazing. Have you been to other parts in inner Earth where there are more humanoid beings or extraterrestrials that you would run into now and then?

Cramer: Yeah, like I said, the shallower layer, the Agartha network, has the—we sort of think of them as the post-Atlanteans. So when Atlantis broke up, a lot of people went to, you know, the four corners of the Earth as well as underground. So a good number of what we think of as these tall Nordics are really like Atlantean ancestors.

Smith: So let's get into these other beings and some of the ones you worked with. Are they equally advanced to us or are they more primitive?

Cramer: I'd say most of them are as advanced or more so. What we find is that different species from different places focus differently on different technologies, so you don't necessarily go from place to place and find uniform advancements. You can find different ways that different species will use cellular regeneration technology, different ways in which species use computer memory storage technology, different ways in which they create light sources, heating sources. So you have just so many different ways in which the fingerprint of a species sort of leaves itself with the technology that it uses. So it's an

interesting question to ask because I would say while some of the technology that some of these species have is clearly more advanced than what we're using at the moment, some of them not so much. Again, a lot of species develop something and go, okay, that's good. And then if there's no need to develop something beyond that because that's completely functional, then they don't. So again, sometimes we find things that we've gone decades or centuries ahead of someone because we're constantly trying to make something better versus maybe some species that got a technology from another more advanced species that we're still trying to figure out how to crack.

Smith: Can you give us some comparisons or explain what some of this technology is?

Cramer: Yeah, so these tall Nordics, they use a regeneration technology that's basically a crystal bed. So it's like this giant crystal bed and chamber, and you slide someone in it, and then they refract some lights through the crystal, and then it does something super magical and restores anything and everything. Pretty interesting.

Smith: Have you studied this device? I haven't studied them.

Cramer: I've seen it. I've looked at one. It was very fascinating. I was completely intrigued.

Smith: Let's get into more detail about these tall Nordic beings. What do they look like?

Cramer: I'd say they tend to be about six, six and a half feet tall. Their variation in eye color tends to be blue, green, lighter colors. You don't tend to see too many dark brown or darker colored pupils. They tend to be lighter colors. Some of that probably is living subterranean as well. Some of the pale skin is probably from that. Even though they do have these artificial fusion devices, which is essentially an artificial sun stuck up in the ceiling somewhere, it's often still not quite the same as living on the surface. They tend to wear robes, which is the standard intergalactic wear, because it's easiest to make. It's comfortable. They're still comfortable.

Smith: Do they look in shape? Are they more rounder, more skinnier?

Cramer: They seem actually really skinny and lean to me. They don't have a lot of muscle mass or muscle development on them. I would presume, and this might not be true, I would presume that in a wrestling match I would win hands down in a physical matchup, but I'm not sure that that's 100% correct.

Smith: What do they eat and what's their customs?

Cramer: Mostly vegetarian diet, apparently. They're super big on growing their own food and eating mostly vegetable matter, mushrooms, fungi, stuff like that. They're not big on meat.

Smith: How are they growing this food underground without the sun?

Cramer: Again, artificial fusion device, which acts as a sun, does the same thing so that you get full-spectrum light that can, again, grow plants, spinach, broccoli, so forth.

Smith: Yeah, I've been exposed to a lot of the white papers from down there that they're using chemogenesis, which is the chemicals and minerals from the Earth to sustain life. Did these beings have—did they know about the other beings and did they ever interact with other inner Earth beings, or are they just kind of compartmentalized to this section of the planet?

Cramer: Oh, they're pretty aware of the others. There's some territorialism. So there tend to be areas in which, you know, the Nordics live and the Raptors—the Raptors don't tend to like other people in their territory. And let's just say the civilians among the Raptors might find you tasty as food if you did. So you're not advised to wander into their territory because you might end up on the menu. But it's not a thing that they eat people, more of a thing that if you wander into their territory, it's like a pig wandering through your front lawn and go, oh, bacon. Why do you think they're there? Oh, they've been there longer than we have. They're evolved from some dinosaur species, so they evolved hundreds of millions of years here before we did.

Smith: And I'm talking about all the beings we've mentioned, and you can start with any of them. Do they have access to Terra, to the Earth's surface? Is there a way for them to come up?

Cramer: Yes, yeah, they have access, but in the same way that not every person on the surface gets to go down, not everybody who lives down there gets to come up. So it is a barrier. You have to be allowed to go from up here to down there, and you have to be allowed to come up from down there to up here.

Smith: And one of my investigations that I did on my own when I was younger in the military was trying to figure out how these giant sea creatures were traversing, you know, the Earth's oceans. Are you aware of any underwater, under-the-Earth, you know, giant trail systems that they could get through?

Cramer: Yeah, absolutely. Not sure of the exact time and date this was, but recently, last few years or something, NASA comes out and says, we have discovered oceans of water under the oceans that have more water than the oceans have in them. So there's got to be a circulatory system there, and there's got to be ways in which they go in and out. It has been speculated for a very, very long time that there's a hole down at the bottom of Loch Ness, and that's how Nessie keeps going up and down, is actually through one of these larger tunnels down into another watery area, most likely using those channels, which I think have yet to be fully discovered and explored by undersea scientists, that's for sure.

Smith: What about other planets? Are they living below the surface? Is it a common thing at all these other places?

Cramer: I wouldn't say that it's 100% of the time, but what we're finding as we travel around is that the more we look for subterranean species and subterranean developments, the more we find them. So it's turning out to be just as common, if not more common, than civilized life on the surface. And why do you believe they're all heading to the inside of these planets? Is it a safety thing? It is way safer. If you think about how civilization is at the whim of environment—so tornadoes, hurricanes, floods, you know, storms, hailstorms, meteorological events, you know, a meteor hitting the ground—these are all things that can seriously damage life on the surface as it's attempting to grow or evolve, and none of those things will affect a civilization that's 20 miles underneath the surface.

Smith: Now, do they live more separate realities, or are they kind of integrated with each other, all these different species?

Cramer: Again, I'd say they have some different territory. So, whether they're shared territories, they have kind of a shared understanding of what the reality is for themselves, and if it's something more isolated, then that's their territory and how they view their reality there is how they view their reality there.

Smith: And how different is it living on the surface compared to living underground?

Cramer: It's pretty phenomenal and pretty amazing in some ways. The cities and the development is in some places off the charts compared to what we have on the surface here.

Smith: So they have the technology to go amongst the stars?

Cramer: Oh, there's spaceports that connect. In some cases, they're hollowed-out volcanoes just under the surface. In some cases, the ships can go down into the ocean and then through the oceanic tunnels. So yeah, and some of these tunnels are almost half a mile, mile wide, so a pretty good-sized ship could actually go through them.

Smith: What's preventing them from coming to see us in a mass event? Protocol, for the most part. Who wrote that protocol?

Cramer: Their ancestors, pretty much. And so they're going by what their ancestors have told them, to not intermingle on the surface. How do I say this? To most of those who live subterranean and those who live off-world, those of us who live on the surface are often referred to as the stinky surface dwellers. So we're not often looked highly upon. And that's when you think of the massive population on the surface, it's sometimes as dumb as a bag of hammers. So you can see maybe how someone might think about stinky

surface dwellers. So part of it is protocol, and another part is why would you want to go there anyway and get their icky dirty filth on you because they're stinky filthy surface dwellers.

Smith: Especially since we're just putting all the trash on top of the surface wherever we go.

Cramer: Oh yeah.

Smith: And is it different like the climate zones we have on the surface? You know, we have places that are polar, we have subtropical. Do you see any of that down there?

Cramer: There's some temperature variation, there's humidity variation, and there certainly are cavities that are big enough for clouds to form and rain to fall. So if you want to think about one of the weirder things to experience, being in an underground cavern and it's raining.

Smith: Is there anything that's bioluminescent down there that actually gives light besides this?

Cramer: Yes, there are actually quite a bit of plant life, microorganisms, and minerals in the rocks that can do that. So depending on where you are, you can often walk along through the subtle glow of bioluminescent, phosphorescent microorganisms, plants, and again minerals.

Smith: I noticed through a lot of the bio-gene hacking online that they have taken, you know, the DNA from jellyfish that glow and have now placed it into dogs and mice and rats and they're glowing now. So I don't think it's that far-fetched to believe that these beings could adapt genetically to their environment and—

Cramer: Well, and some of them have been there for so long, who's to say they weren't genetically engineering and terraforming those internal spaces or living in spaces that were engineered or terraformed even before they came along.

Smith: So what are other types besides ones we just mentioned that you're familiar with?

Cramer: Well, we definitely know that we have our own indigenous insectoid species as well. The Hopi have a story about when some disaster was going to befall the surface world, and these ant people came up and took them down for a while, and they lived down there, and then they came back up when the coast was clear. So yeah, we absolutely also have an indigenous insectoid species. They keep to themselves for the most part. But obviously, every once in a while, they come up and interact.

Smith: Where are these locations to get into these, not facilities, but these areas that these insectoids live?

Cramer: So there are entrances all over the world, some of them under the ocean, some of them through cavern systems. But keep in mind that you could end up in a cavern walking along and be right in front of an entrance and be touching solid rock. Because to you, that's solid rock. But to someone from the other side, it's a hologram. And so moving back and forth through a hologram isn't so difficult if you know it's a hologram, but if you don't know it's a hologram, then it's rock and you're not gonna go through it.

Smith: I've seen a lot of craft and devices like this that are so organic, you'll walk right by it. You would never know that it was what it is.

Cramer: Yeah, people who are spelunkers could have been in a cavern and stood right next to an entrance and not known it was there because, again, unless you have permission or you know how to open the gate, you know, you're not allowed in there, so.

Smith: As far as these insectoids go, these people are—they call them the ant people. Now, do they have a queen? Do they lay eggs? Do they have families? Are they just—how does that work?

Cramer: It's a hive mentality, from what I understand, and operate on a large queen or king. It is possible, which I don't remember people know this, it is possible for an insectoid hive to either be run by a supreme male or a supreme female. There isn't necessarily a universal male, female, king or queen and male or female drones. That's something that we tend to see replicated in insect life here on the planet, but when you're talking about the more evolved species, it turns out that they can actually kind of go either way.

Smith: Interesting. Of all the other inner-world beings out there, other than the ones living below the planet, are there any commonalities that you've noticed yourself between them?

Cramer: I mean, certainly this bigger sense of existence, because most of them have lived down there for a very, very, very long time and have had continuous civilization longer than we've had up here. Up on the surface, civilization goes like this. Underground, it's more of a steady climb because, again, there's not these disastrous extinction events that keep occurring. So they're able to continue over time for long periods of time. So they have recorded history that goes back tens of thousands or even hundreds of thousands of years.

Smith: Would you say they're more conscious than we are and have evolved more than we have?

Cramer: I would say for the most part, I wouldn't say that that means that they have more potential than we do. There seems to be a consistency in understanding that terrestrial humans who live on the surface have among the greatest potential of beings that we're aware of. And we've had a number of advanced beings tell us that. I think a lot of the beings who live underground have been evolving from a continuous line for a very, very long time that doesn't have the same potential. So their development is higher, but their potential is not necessarily as high as our own. So give us a thousand years and we can surpass them all.

Smith: Is there any time, do you believe, in the future that we'll have interaction with them?

Cramer: Yeah, absolutely. I would say that when we finally cross the chasm of disclosure, that's not going to be too far away from interacting with those species as well. And there's certainly some people who interact with them now and have been interacting with them for decades. It's just been on a very small scale. So I think when we open up the travel gateways back and forth and so forth, that could open up a lot of opportunities for them to communicate and interact with us.

Smith: I know it's hard to judge a time. I don't like when people ask me what time is that going to happen. But is there a time frame, because of your experience, that you see coming in the near future that you could tell the audience?

Cramer: I normally also don't like to give timelines. My Brigadier General, though, has said to me this year that it's perfectly okay for me to start saying that we should expect a disclosure event in the next six to 24 months. If it's past 24 months, I'll be shocked and surprised. If it's less than six, I will also be shocked and surprised. But it seems that the highest probability is somewhere in that window. So soon, I think very soon. Now what happens after that, like what happens five, 10—good question, because everything is going to change. So there's really no trying to predict what happens after that. But I think we're so close to that that I can taste it in the back of my throat.

Smith: Well, Randy, another exciting event today with you. Thank you so much for coming on the show.

Cramer: Thank you so much for having me. It's my pleasure.

Smith: I'm Emery Smith, and this is Cosmic Disclosure. Until next time.

Speaker 00: When we see Pleiadian ships, we see a sphere of light because it's the Merkaba moving so fast. The Atlantean civilization was the product of Arcturian people, but the first Atlantis was not about pyramids. It was about the temple within. They taught us how to relate with the world. The giants were the keepers of that wisdom, that

information. The reptilians represented for us the negative and the positive. And we will explore Anunnaki and how this created structure for the humans to transcend.

S09E05 - Jupiter Space Station - April 7, 2020

Smith: Today on Cosmic Disclosure, we are talking about the intergalactic space station at Jupiter with Randy Cramer. Randy, welcome to the show.

Cramer: Thank you for having me, Emery.

Smith: You have shared that there's an intergalactic space station at Jupiter. What more can you tell us about that?

Cramer: Oh, that's like one of my favorite places that I've ever been. So, an intergalactic space station trade commission of some kind is responsible for the construction, maintenance, and operation of the station, as well as similar stations like it around the galaxy. They're essentially a neutral-ground meeting place so that any group, any species, any military representative, diplomatic representative, who wants to meet with someone else from somewhere else can go there and have a conversation in a completely secure, safe place where, I don't know, weird things, you know, squirrely things don't happen there. It's a neutral zone. I was often—the reason I got to go on these missions was because I was the only pilot with infantry experience when I was on the Nautilus, and these ambassadorial teams would come through from the diplomatic corps, and they wanted a just-in-case guy. I was never needed for anything just in case because it was a complete neutral zone. But you know how we are, we get paranoid and we like to have someone in a fight in case something happens. So I was basically brought along for a completely superfluous purpose that I never had to be there for that purpose. So I basically just got to sit there at these conversations. So the main room itself—actually, let me see if I can describe this a little better.

Smith: This is in space or on the planet itself?

Cramer: Oh, it is orbiting Jupiter. Okay. So at quite a distance. I mean, Jupiter is a very large planet. So the goal is for the space station to be in a stable orbit, but not to be affected by the gravitational pull because Jupiter is a very large body. So there is a pretty good gravity pull on it. So it's a multi-level station, but the top level is this giant glass room that's almost a mile in diameter with floor-to-ceiling windows that are probably over 80 feet. I call them windows, but I'm sure they're not made of silicon glass. They're probably made out of some kind of polycarbonate or something like that. So you have this incredible view of Jupiter. The photographs do not do it justice. Being able to actually see it there in person, it's an absolutely gorgeous sight to behold.

Smith: How is it different than what we see from, like, you know, on TV and the media?

Cramer: The colors are richer. I mean, that's really the best thing I can say, is that if I look at a photograph and I'm looking at the real thing, the real thing is just much more vivid. The

colors are much more pronounced, and you can see more detail than you can in a photograph. Even though a photograph looks amazing, the in-person experience is way more amazing than a photograph could ever be.

Smith: Now inside, is it seamless? Is it all squared off? Is it curved?

Cramer: It's a round room, so it's completely curved. The interior of the room is basically a giant flat room, like a giant open space, that has hard-light holograms that can produce conversational environments, as they call them. So a conversational environment can be as simple as a table with chairs on either side, or depending on any specific environmental needs that someone may need, you could have a table with chairs on one side and maybe even a large cube on the other side of the table with a different gaseous or even aqueous environment if the species in question has to function there. Beings come there in environment suits. They can teleoperate sometimes. So it's kept in an oxygen-rich environment because it turns out there are a lot of species that breathe oxygen. It's not universal, but there are a lot of them. So it creates these hard-light conversational environments all over the room. I've never been in that room when there were less than several hundred conversations going on at any given time. Remember, this is like a mile in diameter. It's absolutely huge. The smallest species that I have ever seen in this room having a conversation with someone was probably about that tall. Largest species I've ever seen in this room was closer to 60, 65 feet tall. Humanoid, actually. And I was told that they are actually a near genetic match to our own human biological genetic structure, except that their planet is much larger and so their scale is different. But somehow there is this biogenetic link, which I've been informed can happen sort of for two reasons. One, there may be a common biological ancestor or a common biological manipulator of that species, since we know that advanced species would go around manipulating planets and genetics of species all over the place and leave their fingerprints behind all the time. It also turns out that for some unknown reason, the universe replicates success. So it's possible to find a biological species on a planet that's at the other end of the galaxy, or even in another galaxy, that's such a close match but with no common ancestor whatsoever. And the only conclusion that our best scientists can come up with is that nature replicates successful patterns and that somehow nature decided, well, there's a successful pattern way over here somewhere. We're just going to evolve that pattern here. I'm not sure if that's morphogenic fields or something else. It's not my area.

Smith: I've noticed through my experience that most of the beings have the five-pointed star, two arms, two legs, and a head, but of course the races are just completely different. Did you notice, like with this tall being that was 60-plus feet, you know, here on Earth we have, you know, humans, but our races are different. We look very different. Did you notice this on this space station?

Cramer: There's an incredible variance. So you certainly see a two-arms, two-legs, you know, bipedal biological representation a lot. But there are variations there too. So it really depends on environmental conditions and who was tinkering with the genetics of that

species to get them going. So clearly some of the progenitor species who go around tinkering with people have an agenda to create some similarities, you know, two arms, two legs, et cetera.

Smith: I understand. What about the space station itself? Like, who built it and why?

Cramer: It was constructed by some sort of intergalactic commerce association. I'm not sure what their actual tagline is, but they're responsible essentially just for creating an environment for positive commerce around the known universe. So whenever possible, they create these stations, these environments for people to come and have conversations to essentially benefit the flow of commerce in the galaxy and the known universe.

Smith: When actually was it built and, you know, who runs it? Was it humans?

Cramer: Oh, it's run by this consortium of extraterrestrials, the Commerce Association. I believe it was built around 1979, 1980.

Smith: Did we or humans from Earth have any assistance with that?

Cramer: I think they may have hired some contractors and we may have shown up to do some of the work, but this is something that they're pretty familiar with, and for the most part these stations are constructed somewhere else and then either towed in or jump-gated in.

Smith: And who's on this board that constructed it? Is it just humans or ETs, and from where are they from?

Cramer: It's a consortium of extraterrestrials from all over. So, I mean, my understanding is the Commerce Committee or whatever is hundreds—hundreds of species that are represented there and participate in that process of just, again, how to create a better environment for everyone to engage in commerce.

Smith: Why do you think they placed it outside of Jupiter? Why not somewhere else?

Cramer: I asked someone about that, actually, and I was told because it was the easiest landmark. So if you're telling someone from a ways away how to get to the space station in the Sol system, you go, oh yeah, it's that big, you know, gas giant in the middle, it's right next to that. Like, it's just the biggest landmark basically to point to.

Smith: The biggest planet out here, just meet us there.

Cramer: Yeah, biggest landmark.

Smith: So how do you actually board this thing? How do you get your craft near it, or do you get near it, or do you take a wormhole, or how does it work?

Cramer: This was pretty much when I was on the Nautilus that this would happen. So the Nautilus would have these teams from the diplomatic corps. We would come into a safe range from the station, which is really only a couple miles out, and then we would take a shuttle in and land and then come back out. They do have a jump-gate system, but something about the technology that they were using, we preferred to take a shuttle there instead of use their jump-gate tech. I'm not sure why.

Smith: Now as you're approaching this gigantic space station, what does it look like? You kind of went over the dimensions a little bit, but is it something that would look foreign to someone here on Earth?

Cramer: Yeah, yes and no. It's certainly got some sci-fi look to it. I mean, it's not white or silver or shiny metallic. It's actually done in tones that are sort of in red tones and orange tones. There's sort of like a paint job on the outside of it. So it's actually, with some running lights, it's kind of pretty. Actually, when you get close to it, you're like, oh, that's pretty. And yeah, you could kind of stare at it for a while, just appreciating the aesthetic quality of it.

Smith: What exact shape is this?

Cramer: It actually looks kind of like a giant bell. So the dome is kind of like the top part, and then it flares out a little bit underneath and then has kind of a flat bottom. So it's kind of shaped like a giant bell.

Smith: And how does the gravity work in there, do you know?

Cramer: They have their own artificial gravity plating that's adjustable. So again, depending on where the species in question may be from and what their comfort level may be will depend on what the actual gravity plating adjustment under that conversational environment would be set at.

Smith: Every species has a different density, has a different environment, and it actually forms around them, is what you were telling me.

Cramer: They create an environment that is suitable for that species. It is also true, though, that some species will come in their own environment suit. So you may be sitting at a table with someone who's in an environment suit, which has got their own gaseous or liquid environment inside the suit that they're maintaining.

Smith: So how would a species walk through here that is from an aqueous state? Does that force field just follow them around everywhere and they're enclosed in it?

Cramer: It depends. More often than not, in those situations, the conversational environment is established and then the species in question will jump-gate right into the conversational environment from their environment. So from one aqueous environment to another aqueous environment with a jump gate, it's not like, you know, water comes flooding through the other end because you're going from one stable aqueous environment to another stable aqueous environment.

Smith: Now, are you in a suit when you're visiting this or you're just walking around and you're not clothed?

Cramer: No, we were just in sort of standard uniform. There were occasional meetings that we would have that were a little more ceremonial, diplomatic, like the signing of a treaty or something, in which we would go in dress uniforms, but mostly we would just go in standard uniform.

Smith: Was there someplace to eat? Tell me about the cafeteria.

Cramer: No, there was no food. So interestingly enough, because of so many different eating habits of so many different species, you never know when you might really offend someone by what you're eating because you may eat something that they consider a friend or a relative or something like that. So it's very awkward. There's no food. However, there are drinks, usually water and/or mostly fruit drinks, no alcoholic beverages, no intoxicants, just, you know, refreshing drinks. No caffeinated drinks, no alcohol, just basically water and fruit juices.

Smith: So how big are these glasses for the giants?

Cramer: I watched a giant drinking out of something that was about the size of a trash can that he could get his hand around and drink out of. It was a little surreal, to be honest with you. I've never seen somebody drink something that's that big, just take it up in one hand.

Smith: So how do they sustain it? Is there like a maintenance crew? You know, who's cleaning up the mess when the giant drops a trash can full of blueberry juice?

Cramer: The cleaning crew are robots. They have little robots that do most of the cleaning. But apparently, you know, they have staff that takes care of all that stuff. We hardly ever see them. So I think they're mostly doing that work when no one's looking or when no one's there.

Smith: How advanced were these robots that you saw working there?

Cramer: Most of them roll along the floor and basically are picking up things, sucking them up like a vacuum cleaner, or little hands come out and they pick up things and put it

in a receptacle on the top or something like that. So they're just little functional cleaning robots. I want one.

Smith: Now, is there a security profile system that you have to walk through and they check your baggage or anything similar to that order? Are you allowed to bring your pets with you? Are you allowed to bring your suitcases with you? Do you get a chance to stay there or is it a limited time that you're only there?

Cramer: We're only there for the time of the meeting itself. So when the shuttle comes in and docks in the shuttle bay, there's a decon chamber where everyone walks into it, doors at both ends close, some ultraviolet lights and some other things happening. You feel your skin tingle for a few seconds and then the door at the other end opens up and you're let through. So basically they just do a clean scan for everybody and make sure that you're not carrying weapons, contraband, or, you know, harmful bacteria, viruses, or something.

Smith: Do they have their own, like, police force on this? Their security force?

Cramer: They have a security force, but again, this is an environment where everyone wants to play nice. No one wants to get banned, you know, from being able to hang out and have conversations. So everyone behaves themselves.

Smith: Have you ever heard of the station becoming under attack?

Cramer: Never. Never, ever, ever.

Smith: And how do you get around on this one-mile diameter? Is there some way to transport around? You get escorted around?

Cramer: You can get escorted, but you walk. Sometimes a little line will show up on the ground, will show you exactly where you're going, and you can sometimes have someone walk you there. Nothing is ever happening where someone somewhere is not looking at what you're doing, whether there's a camera or a scanner or something. So you're always being watched over. So whether someone's escorting you personally or whether they just tell you to follow the yellow line, you're always being watched.

Smith: Are your vital signs being monitored while you're in here and your DNA frequency?

Cramer: I know that our own people on the ship are doing a full monitor on everyone. You've got earpieces so people on the ship can talk to you if they need to. They're monitoring your vitals, monitoring the surrounding atmosphere, monitoring other species, just because we like to, you know, always keep your eyeballs open.

Smith: And the various species, you mentioned a few, a large one and a small one. Is there any other you can elaborate that really stand out in your mind that you thought were

amazing because they were actually in their own special atmosphere that you weren't used to seeing, maybe a plasma field of some sort?

Cramer: I do remember having this very interesting conversation with a species, an amphibioid species. I would, from their physical appearance, I would probably think that they evolved from some kind of frog, aquatic frog, as opposed to a tree frog, which I have met species that are evolved from tree frogs, which are different from those evolved from an aqueous frog. So this one I'm pretty sure was from an aqueous frog because they had an environment suit that was actually filled with water. So it's like you're sitting across the table from someone in an environment space suit, but instead of there being air on the other side, they're in a liquid environment and they're talking through a system that is then communicated to the translator in front that then communicates back and forth. But that was one of the more surreal things I've ever seen, was basically a frog person in an environment suit filled with water so that they could be in an air environment, an oxygen environment, which is the opposite of wearing a scuba suit. So it's very interesting to me.

Smith: Yeah, I'm fascinated by that because, of course, as you know, in the projects, we had special environmental chambers for them to stay in, whether they were dolphin people or frog people, or maybe come from a hot molten lava place. And that was very interesting for me to find out how do they walk amongst us utilizing these personal atmosphere suits, is what we call them. What challenges have you ever encountered while at the station?

Cramer: The number one challenge of being there is actually your brain's pattern-recognition system trying to keep up with all the patterns that you're looking at. So if I can try and explain that: here on planet Earth, when you're looking around at other human beings, even though everyone has their own unique appearance, you're still looking at people that have similar flesh, have two hands, two legs, two eyes, a similar pattern recognition of a facial structure, so that your pattern recognition isn't having to work overtime because it's looking at things through a pattern that it's accustomed to. Well, when you're in a room where there are dozens or even hundreds of other species, your pattern recognition in your brain goes on overload and it's working overtime. Every time you glance around and you're looking at something different and your brain is attempting to decode what you're seeing based on the pattern recognition, it can cause migraines, headaches, dizziness, blurred vision. There are times when you can look at someone and you can't see them clearly because your brain is literally having an overload attempt to recognize everything in the pattern and it can't decode the image properly, and so you literally will see a blurred vision of someone coming at you, or even weirder, which has happened once or twice, where your brain will just go, you know what, I can't even try to decode this, so I'm gonna pull something from the memory banks and I'm just gonna project it out here, and so that's what you're gonna see. So there was a time when a diplomatic group was walking past a table that we were sitting at, and I remember turning and my eyes got all wide as saucers, and the colonel sitting next to me was like, what did you see? And I was like... And he said, no, no, no. You didn't see what you were looking at.

But what did you see? And I was like, Scarecrow from The Wizard of Oz? And he was like, okay. And he kind of laughed. And he says, well, yes. He says, sometimes I see Muhammad Ali or my Aunt Tilly. So your brain will, if it can't figure something out, it will just go, screw it, and it will just pull something out and project that image over what you're looking at. So that's probably the biggest challenge. Sometimes we would have to arrive there and stop near the entrance of the room and sit. There's these padded benches sitting there, and literally wait for your brain and your eyes to adjust, which is a combination of basically sitting, looking up. You scan around the room until your head hurts and then you stare at the floor until your head stops hurting, and then you look up and you look around again until your head starts hurting, then you stare at the floor, and after about 15 or 20 minutes you get to where you can actually get up and walk somewhere without your head feeling like you're gonna have a splitting headache. But you learn to also not just keep looking around because the more you look around, the more you're stressing out that pattern recognition in your brain. So I can remember very specific, you know, images of these events and the species that were there, but I'll admit, sometimes I'll pull up a picture in my head and there's just a lot of blurry spots, you know, that my brain just kind of goes, yeah, I'm not sure what to put there. I'm not sure what to do with that. So that's probably the biggest challenge, is your brain's pattern recognition basically feeling like it's completely overwhelmed and almost incapable of being able to process all the different shapes that your brain is trying to process.

Smith: It's interesting you say that because I have a little experience with that in the projects. When they were debriefing us before we met any type of other extraterrestrial, they'd say, here's a picture, here's a video, this is how they are, this is how they look, be prepared for that. Also the customs behind how not to look at them, how not to smile maybe, because everyone has a different—some people, of course, they don't speak. This is all telepathy and facial expressions. And when you're looking at a face that you've actually never seen before, it's hard to judge what they're feeling. And so we had to go through that. Did you have any debriefing before you went on of all the species you were going to either meet? Do they tell you about the customs, what to say, what not to say, what not to think, what to think, and how to hide that? Let's talk about that.

Cramer: Fortunately, or unfortunately—probably unfortunately—I didn't get, like, a really good proper briefing like that. What would happen is I would end up on the shuttle with the diplomatic corps and I would say, what are we doing today? And then the ambassador would say, here's what we're doing today. And then he would basically give me a verbal brief on the shuttle on the way over. And he had a tablet he could pull up and show pictures and so forth, and he'd say, okay, don't shake hands, or shake with your left hand, not with your right hand. Make eye contact when you first meet, but then after that, if someone's not addressing you, don't look them in the eye because it's a challenge gesture. There are different things that you have to be aware of. And so I would get a little brief on that. I never really screwed that up. There were times when I was tempted to do something that would have screwed that up, but I stopped myself. But yeah, it was interesting to notice all these different customs that—and sometimes they're similar,

they're really similar to things that we have, sometimes they're the 180-degree opposite of what we do, and other times they have no comparison to anything that we do. Sometimes those conversations are the weirdest because you have very strange rules that you have to follow. But there's also protocols. You don't usually walk across the room and then go, oh, hey, how you doing? and have a conversation with someone that you walk past or someone, you know, there are protocols. So there were a couple of times when we were there and having a conversation at a table and someone nearby clearly was interested in also having a conversation, and someone would, you know, walk over and have a little chitchat and then come back. So it did happen occasionally, but it was fairly rare.

Smith: Have you ever seen any type of devices or technology that was relevant to anything you've seen here on planet Earth?

Cramer: One of the more interesting things that happened is I was having a conversation with someone, and he reached into his pocket—it was quite a bit larger than I was, about 25 feet tall—reached into his pocket and pulled out what initially looked like a playing card. He held it up to me really, really close, and as I looked at it, at first I thought I was looking at a face card, and then I realized, oh, that's not a face card, that's a person, and that's a person who's moving. I realized he was handing me a telecom screen so that I could have a conversation with this person. And he just pulled it out and handed it to me. And it was about that thick and about that big. And yeah, it was just one of the most amazing things I've seen, because apparently the person on the other end was at the other end of the galaxy. It wasn't even someone who was close by or someone who was within a credible distance. But somehow they're able to establish audio-video communications via some tiny little device that you're able to have.

Smith: No minisatellites. It's through inner space.

Cramer: Right. Yeah. Something like that.

Smith: Randy, are there any, like, force fields around the space station that protect it just in case something would happen, or they did not want someone to board?

Cramer: Absolutely.

Smith: Yes. What is that made of? What's the science behind that?

Cramer: Not 100% sure. My understanding is there are layers of shielding that they have around the station. So there is shielding that comes out quite a bit at a distance. So for instance, there's a camouflaging field, so you can't even see it until you're about 10 miles away.

Smith: So we can't see it from here with a telescope.

Cramer: Nope. You wouldn't be able to see it, again, until you're about 10 miles away. And then there are layers as you get closer. We would have to come in and get clearance as we would come in, come into a parking position, and then get clearance to bring the shuttle in. And the pilots of the shuttles seem to be looking at something on their scanner so that these layers of shielding would have to be turned off and turned back on again, like gates, as you approach the station. So there's pretty tight security.

Smith: What about the trade cooperation with Jupiter? Is there any hope for us here on Earth that we'll be part of that?

Cramer: Well, we are. I mean, that's why we got invited to come to the space station, to be invited to be a part of the intergalactic chamber of commerce.

Smith: You mean in 3D right now or in another field, another dimension? Right here, 3D right now. So who's in charge of that here on Earth?

Cramer: I wouldn't have that person's name or know who that person is, and if I did, I wouldn't be able to say.

Smith: Could you say the organization or the corporation involved, or is that also—

Cramer: I would suggest that it would be a senior executive for one of the top three global banking organizations, without naming names.

Smith: So it's not government, it's not military.

Cramer: The diplomatic corps is a military organization, and they do almost all of the negotiations, all of the communications, all of the meetings are handled via the diplomatic corps. But the people behind that who are making that happen and putting up the money and being able to authorize those people to concede or offer things in a negotiated contract—so it's still the people with the money, still the bankers, who get to decide how that happens and for what purpose.

Smith: So just like now, it's still a corporation that runs the government and military that makes the decisions for this adventure.

Cramer: No, you know, I wouldn't say that that's accurate. I would say that when it comes to commerce, the bankers have a major part of the decision-making process and how that goes about. However, the military in many ways has the final say, because if it violates security, if it makes us not safe, if we determine that it is militarily risky or dangerous, the military can say, no, that's not going to happen. We're not going to do that, which is why we put ourselves in that position so that we would have that veto power to say, nah, this may be good for your bank accounts, this won't be good for our security. So we have to come up with a compromise that doesn't compromise security and get you what you

want. So the military isn't kowtowing to those people. They're essentially taking the position as a middle person to make sure that they can still do their job and maintain intra-solar planetary security while protecting commerce. I mean, the military has protected commerce for centuries, so we're still protecting commerce, but the bankers don't get to tell us what we do and what we don't do. That's still a military decision decided by military senior officials and senior officers.

Smith: Are these three major bankers, we'll say, are they human?

Cramer: Yes.

Smith: And are they controlled by anyone else?

Cramer: Not that I'm aware of. Their main motivation is commerce, it's greed, which we like to think that we can utilize that in a healthy way as long as we curb the unhealthy elements of that.

Smith: And what is that trade going on? What are we trading?

Cramer: Anything and everything that we have and anything and everything that we need.

Smith: Why is it that it's so important that they have that? Is it just something that they can't acquire on their own?

Cramer: Well, there's always a cost-benefit analysis of anything that anybody in any world does and trades in or uses as a resource. So whether it's minerals, whether it's raw materials, whether it's machine parts, whether it's engines, whether it's electronic parts, there's a cost-benefit ratio for those things. And so there are simply certain things that different species, based on the resources that they have to work with, that the cost of those things is far less than what it costs us to make them. Or in the opposite direction, that things that we make, it's simply more cost-effective for someone to buy it from us than it is for them to make it because it would cost more if they made it themselves. So that's what commerce is all about. I have a surplus of this and it costs 50 cents on the dollar, so you might as well buy some of that because it's cost-effective for you, and you have a surplus of this mineral that is pennies on the dollar to what it would normally cost us if we mined it. So it's cheaper if we buy it from you than if we bust it out of the rocks ourselves. So that's just what commerce is always about. There's always a way of looking at, can we get that somewhere cheaper? Can we get a better product for less money from somebody else? That is the fundamental basis of all trade.

Smith: Well, fascinating, Randy. It's always an enjoyment to have you on the show. Thanks again. Oh, thank you. I'm Emery Smith, and this is Cosmic Disclosure. Until next time.

[SPEAKER_00]: When we see Pleiadian ships, we see a sphere of light because it's the Merkaba moving so fast. The Atlantean civilization was the product of Arcturian people, but the first Atlantis was not about pyramids. It was about the temple within. They taught us how to relate with the world. Giants were the keepers of that wisdom, that information. The reptilians represented for us the negative and the positive. And we will explore Anunnaki and how this created structure for the humans to transcend.

S09E06 - Time Wars - April 14, 2020

Smith: Today on Cosmic Disclosure, we are talking with Randy Cramer, a veteran of the secret space program known as the Earth Defense Force. Randy, welcome.

Cramer: Oh, thank you.

Smith: Some people talk about time travel. What can you elaborate on that for us?

Cramer: Well, it's one of the most complicated subjects, technically and scientifically, that exists within covert military space program activities. My understanding is the personnel which are selected to work with Time Corps—so I guess we'll start there. First of all, there's a Time Corps. They regulate all time travel.

Smith: Who's in control of the Time Corps, though? Time Corps is in control of time, and who's in control of them?

Cramer: They are associated with the military, but they don't answer to the military, nor do they answer to any political or ruling bodies. They actually are operated under mandates to protect the time-based stream and will do whatever they deem as necessary or required to keep the time stream clear.

Smith: Are they human?

Cramer: Yes, all terrestrial humans, all terrestrial humans. Some of the smartest people on the planet. You have to have a certain IQ just to be able to really understand temporal mechanics, so they only take the smartest of the smartest. You don't get to volunteer. There's no, you know, "I want to sign up for Time Corps." You get recruited from another program because you're capable. They find you. They find you, bring you into the program, and then, you know, put you through their training programs and their temporal mechanics classes and so forth so that people can understand what they're doing and how they operate and how they tinker with time traveling and how they do that and what they do it for.

Smith: In the projects when I was there, I was going through a lot of these classified files and reading things that my clearance allowed me to read. And even back then, in the early '90s, it didn't seem they had perfected it at all. So where do you think it's at today? And still, what determines why are we traveling?

Cramer: So I think that, like all of the technologies that we're talking about when we talk about any of these covert military space program technologies, there's definitely a curve of advancement. So when we talk about what is right now, it's not the same as what was

10 years ago, 20 years ago. It's not the same as what it's going to be 10 years from now because we're making constant advancements.

Smith: When was the first time this was actually invented and discovered that you're aware of?

Cramer: My understanding is that there was tinkering with time travel all the way back into World War II, both by the Nazis and by Allied forces. I don't think we perfected—well, I don't even say perfected it—I would say I don't think we were able to get a functional device probably until the 1960s. But even then, my understanding is the first couple of people that went through, you know, we lost them. They went somewhere in time; we're not sure where. And so we've lost a few people doing that in the early days. And then we've definitely had early programs. Andy Basiago is part of Project Pegasus. He's extensively discussed that. I've talked to him about that and think he's a completely legitimate source for that information. So even he talks about how they were testing the programs and running kids through the programs to test and so forth. So where they've gone from then to now is far more sophisticated, but yeah, it's a constantly changing process. And I think that where they are now is much more sophisticated than they used to be. Probably the number one thing that they do is regulate space travel in which time travel is a factor. So we know, for instance, in the training programs that I was trained under, that it was fairly common to go for a training period and then come back 15 minutes after you left. All of those trips have to be run through Time Corps. So in the same way that if you want to fly on a plane somewhere, you can't just get in a plane and jump in the sky and go where you want. You have to file a flight plan. You have to let the FAA know. You have to let air traffic control know. They're like the tower of space travel. They are space traffic control. So anytime anybody wants to go somewhere that involves time travel, you have to file your flight plan. They have to clear it so that they make sure that people don't run into each other in places that they're not supposed to run into. In the briefings that I got—and I don't know how accurate this is because I think some of it might have been a little hype—but the Time Corps personnel always, when talking about time travel, say things like, "If you ever run into yourself, don't talk to yourself, hide, don't make physical contact with yourself," because if you make physical contact with another version of yourself in the past or present or future, quantum explosions can potentially happen. They will say, "Don't shake your own hand, or you could rip a hole through the time-space fabric."

Smith: They told me new timelines could actually form. That does not include you.

Cramer: Yeah, you can screw up time really bad. And so there's a whole set of protocols on do's and don'ts when you're involved in any amounts of time travel whatsoever.

Smith: Were you ever involved with any of those programs?

Cramer: I mean, I've traveled through time in the sense that, you know, anytime I've been on a training program, my tour of duty was ended by a, you know, trip in time back to 15 minutes after I left. So that's about the extent of my time travel experiences.

Smith: And I know there's different levels of time travel, which we'll probably get into, because just going space travel, you're actually losing time. Then there's actual portal technology, wormhole technology, black hole technology, and then actual devices that we have created that you actually get into and go on your missions. Has any of this been controlled by the SSP?

Cramer: Well, all of the technological development by the research and development programs through the SSP eventually get filtered up to Time Corps. They take anything and everything that's useful to them in managing time travel.

Smith: What happens when various people from Earth time travel to other planets and other destinations, or even within the Earth's time frame of its existence?

Cramer: Well, like I said, there's a lot of do's and don'ts. So anyone who is involved in a time travel program would be given the briefs on the do's and don'ts of what you're supposed to do, not do, interactions you're supposed to have or not have.

Smith: Well, why would the Time Corps send anyone into the future or past?

Cramer: Well, time wars are a thing. So there are conflicts throughout time in which other people or species attempt to manipulate points in the timeline that Time Corps goes back and corrects.

Smith: So there's other Time Corps fighting with Time Corps?

Cramer: Well, there are other species who have access to time travel technology who are attempting to manipulate our timeline, and Time Corps has to alter any attempt to alter our own timeline, so they have to deal with that.

Smith: The Time Corps Protective Unit.

Cramer: It's their jurisdiction, yes.

Smith: Wow. And what species are these that are competing with us with this?

Cramer: Well, we know that the Zetas were one of the first to manipulate a time window that they could get into our timeline and then move up and down in the timeline to try and manipulate our history and our affairs. So they were certainly the first. The Draconians played with that for a little while. So at first, it was kind of a mess because we weren't able to go back and correct these things ourselves. Other advanced species were doing it for

us. And then after they had to do it a few times, they went to some personnel who were involved with time travel mechanics and time travel technology, and they said, "Look, we've had to repair your timeline eight times this year. We would like to not have to do your job for you. So let's help you understand how to do this job yourself so that we don't have to keep, you know, fixing your timeline and you can fix it when someone wants to come in and mess with your world."

Smith: One of the questions I get a lot, Randy, is if someone would travel into time and maybe assassinate someone, or even go back in time and move your coffee cup, would we be aware of that?

Cramer: Not necessarily. It turns out there are a complex set of algorithms that can be done to determine whether changing something will really matter. So, for instance—not to, you know, diss some people—but some people have very little or no effect on the timeline, and if they were to disappear or fall off a cliff, it would not be likely that anything significant would be affected down the timeline. Now, you take people who are large impactors on life, like, you know, political figures, social figures, people who have a large impact on society or civilization, well, that's going to potentially rapidly change timelines. But there's also calculations like, you know, what if I move my cup, you know, from here to here, or what if I move your cup from there to there, and then you have to take a few extra seconds to move down here? Well, again, there's these algorithms that the Time Corps folks can crunch numbers on and determine how many variations that might make and whether they matter. The variations might make a difference in whether you use the restroom at 2:45 or at 2:57, and that may not matter to anything. If there's a phone call in there that's critical that you have to be on at, you know, 2:50 and you don't get on that phone call, well then maybe that's going to change something. So again, there's these algorithms on how they figure it out. So it's not black and white where you change something and it's going to drastically change time. The butterfly—like I step on a butterfly and then all of a sudden then we come to a reality where Nazis won World War II or something like that—which is just not the way it works. So it's complicated algorithms, and certain things can have an impact and certain things just won't.

Smith: Right. Have you experienced this Mandela Effect or something that you've seen in the public eye while you were in the 3D that you've questioned? Wait a second, that wasn't like that.

Cramer: Actually, yes, I do. And so I actually asked a friend of mine, I was like, "So, you know, I haven't really gone into this Mandela Effect thing." And we spent some time—he was pulling some things off the internet and going, "You know, how do you remember this thing? How is this spelled? Do you remember it this way?" And then he would click on it and go, "Oh, that's the way it is." And he pulled up like a dozen different things that he and I and another roommate were discussing. There were all kinds of differences where we remembered it one way and then could look it up on the internet and it's a different way now. There's a few of those. My understanding is the reason that exists is collapsing

timelines, that there are timelines that have collapsed and that they have merged with other timelines. So the timeline we're on is not a singular temporal cord. It is a merging of multiple temporal cords in which diverging realities, in which certain things were completely different on one timeline to another, and now they've come together. And so you have people who just remember things completely differently because they were on a different timeline.

Smith: It's overlapping. Yeah, it's the merging together. People are having similar experiences from history, but not exactly, and everyone's questioning that.

Cramer: Yeah, and the divergences are pretty definable. So a lot of things you can say, well, look, you either remember it this way or this way, which is it? And there usually isn't a third or a fourth option. So, "No, no, I remember it this way." It's usually, "Oh yeah, it's either this or that." But then when you look it up to confirm, there's only one way that it's defined in the current way that we exist, but a lot of other people have a common experience of it being another way, which is a super fascinating thing. It certainly gives us an indication of just how literally, liquidly flexible time is. It's not a rigid concept. It's not a constant mathematically at all. It is a very flexible and fluid variable in the mechanics of the physics of the reality we live in. It's incredibly complex.

Smith: Is there any negative agenda that you're aware of with time travel that other species might have besides the Time Corps?

Cramer: Oh, sure. There are other species who use time to manipulate species' timelines, their past, to make them more controllable, to destabilize them, or to make it easier to divert evolutionary pathways and so forth. It's a very common thing that once a nefarious actor species gets that technology, that they're going to use it for a negative purpose if they can, which is one of the reasons why at some point we had to develop our own program so that we could have our own defense network against that. Because ETs don't want to babysit us. The reason they've been helping us develop our own military space program is so they don't have to babysit us. The reason they helped us develop our own Time Corps program is so they don't have to babysit us. Everything that they want to do to help us grow and advance, the primary reason is so they don't have to take the time and energy and babysit us. That's really it.

Smith: So that's kind of the benefit out of this. Is there any other benefits for time travel for us as humans?

Cramer: Absolutely. My understanding is that—so the one time that I had a conversation with an officer from Time Corps, which was a few years back, he was explaining a little bit about how they function. And so he was explaining to me that their headquarters is actually in the future. So if you wanted to go to Time Corps headquarters and you went to the physical location where they're at today, there would be nothing there because they're not in the present. They're in the future. So their headquarters is in the future. And as it

was explained to me, it exists within a temporal bubble. Now, I'm sure it's more complex than this because he said to me, he said, "Look, I'm going to dumb this down for you so you can understand it." So he prefaced that when he explained this to me. So I'll preface that when I explain it. This is how it was dumbed down to me so I could understand it. He said, "Think about a bubble in time and space, you know, with a military headquarters base in it, so that every day when you wake up and you look out at the world around you, it exists independently of that bubble." He said, "So some days we wake up and the planet is burnt to a cinder, and we know that that's a day that the day before we didn't do our job very well. Some days we'll wake up in the morning and everything is shiny cities with flying cars and clean green atmosphere, and that's when we know we did our job right." So apparently what they're doing is nudging the timeline as it approaches the point where they are in the future so that they can guide the complete outcome of civilization to a better place. So they want to aim for that shiny, you know, flying-car city future, not the burnt-to-a-cinder future. But apparently as we get closer in time to the location where they are, when we're within a few years of that, well, they'll just move another 50 years ahead and they'll do the same thing and they'll nudge it down that way. So probably the greatest benefit is people who are actually tinkering and nudging whether or not extinction events can occur, global thermonuclear war could occur. So they're able to, on a daily basis, nudge the timelines to end up in a place where it's preferable instead of just, let's roll the dice and see where we end up in 20, 30 years there.

Smith: So they can't really have a timeline collapse because they can move out of that timeline.

Cramer: Well, actually, if a timeline collapsed onto the timeline that they were on, they would have to recalculate their algorithms, basically, to just figure, okay, we've got more variables that have entered into the timeline that we're on. So now we have to recalculate our algorithms to figure out how to nudge to get to the point that we want to be on.

Smith: Are we always on a timeline collapse trajectory?

Cramer: Not that I understand. Timeline collapsing is a result of some of the other experiments that are being done in opening up, in some cases, very large portals, multidimensional portals, big enough that you could fly a ship through, and that some of those have incurred, us to say, temporal accidents in which somebody screwed up and an entire universe folded in on itself. And in order for it not to cease to exist, that timeline then merges with another timeline. So it doesn't cease to exist. It joins another timeline, and then that has to merge and go forward. And so it just becomes part of another timeline rather than just blinking out of existence.

Smith: I was taught at one time that when time traveling and changing time, if you were to, for whatever agenda, that if it were to be found out, that you create another timeline, and then there's now multiverses and multi-selves, that you have to now fix that too. Has that ever happened?

Cramer: Yes, that if someone makes a mistake and screws up and makes 10 different alternate timelines, then that may make a lot of work for the guys at Time Corps to, like, tie those loose ends up and either bring the timeline back together or tie up the loose ends so that you have timelines that aren't, you know, going to screw with the universe.

Smith: Is it possible to say there are infinite timelines and multiverses?

Cramer: In theory, the way that it's been explained to me, that's in theory, that there are an infinite number of possibilities that can be happening at any given time, but that in actuality only some of those realities actually happen. And I know that's a weird hair to split because, on the one hand, just by having a thought, if I think, "Huh, do I want to go have Chinese food today, or do I want to have Mexican food today, or do I want to go have pizza today?" that just thinking about those options creates three possible timelines that are possible and are not quite real, but they become part of that infinite possible probability stream. But the only one that actually happens is the one I choose. And there may be another version of me in another timeline that makes a different choice, but all of those choices don't actually exist. The possibility and the probability exist, but they don't actually exist until they happen, if that makes any sense.

Smith: It totally does. I get a lot of questions, too, about when is, let's say, disclosure going to happen? Or when is this ET fake alien invasion going to happen? When is the next big threat from the asteroid? And I said, well, they're always there. You know, the lines—it's always the possibility of that happening. Am I going to win the lotto next year? Well, that's a possibility. That's one of the timelines. What are you doing this year, and what is the world doing at that time that guides you to these different realities on the timeline?

Cramer: Right, and it's changing constantly, constantly. So from here, no one can truly predict what's going to happen six months from now. Even if you're in the future, if you come back here, that future can change based on choices and decisions that are made here. So there is no fixed future, and there is no fixed past, and there is no fixed present. But somehow—and this is the part that blows my mind—it all works itself out without time and space coming to an end. There's governing laws of physics that decide how these things sort themselves out that just go beyond us. Understanding—I mean, necessarily, why does a rock fall? You understand gravity, but why does it even exist, right? So we can ask ourselves these questions about time. Why does this exist? Why does this work this way? And some of those questions we have no answers to. We only understand, well, it just is. Our understanding, and how other species understand this, is this is just the way that it works. And that's been the understanding of it. And we obviously have to be a lot smarter, a lot more evolved, to be able to ask the more complicated questions or to know the answers to those more complicated questions.

Smith: With other different factions that are aware of the time travel technologies, possibly even using the time travel technologies for good or bad, or to fix it, are they changing the timelines for their own benefit?

Cramer: Well, it depends on their ethical and moral center, if they have one. So some species may be manipulating time for their own benefit. Some species may be attempting to manipulate time hoping or believing that it's benefiting someone else, or maybe somewhere in between where there's some self-interest and some interest to help someone else.

Smith: Is it fair to say that these time travel wars going on have maybe different agendas specific for that species? Like you kind of were saying it's possible, but is there anything that you're aware of or heard of or read up on that's actually happening?

Cramer: Yes. The basic answer to that is yes. We understand that these species, one of their primary attempts to tinker, is to go back to military conflicts where very decisive events determine whether we're going this way in time or whether we're going that way in time. And so by tinkering with wars and military events, you have the greatest possibility to change, well, who's in charge when it's over, because who's in charge when it's over is going to depend on one line of history or another.

Smith: Are there time travelers from the Time Corps that are put in place to say, well, you're going to be this person that's going to be in charge of this to prevent this chaos? Because it sounds like it's going to be a pretty chaotic event.

Cramer: Right. Well, one of the things they do as Time Corps representatives—one of the main things they do when they travel back through time—is talk to key figures and nudge them and basically have a sit-down and say, "So I know you're thinking about this choice. Let me recommend that you do this thing."

Smith: Without exposing themselves or exposing themselves?

Cramer: Sometimes completely exposing themselves and just being completely honest. That was what happened when the Time Corps officer came and talked to me. He was in an environment suit that protected him and the environment that he was in so that he couldn't spread bacteria or get contaminated by bacteria because that's a thing when you're traveling through time. You can take viruses and bacteria back with you that no one can defend against during that time, or forwards or backwards. You have to be sterile. And he had a very straightforward conversation. I was in the middle of this very complex moment of, should I do A or B or C? And I was being very indecisive about it. And he showed up to say, "Look, I know you're being really indecisive about this. Just make up your mind. Do the thing that's the most you, and it'll be fine. But let me encourage you that for your timeline to work out right according to the bigger timeline, it really would be best for us if you'd be the best you that you know how to be, because that helps the long-term

timeline. If you just do you, then you'll make the decisions that will end up in the correct place. But if you're indecisive, and you're not certain, and you don't know what you're doing, and you're not sure, you're going to end up way over here and not helping. And we would like it if you do the thing that you're supposed to do and be helpful." It was a very straightforward, honest, all-cards-on-the-table conversation. There didn't seem to be any hidden agenda. His goals seemed to be just so that I understood the bigger picture and did the things that were the most appropriate for that big picture.

Smith: Do they visit not only, like, you know, political figures, but do they visit laypeople? Like, will they come back and visit a scientist that's 18 years of age that's going to develop an over-unity device that saves the planet from gas, coal, and oil? And would they bring back a little secret circuit board and say, "Utilize this"?

Cramer: They would not bring a piece of technology and hand it to someone. That would be a violation of the temporal laws. But if that person was having an indecisive moment at 18, then they might get a visit by someone saying, "Hey, I know you're contemplating architecture or physics. I'm going to encourage you to pick physics. That's going to be the path that's going to work best for you." And mostly they just want to appeal to your more sincere sense of yourself. So they don't tell you you need to do this thing that is completely out of your nature or against what you would think you would want to do. Usually they're just encouraging people to be the most of whatever they are because that will ensure the more likely outcome that they want to have. So it depends. If someone's having that, you know, waffling-on-the-fence moment and it creates this divergence of two options, then yeah, they might have someone come and give them a little nudge. And it can be a scientist, it can be political figures, might be a cab driver, you know? "Make sure you're at this corner tomorrow and you pick up that guy," or "Make sure you're not at that corner and you don't pick up that guy and you're over here because that's going to be important." So it's whatever the algorithms tell them are important events where this one little key log event needs to go either this way or that way.

Smith: Are you aware of any specific time or agenda going on on this planet or off-planet?

Cramer: Well, like I said, I certainly know that there have been attempts by certain species to manipulate our own timeline and Time Corps to correct that whenever necessary. And I know that it happens elsewhere, but I'm not sure that I'm read in on something that I could say specifically, "Here, I know of this program or this agenda to do this." I guess I could say that by answering, I do know of some specific events that I was briefed on when I was read in on the fact that there are conflicts throughout time, that there are a number of—well, let's say during World War II, there were a number of attempts to sabotage naval missions on both sides. So there were occasionally someone who would come in from another time-space extraterrestrial place and come in and plant bombs that would blow up submarines or ships that, in a conflict, would have tipped the scale if they had gone off, and that we had to send people to those ships to defuse those bombs so that they wouldn't blow up.

Smith: Why don't you think they stopped Hiroshima and all these invasions?

Cramer: Because some of those things are part of the natural timeline. They're not someone coming in and trying to screw things up. They're just our own mess-ups and our own screw-ups.

Smith: I think sometimes—what do you think?—that we have to go through these horrible incidents so we can become more conscious because if not, we won't be there in the future and possibly these extraterrestrials won't be there either.

Cramer: Yeah, there seems to be some truth that if we were to go through a history and delete, you know, our most traumatic civilized events, we wouldn't be the species that we are. We wouldn't be who we are at all. So there are certain things that we just have to go through as a planet and a species to learn how to grow up.

Smith: So my next question is, is it possible that another species trying to help us evolve more consciously could come back now and create a war or a cataclysmic event that would bring us even closer together?

Cramer: They could attempt such a thing, but if they attempted such a thing without the cooperation of Time Corps, Time Corps would interfere and stop that thing from happening.

Smith: Well, how many people are involved with Time Corps? How many time travelers are actually traveling right now?

Cramer: Thousands, from what I understand. I mean, there are thousands of personnel within Time Corps, and at any given moment, on any given day, they could have over a thousand officers traveling through time.

Smith: And what gives them this power and right to decide what's best for us? Or are they just doing damage control all the time?

Cramer: Basically, what gives them the right and the authority is they understand it better than anybody else. And so anyone else who comes along and says, "Hey, what gives you the right?" their question is going to be, "Do you understand how temporal mechanics work? Do you understand how collapsing timelines work? Do you understand how to work the algorithms?" And when someone says, "No," well then shut up and let us do our job. So their main authority is the fact that they know how to do it better than anyone else, and therefore no one else is qualified to manage it other than them.

Smith: Well, that's a lot to say. But at the same time, I understand the science behind something that I don't understand. I would want that person in charge of it and just give

my faith into that. But if there was a way to expose that, do you think it will ever be exposed so people can learn more about this? Because I know anyone can learn this if we have the right teachers teaching us.

Cramer: Yeah, for sure. And I would say that there's an inevitability after a disclosure event when that could happen. I would just not know how to speculate whether you're talking five years after disclosure, 10 years after disclosure, 15, 20, before people start talking about time travel or not. It's going to depend on how we absorb a lot of the other information, I think.

Smith: So you think they're monitoring us to see how well and how conscious we're going to become to be able to use this technology?

Cramer: Absolutely.

Smith: Because it seems right now that they're in complete control of it. They're tinkering with it, and there could be catastrophic events happen because of that, and we wouldn't even know that that even happened. We're just kind of rolling with the timeline. Yeah, pretty much.

Cramer: It's pretty much in a situation where we have a choice. We can either trust them because there's no ability and no way for us to interfere with that process, that could come in and say, "Hey, we don't think you're doing this right. We want to do it this way," and have the right or the authority or the power to do that. So we kind of have to trust them or spend a lot of time mistrusting them. Let's just say that experience has taught us to trust them. So far, everything that they have done in every interaction has been in the highest integrity and appears to be for our best outcome and not for any other reason. When I first had this conversation with this officer from Time Corps, it was news to me, and he was explaining all sorts of things about how they do their operations and how they tinker with things. And it actually left me with a sense of security, knowing, wow, I'm glad somebody smart's in control of that because otherwise who knows what would happen. So I personally think we've put the smartest, best people in charge of it, and at the moment, they seem to be able to handle it better than anybody else. So until that changes, or they give us a reason for that to change, I'm going to go ahead and give them my confidence as well.

Smith: Well, if these time wars are always changing realities, I mean, where do you think we're heading with humanity and as a collective consciousness?

Cramer: To a better future, if the guys from Time Corps have anything to say about it. So their goal is to lead us toward that future where you have, you know, clean energy, flying cars, and poverty has been eliminated, and transportation—both ground, air, space—is integrated into civilization. The most advanced computer technology is integrated, and we actually get to have the civilization that the tools we have says we could if we just applied

them. So the civilization that we have right now, it's like we have all these tools, and we just keep using hammers and screwdrivers, you know, to build brick mortar, steel girders, when we have better technology that could build better infrastructure, better buildings, better sewer lines, better water lines, better power lines, and create a better civilized infrastructure than the one that we have if we just apply the technology that we actually have.

Smith: Where do you see time travel and consciousness going for a benefit to the world?

Cramer: If our most advanced extraterrestrial friends and neighbors suggest to us through their own actions and their own choices what that could work out for, it could work out to be the best thing that we could ever hope for, that we could end up not only in a place where we get to choose our true outcome for the next thousand, 10,000 years or longer by understanding how to manipulate and nudge timelines, and as we master that technology, then we find ourselves being able to be in the position that some of these other species have to be able to help and tinker with other worlds in our corner of the galaxy or the universe. So the better we get at this technology, the more of our own policing that we take over from other species who are doing it for us right now.

Smith: Randy, thank you again. Wonderful conversation.

Cramer: Thank you so much for having me.

Smith: I'm Emery Smith, and this is Cosmic Disclosure. Until next time.

S09E07 - Randy Cramer on Disclosure - April 21, 2020

Smith: Today on Cosmic Disclosure, we are talking about disclosure with Randy Cramer. Randy, welcome to the show.

Cramer: Thank you for having me. I'm good to be here.

Smith: So the topic of disclosure is a very complex one because there are so many different stories going on out there. And many people have beat up a lot of the old stories of conspiracy and disclosure and made all sorts of predictions. So do you have any insights on disclosure that you can share that might be new that we could share with the audience?

Cramer: Oh yeah, absolutely. So I would first give a brief outline and explanation to people that if anyone just goes to their internet browser and starts looking up news stories in the media about UFOs or about sightings or about asteroid mining or things of this nature, you're going to find stories that people are talking about. So you have these Navy pilots who have been cleared by the Navy to start talking about events. The Navy has requested that former pilots who have had experiences file in a new reporting system because they want to document all of these events for a records release, right? They do not want to just document them for their own sake. They do not need to do it for their own sake. They are doing it to collate a stack of information that then they can release and spend some time talking about. So there is definitely lots happening, no question about that.

Smith: Are they manipulating some of that video and some of the information coming to us through the media? That is, for instance, a lot of people are saying that the military videos of the craft shooting by are blurred a little bit. They are not showing it just right. So they are still like, for me, it makes it look like, well, yeah, okay, we are going to disclose and make you happy, but we are only going to disclose what we want. And even though they are saying they are going to do this with the Navy and all the pilots, oh, it is free to come forward, do you actually believe that they are going to allow the pilots to come completely forward and us get the real information?

Cramer: I think we are going to get most of it. I think it is always speculative when someone says, are we going to get 100% of the whole truth, nothing but the truth? I usually say probably not.

Smith: But why cover up that 20, 30%?

Cramer: Mostly to cover people's asses who have made mistakes and made bad decisions, who do not want to end up with a noose around their neck for having made a very, very, very bad call. So some of it is just self-protection. And some of it is still the

notion that people are ready for some information, but there are still some people who are not ready for all of it. So it is decided based on social psychological demographics that a slightly reduced amount of truthful information, slightly, not completely, slightly, is more digestible to a larger percentage of the population than the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth would be.

Smith: And who analyzes that to allow us to hear the truth?

Cramer: A number of DOD and military intelligence analyst specialists whose job is to take the raw data, analyze it, process it into disseminatable information, and then release it. And so, to your point about the videos being potentially blurred, there was actually, in the Nimitz event, one of the radar operators who stated quite clearly, said, look, I have seen better resolution images of those shots than what they have released. So he certainly admitted that there are high-def, high-resolution images that they have, but no, they are not showing us those right now because they still want a little bit of gray area to maneuver in. They are not ready to shock people with, this is absolutely happening right now, no matter what. It is more of that if you are ready to listen and you are ready to believe, then you will catch on to it. But if you are still in the denial phase, then there is plausible deniability. You can say, that is too blurry. That does not prove anything. So for the people who are not ready to accept, then they can just deny the information because it is blurry.

Smith: Is the government leaving out some of this particular information so they can come back later and say, oh, well, by the way, yes. Absolutely. They certainly are planning ahead. They seem to have a history of that.

Cramer: Yeah, they are definitely planning ahead and have a notion of controlling the narrative over time by releasing certain information in a timed way. Yeah, absolutely.

Smith: So that is why these special access projects now are formulating kind of a storyline behind what is happening, and maybe that is a good sign for us because it is closer and closer to more disclosure.

Cramer: Absolutely. They would not be doing that if they were not prepping for a moment when they are going to have some point and some time to have a public statement in which they are going to want to have all of that prepped. They do not want to have a public statement and have people go, oh my God, I am so shocked. I did not see that coming. They want to make a public statement and have the majority of people go, oh yeah, I knew that was going to happen.

Smith: Where is that going now? Do you think there is anything on that agenda that is negative that they are trying to prepare us for?

Cramer: Disclosure will go one of two ways, predominantly two ways. Not saying there are not any third options on this table, but predominantly we are talking about two options. Plan A is, "Take me to your leader." Plan B is invasion. So there is a lot of discussion about what the better plan is, what has more loose ends, what is more controllable, what is more likely to get out of control. Those are the conversations that are being had by—

Smith: Who is in charge of that?

Cramer: The way my brigadier general explains it to me, and the way I explain it to other people, is imagine there is a giant table. And at that table, everyone who is important gets to have a seat. And that includes executive personnel from a number of state governments, certain legislative personnel, military intelligence personnel, corporate and banking personnel who have both the need to know and the need to be able to dictate how some of this is going to go. Because if you are going to have a disclosure plan, you need to have all of those people cooperating. The last thing you want is a major player to go against what everyone else is doing and have a press conference and start offering an alternative narrative that messes with the overall narrative. So at this large table where all of these people are sitting, there is a conversation and there are briefing packets that are handed around to these people, and there are discussions. If we do it this way, here are the positives, here are the negatives. If we do it this way, here are the positives, here are the negatives. And then everyone gets to sit around and complain and debate about their own personal self-interest and whether it is being answered to or whether it is on the table to be a benefit for them or whether it is just going to benefit everybody else. So then the devil is in the details in getting all of those people to agree. And when everyone agrees on something, then we will move a plan forward, whichever that is going to be.

Smith: Yeah, through my experience, it has been very rare that they all do agree. And usually the majority will take over that scenario. And I can see this also, playing devil's advocate, by sharing these videos from the Navy and the Air Force to people, is also maybe preparing them for another agenda where they could create a negative environment somewhere to make money off of. I mean, what do you think about that?

Cramer: All of these things are possible. What it comes down to is, do we trust the administration of these projects because the people who are in charge of them are good people, or can we speculate that it is likely to go 19 different bad directions because the people who are in charge have no ethical and moral center? That is a difficult place for me to convince a civilian what is or what is not, because I can assert to someone, you know, this is what is happening. This is what we know. But being able to prove that is a whole other matter. So with rank and security clearance, I feel like I have access to information that I do not need to ask too many questions about. I do not need to debate whether it is accurate or not. I feel pretty convinced, based on the communication with the chain of command at United States Marine Corps Special Section and our intelligence officers, that I am being given accurate information. So it is easy for me to say I trust these people, but I can absolutely understand people saying, oh, I do not know, should we trust these

people? So while I respect that and I understand that, I just have to assert that some of these programs, some of these disclosure ideas that we were talking about rolling out 10, 20 years ago, were being managed by people who were far less trustworthy than the people who are managing them now.

Smith: What do you think about the SSP? They are going to have a lot of information, a lot of technology, a lot of eyes in the sky. Are they going to work with disclosure to get anything out, you think?

Cramer: I would strongly suggest that they are the tip of the spear on disclosure. And if there is a single force that is moving this farther and harder, faster forward than anybody else, it is covert military space program personnel.

Smith: And they will report to who?

Cramer: No, they do not report to the president. They report to a committee who is made up of civilian personnel, corporate personnel, military intelligence personnel. Yeah, again, there is a committee of folks that make a lot of these policy decisions.

Smith: And since this has been in the media, this SSP is now, you are saying, the tip of the spear. Why is that? Because they are going to see it first? They are going to be able to report on it first to this group?

Cramer: So there are probably 20 reasons why covert military space program personnel would want to think that disclosure is a necessity, probably about 20 reasons. I would suggest that the number one reason is personnel shortfalls. There are not enough bodies to fill the jobs that we have right now and the job projections that we are going to need to fill over the next five to 10 years. So if we continue things the way that we have, which is classified covert recruitment, classified covert borrowing or stealing of people to get them into the program, if we continue to do that, we are never going to be able to put bodies in boots at jobs that we need them at. So in order to meet the personnel shortfalls, there has to be open enlistment. And the only way we can have open enlistment is if we have disclosure. So again, while there are maybe 20 reasons, including socioeconomic, environmental, potential disasters that have to be mitigated, I would suggest the strongest self-motivating reason for the covert military space program is projections of how many bodies they are going to need in jobs and the only way that they can fill those jobs, which is with open enlistment.

Smith: Are they going to let us know about these secret space stations we are building? Are they going to let people know about how we are sending people to other planets?

Cramer: Again, I would suggest that it is unlikely we will get the whole truth and nothing but the truth, period. It is more likely that we are going to get a percentage of the truth. Let us all, fingers crossed, hope that that is a larger percentage than a smaller percentage.

But I would also suggest that recruitment is going to be a multifaceted, multi-targeted area. You are going to specifically target poster campaigns, commercial campaigns, TV ad campaigns, internet ad campaigns, to focus on certain people. I just caught an ad on television the other day that was for Army recruitment, but it was specific. It was basically pitching toward medical professionals like doctors and nurses, and how if they feel like they are driven to have a mission, then they should join the military and become an officer, be a medical doctor, nurse, staff. So that is a very specific targeting as opposed to, hey, join the infantry, carry a gun, beat up terrorists. So those are targeted. And I would suggest any future recruitment programs will also be targeted based on need. So major tech universities will be plastered with posters for engineers and software techs and computer specialists. And blue-collar communities will be filled with posters to try and recruit infantry soldiers. It will be targeted toward groups and the need based on what we are after, which is, again, bodies to fill boots, to fill jobs so that we can continue to progress along the plan that we want to progress, which is to continue to develop this program to make it bigger and bigger and bigger and bigger. I understand people may not understand the reason for that. The main reason for that is we have this ever-expanding idea of safety, security, prosperity, and stability. And we realize that the only way we can guarantee that is with an expansion of territorial boundaries in which we have military effect. The larger we can expand that boundary, the more stability we can create in this corner of the galaxy and in this corner of the universe. And our goal is to create larger and larger and larger pockets of stability around us.

Smith: What about all the secret tech that we are aware of the SSP has, and the AI too that they have? Is there any way that is going to be merged with our current civilization while it happens?

Cramer: Absolutely, absolutely. The question really just remains, how much, how fast, over how long? Those are, again, the devil's in the details in those questions, and I think that is above my pay grade to be able to answer that. But definitely, we need those technologies. The civilian world needs those technologies. The economy of the world has imbalances in it that, if we do not fix when it comes to gas and oil, medical technology, information technology, combat technology, I mean, those are things that if we do not change them, the outcome will suck for everybody, right? We can look at it on paper and go, oh, if we do not change this, five, 10 years out, this is really going to be bad. So it is a matter that these things have to happen so that those other disastrous things that we are looking at down the road do not occur. But the question of how fast, how much, how soon, over what time, good question. I would suggest that free energy technology is going to be one of the first things that comes along. Advanced aeronautical technology is going to be one of the first things that come along. Advanced body armor, exosuits, plasma rifles, railguns, those are all going to be things that are going to come out first. And then we are going to need better medical technology to treat the wounded. And so the old-school stuff that we have is not going to work. We are going to need to bring in the new stuff. And those are things that the public might not hear about first. The military may be using it to repair damaged body parts and not tell the civilian world about that right away. It may be after

the end of a conflict, and they are like, oh, by the way, the reason we had such low casualty rates is because every time someone would lose a limb, we could just grow it right back and send them back into the field three days later.

Smith: So NASA has come out, they have been talking about this microscopic life in bits and pieces that they are finding on Jupiter's moons, Saturn's moons, also in the atmosphere of these planets from plumes and volcanoes that have been exploding. But they are only giving little tidbits. When are they going to actually come out and say, hey, we have found life? Because you and I both know it is not just bacteria that is out there.

Cramer: Well, so let us not forget that they found microorganisms and bacteria growing on the outside of the International Space Station. So not only are we talking about the discovery and discussion of life on moons and other worlds, they have admitted that there is biological life in space.

Smith: It is everywhere.

Cramer: Just floating around. It is like the ocean. Yeah, there is nowhere else that those bacteria could have come from except floating through space. And they found something to attach to that they could use as a food source and survive in the solar winds and in those extreme temperatures, hundreds of degrees Fahrenheit and hundreds of degrees below zero. I mean, the fact that we know that these life forms can survive in these extreme conditions means that there is a lot out there. But to simply answer your question, the protocols have been gradual, gradual, gradual, gradual, until it is not. So what we are going to see is we are going to continue to see this gradual progression until we have a major event. Now, when we have a major event, that leaves an opportunity to accelerate that information and go from gradual, gradual, gradual to big chunk, big chunk, big chunk.

Smith: Is that event that we are going to cause, or is that an unplanned event of a visitation?

Cramer: Generically, that could be any event that brings us to disclosure. But I would suggest that those events are the ones that we are more focused on controlling than could happen randomly. We feel that it is more tactically and strategically sound to control that narrative than to allow it to control itself.

Smith: Do you have any specific intel that you could share with us about those programs or about that agenda?

Cramer: I, again, normally like to avoid timelines, but my brigadier has said that it is okay for me to suggest to people that we should see something significant that we have never seen before, on a level that reaches more people than we have ever seen it before, in the next six to 24 months.

Smith: Will it be brought through the media and the government, or is it going to be a worldwide event that you just cannot deny?

Cramer: It should be a worldwide event that no one can deny.

Smith: So anyone with a cell phone could be out there recording this, and we are all going to share it together. And then what is the government's plan right from then? Because now they have to answer. Are they just going to say, well, we have been collecting microscopic organisms in space, so this does not surprise us that there is an extraterrestrial here?

Cramer: Like a lot of ways that the media handles responses to things, there are often stages of responses. So you sometimes can get a first-stage response that, when the second-stage response comes along, it slightly corrects or contradicts the first-stage information. And then the third stage will slightly correct or discredit the second stage so that by the time you get five stages out, it does not matter what they said the first time. They have walked people through one, two, three, four, five to that point. So it is really just about getting to here no matter how you have to get there. So I would suggest that the first story may be like, oh my gosh, we are so surprised. And then the second is, oh, we are now talking to an Air Force colonel who says, this is what we have been working on. And then, oh, now we are talking to a NASA official who says, this is what we have been working on. Oh, now we got another guy from somewhere else who is telling us this story. So it will be a progressive narrative that will get closer and closer to the truth as they move it along.

Smith: And the other big question I have is how is the religious part of the planet, the spiritual part of the planet, and the political part of the planet going to handle the day after disclosure?

Cramer: Yeah, that is part of the question that we are examining for sure. Who is going to balance all this mayhem? That is a good question. I would suggest that there is a plan for that, that there is Plan A, there is Plan B, and there are contingencies. So depending on exactly what happens will depend on which page we flip to and say, oh, this is Plan B, this happened, this happened, that puts us at this contingency, now we do this.

Smith: Because we are talking about 7.5 billion people almost here on the planet that are going to need a lot of tents set up outside of every city, one for the religious community saying, why did you lie to me this entire life? The scientific community is going to have to answer that. And the history of where we came from, they are going to have to answer. There are going to be a lot of people, I believe, that are going to be really confused and maybe not even accept it. And what will happen then?

Cramer: For sure. Yeah, for sure. So first of all, let us address the notion that there is one narrative and one explanation that everyone is going to have to absorb. That will not be the

case. Social psychological demographics are broken apart in such a way that each chain of data that feeds those social psychological demographics will be a narrative that that group can accept. And then again, over time, you go from stage one to stage two to stage three to stage four to stage five. The initial stage is more of an, it is okay, we are not going to contradict your beliefs, but there is something happening. And that gets people to accept something without feeling like their beliefs are being threatened. If you present it to them in such a way that you are not threatening those beliefs, you are telling them, okay, this is happening, and if you want to believe or define this a certain way, go ahead, that is fine for now, that is phase one. When we get to two, three, or four, those narratives will start to shift. What we see on paper, anyway, is that over time, more and more chunks of these social psychological demographics will just come to a place of acceptance. It looks like somewhere between 14 and 90 days, and you will have about 85% of the population that will come to acceptance that this is just where we are, this is what is happening. They may complain about it, they may whine about it, they may have all kinds of issues with it, but they will still be in basic acceptance of it. It is that 15% that is a concern. But we feel that the more you get of that 85% on board with a narrative, it will force a lot of that 15% to simply adapt or stand against the entire rest of the 85%, which is not going to go well for anybody. How it actually works out, I am going to be just as surprised as anybody else is, because I can see on paper how it is supposed to turn out, what the contingencies are. But like I said, we will not really know what is going to happen until it happens. But I would suggest that there is a plan for that, there is a notion for how people are going to get through that acceptance, and you are going to tell 25 different narratives if necessary to get everybody to swallow the truth pill in such a way that they cannot vomit it back up. And then again, once we are past that 90-day mark, well then people will just be habituated, right? It will not matter what they believed before that. They will be habituated to this is just the way it is. This is the world we live in now. Every time I go outside and look up, there are more spaceships. I mean, that is just going to be a thing. And at some point, it normalizes. And so once we get to normalization, most of that 15% will bitch and moan and complain and curse and swear, but they will not do much of anything.

Smith: What is the currency issue going to look like then?

Cramer: It is going to be a little chaotic while we readjust the economic sort of state of the world. And I know some people are not going to like this when I say this, but we are moving toward a single currency. We are moving toward a single economic system. And I will again suggest to people that the most successful civilizations in the galaxy that we know of became successful the minute they decided to unify their currency and unify their global system. Because a planet with 85 little micro-systems is way more chaotic and way less productive than a planet with a singular economic system. That singular economic system will actually be good for everybody.

Smith: More food, more water, more housing, more everything.

Cramer: More access to resources and the elimination of poverty. And let me point out, the elimination of poverty is one of the most important things that we could do. Because by eliminating poverty, within the first year, crime drops 75%. And within three to five years, overall crime will drop upwards of 90 or 95% because the majority of people who commit petty crimes are doing so because they have economic needs that are not being fulfilled. If people had their economic needs fulfilled, they would not be needing to turn to other petty criminals to engage in petty criminal activity and to engage in that criminal structure. You would simply have more people who would say, you know what, I do not need to do that. I do not need to participate in your scam or your gang activity or your mob activity because I am actually okay taking care of my wife and kids without it. So the elimination of poverty, the elimination of crime, go hand in hand. And when you are able to do those two things is when the consciousness of an entire planet will shift because 90% of suffering happens in poverty. And if we want to eliminate the consciousness of suffering, we have to eliminate poverty. And when we eliminate poverty, we start to eliminate crime. We eliminate the consciousness of suffering, and when those things are no longer part of the equation are when we truly get the opportunity to emotionally, socially, and spiritually evolve.

Smith: I agree with that completely, Randy. I see a huge change coming when this comes, and it is going to be a little chaotic at the beginning, but it is going to smooth out. I do have some concerns sometimes because of what has happened in the past, of meeting with extraterrestrials privately, certain people sharing technologies that we do not really get to benefit from until 100 years later. Do you think that might happen again? Will it repeat itself, the history?

Cramer: Again, I would suggest, based on the people who seem to be at the reins of this horse, that is not as likely as it was before. So it is my belief that the people who are in charge of this at the moment are way better at having an ethical, moral center and concerned about outcomes for everyone than they are their own bank accounts, than the people who were in charge 20 years ago.

Smith: Do you think disclosure will elevate the consciousness of the collective here on the planet? Do you think we will become more accepting of each other as well? Will it bring us together?

Cramer: Well, I think the important thing to point out there is what we believe is going to happen immediately after, let us call it the conflict and/or disruptive phase, right? That when that is over, then the exchange programs get to begin. And I do not get to talk about this very often because we do not usually get to that part of the conversation, but the exchange programs are what is going to change the world. And the exchange programs are a number of academic extraterrestrials who will come here to share their information, but more importantly, millions of terrestrial citizens will be chosen to go on four- or five-year trips to other worlds, learn about that culture, learn about their society, learn about their civilization, learn about their technology, and then do the equivalent of writing master's

theses on the subject and books on the subject, and then come back. So once those exchange programs start, the clock is going to tick, and then when four or five years go by, millions of terrestrial citizens will come back from this journey with millions of stories, millions of research documents, millions of books on all of these other worlds. At that point, there is no way to calculate what the influence of all of that information will be, but I would suggest it will change consciousness and change the viewpoints of the largest portions of civilization on this planet in a way that we have never seen before and that cannot be anticipated, what the impacts of that will be. But I would think that the impacts will be more positive than negative.

Smith: Oh, wonderful. Well, Randy, thank you. That has been so interesting. Thanks for being on the show.

Cramer: Oh, my pleasure. Thank you so much for having me.

Smith: I am Emery Smith, and this is Cosmic Disclosure. Until next time.

S09E08 - Contact with Interdimensionals - April 28, 2020

Smith: Today on Cosmic Disclosure, we are talking about the metaphysics of multi- and interdimensional beings with Randy Cramer, a veteran of the secret space program known as the Earth Defense Force. Randy, welcome to the show.

Cramer: Thank you for having me, Emery.

Smith: Yeah, so we're all on the same page. How do we actually define the multi- and the interdimensionals?

Cramer: Ooh, it's a little complicated. When we think about dimensions as far as frequencies, we tend to think of 1D, 2D, 3D, 4D, 5D, 6D, et cetera. So those are the harmonics, what we call the harmonics. And as far as we understand, they go from 1 to 12. Then you have overtones. And the overtones within each harmonic, they're also 12. And the overtones are stages of consciousness within that harmonic. So for instance, in the 3D harmonic where we are right now, there are 12 overtones. The first three overtones are mineral consciousness. The second three overtones are vegetable consciousness. The third set of three overtones are lower, higher animals, and the last three overtones are higher, higher animals, which we tend to fall in that category. So we tend to be, human beings tend to be at either overtone 10, 11, or 12. And when you get to overtone 12 is when you can start to be at either 3, 12 or 4, 1, and where you start to be able to sort of exist in both frequencies at the same time.

Smith: So are we coexisting in multiple dimensions at one time?

Cramer: Well, that would describe the elevations of frequency. Then you're talking about the potential for parallels. And the parallels are where you start to get interdimensional beings in interdimensional places where they are in between the layers of harmonics. So you could have a harmonic, a line of harmonics, and another line of harmonics that, again, normally would match here, and then you can have a space in between that where something else can create a space or choose to exist in a frequency that's specific to them.

Smith: Randy, how does the mind and body actually move up and down and back and forth, side to side, through these dimensional frequencies?

Cramer: Well, as near as we understand it, it's something that's regulated by the pineal gland and regulated by neurotransmitter production. And so the production of dimethyltryptamine within the pineal gland is what seems to chemically regulate the physical, biological experience of being in one dimensional state or another. And it seems that the flexibility to move from one frequency to another, move from one dimension to another, is regulated by the pineal gland and neurotransmitters.

Smith: Are those neurotransmitters connecting to the brain to give you a picture and understand frequencies of harmonics? Is it building some sort of non-visual picture in your brain?

Cramer: I think more accurately what's happening is that the endogenous production of dimethyltryptamine in the pineal gland causes the awareness of the self to shift to other frequencies. So it's not that you're having an awareness of them, you're having an actual experience of them. So people who have worked with endogenous and exogenous dimethyltryptamine find that if I were to have this experience, I would still be sitting in this chair, you would not see my body move, it would still be here, but my perception of where I am and what's around me would completely change. So that seems to be an awareness shift that happens up here, not out here.

Smith: Is that something that I'm familiar with, such as bilocating? Or is that different?

Cramer: That's different. Bilocating is actually moving my body from one location to another.

Smith: Have you ever seen any of these interdimensional, multidimensional beings? Yeah. Oh, yeah, for sure. And what do they look like? How would they appear to us?

Cramer: They seem to appear, again, in ways that our brains can accept. So we hear stories about them appearing as, you know, like a giant honeybee or a giant bumblebee or a giant fish or a, you know, a being with blue skin or pink skin or green skin. You have these variations that the mind seems to be able to accept. So the perception of the beings is directly related to the ability of the individual to perceive them. So if you and I, for instance, were sitting here and had an experience with the vibrational change in the pineal gland, and we both went into a similar interdimensional space, you might perceive it one way, your brain might decode it one way, my brain might decode it another way. And if we come back into this experience and write down what happened and compare notes, we might be able to decode what's actually happening there and what's perception.

Smith: A lot of times I talk to my students and I say, you know, you might see a light, okay, in the sky or right in front of you, especially when we do our Close Encounters of the Fifth Kind, making contact. But that light doesn't always represent what it really is. For instance, you know, if I was in the 2D right now, or I was in my 2D form, you know, I would be flat, let's just say. And in 3D, of course, I have this three-dimensional subspace body. But in the fourth dimension, now what would I look like? Or the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth? So I think looking at these models, we'll say, of interdimensional, multidimensional beings, that it's not always exactly what you perceive. Like you just said, I could perceive it differently than you, even though we're looking at the same thing or experiencing the same thing.

Cramer: Yeah, that's absolutely correct.

Smith: Now, we get a lot of people sending in pictures of orbs and lights and things, of course, shooting around. Are people mistaking these interdimensional beings as UFOs?

Cramer: That can happen sometimes. Certainly people don't always know what they're looking at when they see something. So sometimes a person will see something and presume that they know what that is or think that they can interpret what it is. But they may not be correct if they're not a trained observer.

Smith: So someone may be claiming to have seen an angel that visited them. Maybe that was their interpretation of a multidimensional, interdimensional being.

Cramer: Very likely, yes.

Smith: And also out under the stars, we have a lot of people seeing lights and figures that are going by, but they can't make it out completely. And we would have a group of people there, 30, 40, 50 people sometimes. And maybe this half of the circle will see something. This half will have a completely different visual perspective of that. Is that because of our line of sight or our line of frequency, should I say?

Cramer: I think it has more to do with our line of frequency. I have certainly talked to people who have been standing with a group of people, looked up in the sky and seen something and said, "Hey, can you see that?" And not everybody can see it. Some people can, some people can't. So that's an indication that these things are frequency-specific. And if you are vibrating frequency-specific, then you can see them. And if you're not, then you won't.

Smith: So what are some of the ones that you have seen? What did they look like?

Cramer: It's interesting. Sometimes I see them interpretively, and there are other times when I see them as code, as geometric mathematical code. And that's interesting. That feels like that's the more pure form of what that reality is, and that then the brain has to turn that into something that's more aesthetically pleasing or that makes us feel more comfortable than just staring at geometric code at everything. I mean, sometimes they appear like human beings, like you or I, or sometimes they might appear again like animals or extraterrestrials. It really just depends on probably where I'm at in my own headspace in my life and who or what the consciousness that's communicating with me is.

Smith: Where do plasma-like and shadow-like beings fit into all this?

Cramer: That's an interesting question. Okay. Well, we certainly know that one of the fundamental quantum components of reality are these states of frequency of quantum

particles. And the highest frequency particle, we call sacred light, and the lowest frequency particle, we call corrupted light. And so that's more than likely beings who are very high vibration in sacred light or very high vibration in corrupted light. So something that is filled with a lot of light will appear that way, will emanate more light, where something that has got that corrupted light will look more shadowy, more dark. I mean, it tends to make things look good or look evil, you know, because they kind of are.

Smith: Now, are they a threat to us on this 3D plane when we see that?

Cramer: Not usually. Their ability to influence and affect us has a lot to do with what we believe their ability to affect us is. So if we believe they have an effect on us, then they can affect us. If we believe they don't have an effect on us, then they tend to not.

Smith: So it's our thinking and our belief systems that actually become our own reality when we're visualizing.

Cramer: More than anything else, yes.

Smith: So is there any way to access these levels that the beings are on and even communicate with them?

Cramer: Oh yeah, sure. Self-mastery of the mind is definitely a way in which you can tune the frequency of your consciousness and communicate with all kinds of beings.

Smith: And how would you do that?

Cramer: I teach my students that in a long course that would be way more hours than what we have to discuss here. But it is a combination of understanding brainwave mastery, meditative techniques, and what I would call the operating system of tools in which one changes their frequency and their perception. So it's breathing techniques, visualization techniques, setting the frequency of your brainwaves to get into alpha-theta states. Developing that so being able to do that one time is not self-mastery. It's like baby steps. Oh, I started the journey when you've done that for the hundredth time. Then you're approaching some form of self-mastery because you're actually getting better and better and better at the skill.

Smith: Now, is there any benefits, you know, interacting with these beings?

Cramer: Awareness, information. These beings have a lot of information and a lot of accessed information that they want to share, and they're encouraging us to understand how to access that information as well. So, yeah, knowledge, information, truth, you know, little things like that.

Smith: We've had a lot of scientists that worked in their projects with me that would come and tell me that they had seen something in the lab, or they had felt something, and they'd been working on something diligently for weeks at a time, but didn't have the answer. Then after this experience, they had the answer. What is that?

Cramer: Well, all it really takes to get that sort of aha moment is actually something we call an awakened mind state. So a brainwave pattern that is symmetrical and has the right amplitudes of beta, alpha, theta, and delta create these ideal or awakened mind patterns. And it turns out that when we have these aha moments, it's the conscious and the subconscious connecting. Probably more than anything else, those beings are facilitating that brainwave state so that we can have our own awareness. They don't need to go, "Here's an idea, let me give that to you." Really they can just go, "Well, let me stimulate your brainwaves so you create that ideal brainwave state," and then you have your own aha moment as you draw up that information from your subconscious. As I tell my students, if your conscious brain, part of your mind, has an IQ of 120, your subconscious brain has an IQ of several hundred points higher than that. So connecting with your conscious and subconscious brain is what gives us access to super-thinking and super-information and gives us access to what I call the super-brain.

Smith: I usually don't personify inter- and multidimensional beings because I consider them higher than myself and higher than most things around the planet here. But are they looking out for us, for humanity, or do you think there is still a shadow part of that?

Cramer: I think our experience tells us that most of them are beneficial, most of them are here to help, but that's not exclusive. There are always troublemakers everywhere you go. So again, I'd call that probably fitting into the 95-5 breakdown where you have 95% that's basically trying to help and cooperate and that 5% that just is trying to cause trouble.

Smith: Have you had any experience with synthetic, interdimensional, multidimensional beings where we had made them and sent them on missions? And this is a little negative, but I want to go there because you could probably answer this.

Cramer: Yes.

Smith: The so-called shadow agents that are sent to spy on you, to maybe cause harm.

Cramer: Yeah. So there's an awareness of how this works, and certain people in certain programs are certainly using these tools and these techniques to create more nefarious agents to perform more nefarious acts. So it does happen. Again, it's not the majority of activity, but it does happen.

Smith: Are they taking a human from the 3D and maybe taking this frequency out of them and making this being? Or are they actually making the being?

Cramer: They're usually taking, to start, a human being and then changing them from there. And some of this involves cybernetics. Some of this involves genetic engineering. And it involves retooling the brain and the conscious energy self to serve a purpose. What you have to do to a person to damage what they are, to turn them into something else, is pretty horrific. And we at United States Marine Corps Special Section think that this kind of behavior needs to stop. It's one of the reasons why we want sunshine and disclosure and everything, so that we can start highlighting some of the things that we need to put an end to. And that would be one of them. Because people don't come back from this process. Once you've been transformed into something like that, there's no coming back from it. You're going to have to die and your consciousness will have to be released from your body before you have a chance to remake yourself.

Smith: Do they have any conflict with extraterrestrials, or are they the extraterrestrials?

Cramer: I would say sometimes they're having conflict with the extraterrestrials. Yeah, sure. And there are some extraterrestrials that may engage in that behavior.

Smith: Yes. Are we considered extraterrestrials in their eyes?

Cramer: Well, that is an interesting point. If you and I go to another planet, we're the alien. So, I mean, we're as much extraterrestrials as anybody else is.

Smith: Now, have you personally learned anything from these different dimensional beings?

Cramer: Oh, yeah. Yeah, absolutely. My understanding of metaphysics has greatly been expanded because of that information and that teaching, for sure.

Smith: Are interdimensional and multidimensional beings coexisting? You know, are they here right now?

Cramer: I would say there's about a hundred percent chance that there is something else in this room that we can't see that is a multi- or interdimensional being. Yes.

Smith: Yeah, I agree with that.

Cramer: And I would say that most of the time, there are things happening around us that we don't see. The air is full of things, sentient beings as well as what I would think of as natural animal life, you know, wildlife that exists within those dimensional frequencies.

Smith: Now, I know we have to be in a certain frequency to see them and to interact with them. But on their side, do they see multidimensions? Do they see interdimensionally constantly? Or do they just kind of change their frequency so they don't have to listen to you and I, Randy?

Cramer: It's usually a matter of dialing frequency. There are beings who certainly have the ability to perceive across timelines, across dimensional frequencies simultaneously. But most beings make a choice from any moment to moment on what they want to focus on and where their perception wants to be. So someone could be in this room right here and not see us and not interact with us because they're fully in the dimensional frequency that they're in. Or they could be riding the edge, as we say, and they could be here, seeing us, listening to us, whether curious or wanting to help the process along or hinder the process could also be an option there. But there tends to be something outside of the visible light spectrum around us at just about all times.

Smith: Are we a multidimensional being? And can we actually, through our subconscious, communicate with them by not even knowing it?

Cramer: Absolutely. We are definitely multidimensional beings that exist in multiple dimensions at the same time. And there are things happening in, again, in that dial of perception that's outside what we're perceiving at the moment that's still happening. And that can include information, downloads, someone whispering into your ear that manifests itself as a subconscious thought or subconscious idea that you think you had on your own. Not necessarily you did.

Smith: What is the difference between dimensions and density that you keep mentioning?

Cramer: When we talk about harmonics, we tend to think of those as the densities because as you go from lower to higher, you become less dense matter and more energy, more light. So the higher and higher you go in these densities, you are more light and less matter. We're at a place where we're more matter than energy at the moment. And when we go into 4D, we'll be about 50-50 matter and energy that's more malleable. 5D is really not even needing a physical biological shell at all. You can exist as pure energy at that point, which can be a matter of manifesting what you want to look like, visualizing your virtual self.

Smith: Are these some of the pop culture terms like shapeshifters and werewolves and vampires?

Cramer: They can fall into those categories, yes.

Smith: And what about poltergeists and spirits? What are they?

Cramer: It's a good question. Certainly, if there is a phenomenon which you can measure, meaning something physical happens that you can say, "Oh, that actually happened." I have talked to people who certainly have gone back to look at surveillance camera footage and seen an object on a shelf get pushed off. It doesn't fall. There's nothing to

knock it over, but you can see a force hitting it and knocking it over, or doors opening or slamming, windows opening or slamming. These are evidence that something is actually happening. So when you know that something's actually happening, the question of what it is is a matter of understanding identification and definition, which if we can't fully perceive what it is, well, it's difficult to make an assessment of what that thing is. So just for instance, if someone was experiencing poltergeist activity in their home, is it an echo? Is it a poltergeist? Is it a multidimensional, interdimensional extraterrestrial being or some other option? Well, that comes down to investigation and identification through someone who's a trained observer, knows what questions to ask, knows what data to gather, knows what instruments to use, that from that data pool can then make an analysis and a conclusion. But off the top, automatically, just because something happens, you don't know. You can't say, "Was that a poltergeist or a ghost or an alien?" You know, without further analysis and examination, you don't know.

Smith: Yeah, a lot of these amateur scientists use tri-field meters and electromagnetic field meters, and they record these things when they're there. We even use them out in the field for our CE-5s, and we might just see a little flash of light, and then all of a sudden, the meter goes crazy for a while. Is that some sort of portal opening?

Cramer: I would say that, again, these are tools that are indicating that something's happening. They're registering that a physical change in the laws of physics are happening. And again, without better tools, better analysis to bring to better conclusions, again, that's just telling us that there's something there. It's not telling us what's there. It's just telling us that something is there. So it's definitely indicating that it's not nothing. "Ah, it's nothing, it's your imagination." It's like, no, we've got some instrumentation that's showing us that it's something, that it's not my imagination. But that instrumentation at this point isn't sophisticated enough to tell you exactly what you're dealing with.

Smith: There are thousands of people going missing in these national parks every year and all around the planet. Is there any relation about interdimensional, multidimensional beings having anything to do with this? Or do you have an explanation about why this happens?

Cramer: Sure, I have two explanations. So we certainly have a situation where corporate programs need bodies for experimentation. They need bodies to fill jobs. They need bodies as boots. So they're constantly abducting and stealing people. So again, without more data on an individual disappearance, it's not so straightforward to say whether it's A or B, but we can kind of say it probably is A or B. So option A is someone's being abducted, probably by a corporate system. Some of that might be military. But the military is under very strict guidelines right now about abducting civilian personnel. And so it's not something that we can do with impunity like we used to do 20 or 30 years ago. So it's probably less and less the military's involvement and more and more corporate programs that just don't care. They have no moral ethical center, they have a profit motive, and whatever gets them to where they need to be is what they'll do. So that's one option. Turns

out there's another option as well. There are a number of facilities in these mountain ranges, particularly in the Cascade Range and the Rocky Mountain Range, where there are spaceports. There are these children of the Atlanteans who moved around and settled in some of these places, like Mount Shasta, for instance, to name one that everybody knows, right?

Smith: Absolutely.

Cramer: So, a lot of these beings in these different facilities have been experiencing more and more people going into the mountains and exploring, hiking and camping. And it's kind of making them nervous. It's like people getting too close to their front lawn. So they've started putting up these shieldings, which are a time-space shield. And the reason for a time-space shield and not a force shield, if I come up against a force field, I hit it. I know it's there. Well, you don't want someone to hit something that they can recognize is there and go, "Hey, what's happening here?" and start doing mime trapped in a box because that's a physical phenomenon. It's going to make people wait, "What's going on here?" You don't want that to happen. So by using this time-space field, I could be walking into it, turn around, and walk the other way and still think that I'm walking forward. So it has the ability of turning someone around without them realizing that they're being turned around. So instead of running up against something that I can feel, it just turns me around without me even noticing that I'm turned around. And then I'll be like, "Wait, I thought I was going east, not west." And then I'd be confused. "Oh, I must have gotten turned around," and think that it's all my fault when it was hitting one of these fields. Now, the problem is these fields are not totally stable. They have little holes in them. And if you happen to walk through a hole, you're screwed. Like you're basically trapped on the other side where you're probably going to starve to death because you're not going to be able to get back out. Now sometimes these beings in these facilities, they find these people and they go, "Oh, another one got trapped in the field." And they'll pluck them out and put their clothes back on them if they need to, and then send them out somewhere, but not necessarily where they came in. They might pop out 20, 100 miles away, not know what's going on, have two, three, four, five days go by, or in some cases, they may perceive many more days or even weeks going by and find themselves 100 miles away four days later. So it tends to be either an A or a B. So either there's a corporate abduction probably thing happening, or they're running into one of these time-space fields and going through a hole and then being lost. And it's such that you and I could literally be walking down a path with inches, you know, between our elbows. And I could be looking off to the right and then turn back and you'd be gone and be like, "Emery, where'd you go?" And you could walk through a pocket and turn and go, "Randy, where'd you go?" Or even worse, you might go through a pocket, still see me, and then go, "Hey, hey, hey," and then I wouldn't see you or hear you, and then you'd be confused at why I can't see or hear you, but then you would realize that you couldn't reach out and, you know, grab me on the shoulder and that you're trapped on the other side of this field. So it would suck, but yeah, it can happen that way and be so immediate and so right that very second that someone could be standing right next to you and you could turn away and then turn and they'd be gone.

Smith: Has this ever happened to you?

Cramer: Not to me, no. It has not happened to me personally.

Smith: And how did you know about this technology and how did you know about the people going missing?

Cramer: I started hearing some people talking about some of these people going missing, and I asked our intel staff if they had any information on that, and that was the report they had.

Smith: Do you believe there's any cooperation with multidimensional, interdimensional beings that are here to assist us and help us evolve?

Cramer: Sure. I would think there's plenty of eyewitness testimony to suggest that that's true. I certainly get emails from people all the time talking about their personal experiences and talking about beings that they've seen, in some cases since they were children, and what information they provide. In some cases, these beings have done things to intercede and save people's lives. I know someone who was driving down a country road in a car and heard a voice that said, "You need to pull over right now." And she pulled over, and within a couple of seconds, a log truck came flying down the other direction, crossing lanes out of control. And if she had not pulled off to the side, she would have been front-end plowed by a log truck. There are definitely beings that are trying to help, teaching people, helping them advance their own understanding of metaphysics, their own meditative process, and in some cases, literally saying, "Look out," you know, and getting people to do things that save their lives.

Smith: Now, if they see us doing something bad, maybe blowing off a nuclear bomb, would they actually come and try to help with that and say, "Hey, you guys..."? How would they deliver a message, or would they interact? Because isn't it not, you know, is it our world that we're sharing with them or we're sharing their world?

Cramer: I think they would want us to understand that we all live in the same world and that it is our perception of that reality that needs to change because we don't think that we share that world with them. We don't think that we're all living in that world when we are. And I think if anything, they would like our awareness and our expansion of our consciousness to get to a place where we simply accept that the world is bigger than we think it is and we share it, again, side by side, feet apart, with other intelligent living beings that aren't leaving. And we don't have the right to say, "Get out of here." We just have to share space with all kinds of living things.

Smith: When people are being spiritual and doing meditation and having these out-of-body experiences, is that us becoming maybe more multidimensional?

Cramer: There are certainly experiences that people have that are developmental, progressive experiences. There are also the ability for people to experience things that are nothing other than the mind or the brain manufacturing things out of the subconscious. So there's no universal, just because someone says they've experienced this, that it's 100% true all the time, nor is there a universal, every person who makes this claim is never correct, is never telling the truth, because that doesn't happen. It's much more complicated than that. You can have a person who is perceiving something that is absolutely accurate, is absolutely happening. You can also have someone who is perceiving something that is absolutely and totally delusional. And it's difficult to figure out exactly what that is if you're not a trained observer and you're not familiar with the behaviors.

Smith: In the statement, "As you think, as you become," is that an interpretation of this?

Cramer: Well, I think one of the things we understand as the fundamentals is that we have the ability to shift matter and energy with our brains, with our thinking process. And we also know that through our thinking process, we're able to change the wiring of our brain, change our genetic codes, change our own DNA. So truly, what we think is what we become. And so how we choose to perceive our thoughts, our attitudes, what's around us absolutely dictates what we become.

Smith: Thank you so much for being on the show.

Cramer: Thank you so much for having me, anytime.

Smith: I'm Emery Smith, and this is Cosmic Disclosure. Until next time.

S11E10 - Advanced Technology Update - January 5, 2021

Smith: Today on Cosmic Disclosure, we're with Randy Cramer, who claims to have participated in a secret space program called the Earth Defense Force. Randy, welcome to the show.

Cramer: Thanks for having me, Emery. Glad to be here.

Smith: Since you were last here, you became aware of more advanced technology and craft. How did you come about this? What was your intel from this?

Cramer: Most of that is from my tour of service, and I just have chosen at different points to discuss certain things at certain times and to not overfill people with too much information about other parts of my career, other aspects of technology or craft that I have worked with. But these are things that I've experienced personally, pretty much.

Smith: So you didn't get it from a source; it was just something that you were involved with?

Cramer: Yeah, these are things that I have experienced, flown in these craft, used this technology. It's just we have not focused on having these conversations about that aspect of my career because of certain choices around compartmentalization and whether it was appropriate to discuss those things or not.

Smith: What can you tell us about some of the better weaponry that you've been involved with?

Cramer: Some of the most advanced technology that I've worked with, the advances are often in targeting. So you have targeting systems which can find targets around corners, through solid objects, where it's less of the old-school way, which is using even advanced sighting, using your eyeball to sight and then fire in a straight line, where there's a computer system that tracks targets, locks onto moving targets, and so you can kind of hold your hand way out here and pull the trigger and the projectiles will find their way to the target, or the weapon will automatically target the target that you're firing at, or in some cases small explosive projectiles that can be programmed to explode in front of the target or behind the target. So in some cases you have species or different military opponents that are very focused on front armor or front shielding. So if you blow up something, you know, 12 inches behind its head, it's a lot more effective than trying to blow it up in front of its face.

Smith: Yeah, what I found interesting is they recently came out within the last year or two, some of the scientists, you know, in these TED Talks, and they're talking about the exact technology that we were used to back in the day in our compartmentalized projects,

where they're measuring the photons through the cameras. So you can be entering this building, okay, and that camera is going to, number one, lay out the whole building for you because the photons are reflecting back information. Is that correct?

Cramer: Yes, absolutely. You can get biological information, genetic information. If you actually have the genetic marker for a specific target in a crowd, you can use the targeting system to find the genetic target that you're looking for. So if you're looking for a specific target in a group of a similar species that you can't physically identify, the targeting system will tell you which biological target has the genetic marker.

Smith: I was also exposed to these things they call smart bullets, and I know you probably know what that is. How does that track, and how does it maneuver through the building to get its target?

Cramer: It's essentially like a little teeny mini rocket missile that has a little gimbal in the back so that it can direct its direction. So it can go around corners, up staircases, have a certain number of seconds that it has, you know, controlled flight with. So you have so many seconds or so many, you know, hundreds of feet.

Smith: That's what they said, was like based on a distance because of the propellant or whatever it's using. But I don't know the actual technical term for that, but I have seen it used in the projects. And I was always wondering how it was able to, you know, go around a turn because it's not going 3,000 feet per second, like a .223. It's doing a little bit more of a maneuvering, but it then picks up speed at the end when it hits the target.

Cramer: Yes, and the last approach to the target, it accelerates, so it hits the target even harder.

Smith: Do those also have explosives in them?

Cramer: Yes. They come in a variety of functions. There is an armor-piercing hard point that's just a solid piece of metal with a propellant behind it. But you also have phosphorus rounds and you have explosive rounds. And then you can basically, you have a little payload system, and just about anything that you could think could be used as a payload in a combat situation, you could outfit one of these rounds for. But mostly it's either you've got a plain hard-tipped round, phosphorus round, and an exploding round.

Smith: And one of the newest ones I was debriefed on is a low-velocity one that they said can inoculate someone with something. Do you know about this? What is that about?

Cramer: Well, again, as I was saying, the payload is variable. And so the technology is not that difficult to vary to something that you could have a biological—

Smith: You wouldn't even feel it because it's so small, like a needle weapon, that it just comes in and then releases something and actually stays implanted in you after it inoculates you.

Cramer: Yeah, so what I've seen there is essentially you've got this projectile. On the tip of the projectile is where you have a—it's like a little teeny needle point with a little teeny amount of whatever, the concentrated amount of whatever you're trying to inoculate someone with. So it hits them, and then the projectile bounces off or falls off, and it leaves the needle stuck in the person, and it puts whatever biological or chemical agent that you're trying to inject into them.

Smith: Tell us about some of the weaponry on the craft and some of the handheld weaponry that's kind of new that you haven't divulged yet.

Cramer: Well, again, we were talking about these programmable directed projectiles. That's probably about one of the most advanced things that we've got. We do also have a newer energy weapon. When I say newer, it's been around for a couple of decades, but it's probably getting more broad use in some of these special forces programs within covert military space program activity. But it's a directed energy weapon based on an ultraviolet frequency that shoots right through walls without leaving holes in it. So you could hit someone on the other side of a wall without puncturing a hole through drywall, wood, or brick. But the frequency is ultraviolet; it passes through the molecules in the solid object and hits the person on the other side with a damaging beam, which does internal damage to their internal organs, to their bloodstream, and can cause internal bleeding.

Smith: Wow. Since it's UV and photonic, I would have to ask, could it also be programmed to have a disease or a virus or some sort of biological aspect to it?

Cramer: I think it's a new enough technology that we're still figuring out just what you can send along that delivery system frequency. So I've heard people talk about things like giving people cancer or making them susceptible to organ failure, brain hemorrhages, a lot of things that can look like they're more natural causes instead of like someone's being attacked by an external weapon, because it damages the body internally in such a way that a medical exam would just make, you know, you think someone had a sudden organ failure or a hemorrhage or something like that that caused the death of the person.

Smith: Right. What about these new suits and uniforms that they're developing? You know, I've been getting a lot of intel on this. What can you inform us about that?

Cramer: Well, the most advanced battle suit that I've ever used was pretty incredibly sophisticated. So you essentially have a—the older hydraulics, you know, you have bars, hydraulics, levers, things on them that you can recognize—

Smith: Like an exoskeleton-type thing.

Cramer: Yeah, it's being mechanically assisted. The newer ones, you're essentially sticking your body into a form-fitting suit that looks like—I mean, for all—for lack of a better word, looks like you're putting on the body of a larger person. So you can see muscle definition because the suit itself is actually built like muscles. So instead of having hydraulics, it's built with nanofibers that are built into muscle shapes, so that you're actually in a suit that is a nanofiber muscular version of a slightly bigger version of yourself that you slip into. So, yeah, those are amazing. You get an incredible amount of dexterity, agility, and even more magnified strength than you do with a couple of, you know, single hydraulic systems on the arms because you've got hundreds of smaller nanofibers. You've got more mechanical advantage pulling in each muscle area in each part of the suit, so you get, again, like I said, way more accurate, agile, dexterous, and, you know, strength addition in those suits.

Smith: I've seen a lot of suits in my lifetime and actually tested a lot of them. And I've noticed when they try to over-engineer it with mechanics, it doesn't work so well. But when they started using nature and using the body's own somatotype to fit the person, it's like, you know, it works so much better.

Cramer: Yeah, basically it's—you don't make a glove shaped like not a hand. You don't make a weird boxy glove and go, "Here, wear this glove and then do a bunch of stuff with it," because it doesn't fit your hand. So it turns out that when you make something more like a human body so that it fits over the human body like a glove, you get a more smooth action between the physical body and the augmentation device.

Smith: Can you share with us any of the materials used in these fibers in these suits?

Cramer: My understanding is they're using the super-advanced alloys and nano carbon fibers, things which are more flexible and stronger than your actual muscles are, what most industrial materials look like. But not being a chemistry guy, I don't know that I could explain much more about how they work other than that they're carbon-fiber-based and these sort of super-alloy-based. So in some cases you have like a metal fiber that is sort of based on spiderweb technology. So a spiderweb has the tensile strength, you know, of multiple-times steel, and yet you still have the flexibility of a string or, you know, a cord of some type. So my understanding is a lot of it is understanding the way in which spiderweb filaments are made and how to make larger fibers out of a similar substance so that you get, again, this incredible tensile strength and incredible flexibility that is beyond anything that we're seeing in industry at the moment.

Smith: I was shown some of this material recently. Maybe you can explain to me, because it actually can stop the bullet, and the person actually doesn't get the damage on the inside, so they don't have to wear another foam vest under that. How is that happening? How is that velocity transferring into the suit?

Cramer: Well, there's an external part and an internal part. And the external part, again, is these nanofibers. And again, it has something to do with the fact that there's a lot of them woven together so that you have a surface area of the many, many fibers that are absorbing the shock and the impact and also creating a slightly uneven surface. So they tend to bounce or, you know, zing off instead of getting penetrating direct. And the underlayer is a gel that's, you know, maybe just a few millimeters thick, but that gel layer essentially, again, takes just about any amount of shock absorber, just disperses it through the gel. So if I get hit in the arm here, the force that doesn't get absorbed by the nanofibers, that penetrates down to the underlayer, hits that gel, and then it ripples up and down the arm and distributes through the gel in the suit so that you don't end up with high PSI in a single point of contact, and it spreads it out so you feel it, but you don't get punctured by it or get a broken bone from it. So you can literally stand point-blank in a machine gun and bullets will just bounce off.

Smith: Yep, that's what I saw. What about the life-saving components of it? Does it have anything to administer atropine or life-saving medicines?

Cramer: So there's the auto-tourniquets, which are at the joints. So anything that senses that you've had major damage in a limb will tighten up the auto-tourniquets, and basically it's already a loop around that joint that's loose, and then it, you know, tightens it up right away so that it cuts off the blood flow so you don't bleed out. And then most of the time the medical pack is in the left leg, and they can put a series of little vials into that injector, and again the system automatically detects different things that are happening biologically in the body, and based on certain medical protocols it decides what it's going to inject into the system, whether it's a pain medicine or a coagulant or, you know, something to stop shock from happening if you've lost a limb, or more medical stuff that's not my forte—that's probably yours. But yeah, it's usually right there in the left thigh.

Smith: Are these suits powered by any type of energy, or is it using the energy of the body?

Cramer: They do have an external power source, but they're using something super advanced, some kind of ridiculously advanced zero-point technology. As a point of comparison, the first battle suit that I ever put on was a little clunky. The power source was probably about the size of a car battery that was in a pack that was on the back. And it was pretty heavy too, but because the suit's hydraulically powered, you didn't really notice. But it was still about the size of a car battery, way more output than a car battery, but it was still about that big. For these more advanced suits, the power source is less than three inches by three inches and less than half an inch thick. It's tiny. It's like the size of a little hard drive, but it's providing way more power for way many more hours. And so it's something super advanced.

Smith: Are there elements associated with the suit that connect to the suit, or is it just a separate piece?

Cramer: In the older suits, the helmet was a separate piece. In the newer suits, you literally have an opening in the back of the suit that you crawl into that includes the headpiece, which is uniform, which is already sealed into the suit, the arms, and then someone basically has to, you know, seal you up and zip you up from the back.

Smith: Randy, we talked about these amazing suits that you've been involved with and trained with. And I'm aware of some of the consciousness-assistive technology that some of these suits have had. Have you seen this? And is it a bad thing, or is it safe, is what I'm saying, for the soldier?

Cramer: So we have the ability to have a cerebral interface in a ship so that I could sit with my hands here and control all the functions of the ship with a cerebral interface. But because the cerebral interface is still a little hackable by beings who have advanced psionic abilities, it's not deemed as safe as something that has a digital interface where your fingers, your digits, are interacting with it instead of the cerebral interface. We have them and we use them, but it's usually for optics and sensor information and not for control dynamics because that's a little hackable, and we're not feeling too comfortable about putting a technology like that in our vehicles where someone could take over an air wing of fighters and, you know, turn them against us. We don't like that idea.

Smith: Yeah, that was my next question. You've been in combat with multiple races, and some of those races have psionic abilities that can control yourself. And if it can control yourself, that means it can control your suit, right? Right.

Cramer: So we have defensive protocols for that. There are layering of shielding that's, again, sort of these advanced materials that is able to reflect away those psionic waves in the same way that, like, an internal layer of gold foil will bounce back most radiation. If you have a material that's reflective of psionic waves, that makes your technology, the ship you're in, and your own brain less susceptible to some type of psionic hacking.

Smith: Randy, how long do you think it's going to take for this to get to our, you know, our people on the front line—the firefighters, the police, the military? I mean, the regular military, I'll say. What's your take on that?

Cramer: I think that the minute we have a life-pressing need for that technology—let's just say hypothetically speaking that we had a hostile force from elsewhere, from outside our terrestrial system—then we might have an immediate need for such technology. And under those circumstances, I would suggest that that's when we would see the introduction of some of what I had considered to be the older, clunkier, and dinky technology compared to the newer, fancier stuff. But it's going to seem really new and fancy to everybody who's never seen it before. But we're going to see that older technology introduced first as the new technology before we see any of the way more—the really advanced stuff. I don't think we're going to see that in the military for a decade or more, maybe two. They got it—let me put it this way. Planned obsolescence means they got a lot

of other models that they can go through and make functional before they're going to need to get to that level of functionality and high-tech amazingness.

Smith: Right. I agree with that. Can you divulge the corporations involved that are designing this equipment?

Cramer: If I did, I would be concerned about unhealthy blowback that I don't need or want. So I'm not forbidden from doing so, but I also don't need to make enemies where, you know, I don't need to make enemies.

Smith: Of course.

Cramer: Let me just suggest, without naming names, that most of the companies that do this work are already aerospace defense contracting companies that are already making other military hardware and just have other divisions that they've created or, you know, they're parent companies of other companies that they have made to work on these developing technologies. I have also indicated that, you know, we now have private space industry that is developing private rocket technology for civilian use. I have also suggested that some of those companies have military contracts, and having military contracts gives them an opportunity to develop more sophisticated classified military technology that's not rockets. So it's the same companies that are building everything else anyway, but I probably shouldn't name names.

Smith: Okay. What can you tell us about the new next extraction vehicles?

Cramer: Well, the fastest thing that I have ever flown personally is a high-speed cloaked vehicle which is designed to enter into a planetary space incredibly quickly, land incredibly quickly, pick up targets, high-value targets, and then leave incredibly quickly. Narrow cylinder-shaped so that they hide in scanning technology. A disc-shaped vehicle is easier to spot with scanners and radar and other advanced technology than something that's a tiny cylinder or a tube. So they tend to be very narrow. They tend to be smaller. They tend to be longer. So they tend to, again, be very high velocity, high impact, so that you can get in somewhere very, very quickly.

Smith: How large are they? How many occupants can be in one of these?

Cramer: Usually not more than three or four. So you have a pilot, and then you have room for sometimes one to three passengers. So if you need to pick up more passengers, you send more ships.

Smith: And what's the propulsion units on these devices?

Cramer: They're same sort of EG drive, MG, magnetogravitic, except they're way more efficient and they're way faster. A lot of the ways that they seem to be getting these faster,

more maneuverable ships is by making smaller magnetic propulsion systems and putting more of them around the vehicle so that you have the ability to maneuver more quickly in different directions and get—what's the word I want to use?—faster acceleration than you do with like a single unit. So it's mostly using more drive systems that are smaller and spread around the vehicle instead of using like a central drive or, you know, one at each corner or the front and the back or something, which has been the older way of doing it. So these newer vehicles have like 30 drive units on them, 30 little engines that are probably the size of a coffee can, but there's more of them and they're positioned around the vehicle so that they're way more maneuverable.

Smith: Are they in their own electromagnetic field so they don't feel the gravitational force at these high speeds?

Cramer: Absolutely, yeah. The inertial damper of the being contained in their own gravitic field is how you can do that as well.

Smith: Can we explain to the audience the speeds that we're actually talking here? Because I think they need to know.

Cramer: Yeah, so there's in-atmosphere speeds and there's out-of-atmosphere speeds. And so we're starting to see hypersonic in-atmosphere speeds. So being able to achieve 40,000 to 60,000 miles an hour inside an atmosphere is about what these vehicles can do now, which is ridiculously faster than what we could do 20 years ago in an atmosphere. And then you're getting speeds in open space that are near 100,000 miles an hour.

Smith: How are these craft cloaking themselves? What type of technology are they using?

Cramer: The latest thing that I understand is an energy field which absorbs energy instead of reflecting it. So most of the scanners work by sending out a wave, hitting something, and then based on the absence of reflective space or where you're getting something reflected back is what tells you where it is. If you have a field that is essentially absorbing that, it makes it look like it's not there. You're not seeing it on the scope of the scanner. It's optically not visible because it's using an active camouflage type of technology, which, for people who don't understand that, I call it the Predator camouflage.

Smith: The bending of light around a device.

Cramer: If it was sitting right here in the room, you wouldn't be able to see it, but you'd see that something was there.

Smith: A little distortion.

Cramer: Yeah, you would see that there was a distortion in the space and go, "What is that? There's something there." But you still wouldn't be able to see what it was, what

color it was, what exact shape it was, or what material it's made out of. And when you're in open space with something like that, that's pretty much invisible.

Smith: Right. Randy, are you still active in the SSP?

Cramer: I have active-duty rank and security clearance.

Smith: Yes. And what was your most recent mission, if you can talk about it?

Cramer: Not sure that I should, but for the most part, I have been in an independent field commander status for about the last 10 years. So mostly my mission has been doing public relations work and teaching classes at the moment. But that's probably going to change soon.

Smith: And why is that?

Cramer: We're expecting a fairly major disclosure event to be occurring sometime soon, and I'll probably be doing some consulting.

Smith: And what do you think about this new Space Force? Where is it heading since they came out? We both know it's already been there forever, but it's funny they've come public with it, and now we have it. And the civilians are now, wow, now we have this additional military.

Cramer: So I saw the recruiting commercial, and I have to say that's good PR, right? Whoever did that commercial, that was good PR. If I was 18 years old, I'd be running to join the Space Force, Starship Troopers all over. I'd be like, "Let's go." So it's good PR. I think that they're going to experience the same problems that anyone trying to start a new branch is going to experience, which is how do you create a new structure? How do you create a new officer corps? Even if you're borrowing most of these personnel from the Air Force and other departments, you're still creating something that has to be unique in its own way, but functional in its own way too. So I think as they're sorting out what their actual mission is, what they're really responsible for, what their priorities are, it's going to be an evolving process. I think their major purpose at this point is as a public relations stunt. I want to be careful when I say stunt. I don't mean that it's like a fake thing or that it's just a joke. I don't mean that. It's just that their main purpose at the moment is to be a public relations face of a changing military and to get people focused on the idea of, instead of a military that is completely focused on terrestrial matters underneath the sky, on the ground, that we now have something very specific that we're talking about that is military action in space. So that changes the way people think about it. That changes the way that people can talk about it. So in that sense, it's a big PR move that will get people into a mental space so that, again, if we experience something from outside, we can pretend like we're not being completely caught off guard. We can pretend like we've got something that's there to deal with that. And we can have a further public relations

discussion about what we have in place, what's happening with whatever interaction, with whatever extraterrestrials that we're having it with, so that because we can't have all the conversations that we'd like to have about what's actually happening with all of that interaction because of covert military space program activity, it gives you a face to talk about. It gives you a structure to discuss and to name names, point fingers, either praise, clap, or lay blame to, where we don't necessarily want the credit or the blame going to a covert program. We would rather have there be a public face of a public program that can be that object.

Smith: Do you believe, Randy, that the current secret space force will bleed into the current civilian Space Force?

Cramer: I think that there's going to maintain some separation for a little while. I think mostly what we're going to see is the trickle-down. We're going to see the trickle-down of technology, information, and personnel from the top down into the new program. Most of that is not going to be observable by the civilian community. Most of that's not going to be observable by people within Space Force. Most of that's going to be observed by senior officers, senior commanders, and people who are going to have to be in the know of some of those things. They're just going to be able to say, "Oh, look at this new thing that we just developed." And it doesn't matter whether we've had it for three decades or not. It's going to be brand new to them. And as far as they're concerned, it's going to be brand new.

Smith: So do you think the commanders are going to be debriefed on the SSP? I mean, the new SP commanders I'm talking about. Do you think they're actually going to be debriefed by any SSP commanders? Are they going to keep it secret still?

Cramer: My understanding is that senior personnel are being briefed because they want them to have a certain need to know about what's happening in the near future. And they're going to want there to be some fluidity between the information and technology exchange so that those senior officers are prepared for that. They know who to talk to. They know when they're approached by someone to say, "Oh, this is someone from this other program. I should pay attention to what they're saying," you know, say, "Yeah, I totally want to implement that technology into my program and into my division," and listen and take to the advice of more experienced officers in space development and space exploration.

Smith: Oh, fantastic, Randy. That's a wealth of information. Well, thanks for being on the show. It's always a pleasure.

Cramer: It's always a pleasure to be here. Thanks for having me.

Smith: I'm Emery Smith, and this is Cosmic Disclosure. Until next time.

S11E11 - Galactic Threats - January 12, 2021

Smith: Today on Cosmic Disclosure, we are with Randy Cramer. Randy shares with us his experience in the secret space program called the Earth Defense Force. Randy, welcome to the show.

Cramer: Thanks for having me. Good to be here.

Smith: Well, there are what you refer to as these bad actors. I mean, out there, what do you mean by that?

Cramer: Well, statistically, we find that of the species that we encounter, we have a breakdown that we call the 95/5, which means approximately 95% of them are more interested in trade and friendly relations than they are in being hostile. It's that 5% that we sort of refer to as the bad actors because they're not necessarily interested in some form of kind, reasonable trade prospect. They would rather steal things, raid things, scavenge things, pirate things, or conquer things in such a way that is less than friendly. But it's the 95/5 ratio that we talk about. And when we're talking about tens of thousands of species, 5% can be a lot. 5% can be a pretty good-sized number.

Smith: What type of beings, and why are they bad actors?

Cramer: Well, let's start with a couple of the classics, right? Some people are familiar with the Draconians and the Zeta Reticulans. So these are bad actors who are using the advanced technology that they have for genetic alteration to cripple a species, to make them sort of compliant as slave labor, to draw resources from, use as a food source, or to hybridize genetics, when we're talking about the Zetas, in order for the Zetas to create hybrid children to get some of their evolutionary soul back, as it were. It's a complicated subject that I won't spend too much time on. Those are the sort of classic bad actors that we understand, who don't necessarily like to play by the rules, don't necessarily like to obey intergalactic norms. But we have other bad actors other than planetary conquerors. You have scavengers who are a threat to just show up, grab or steal something that they can grab a quantity of in a short amount of time, and then run away with it. You have—

Smith: Mercenaries who—yeah. Where are these plasmid mercenaries you speak of?

Cramer: Sure. So plasmid mercenaries come from a species in the Hydro system. They are a plasmid, which means that they are what appears to be a gelatinous liquid that seems to have almost like neon-colored lights inside of them. And they're shapeshifters.

Smith: Oh, I've worked on these beings.

Cramer: Yeah, they're weird. And their ability to take that mass and move it into different shapes, different textures, makes them ideal to be sneaky. So they've accepted that role in the universe, that they're really good at being sneaky and pretending to be other things, which makes them good to be mercenaries, assassins, and so forth, because they are fine to do it for profit and for money, and they don't really care otherwise. I'd say, as a species, they lack some of what we consider to be the ethical moral center. It doesn't mean that they're all bad or evil or nefarious. It just means they kind of don't care about other people's moral or ethical standards. They'll pretty much do whatever serves their interest.

Smith: What jurisdiction do they fall under then? Who is protecting us from these mercenaries?

Cramer: Well, because they're not a large military force or a large planetary-conquering force, they kind of fall under the jurisdiction of local law enforcement. So whatever is the sort of local investigating law enforcement apparatus in the corner of the galaxy that you might be in would fall into their jurisdiction. In the case of our own system, we have our own investigative personnel and our own law enforcement personnel who deal with that and who investigate and will arrest and, in some cases, even imprison them if necessary. Often the military ends up being the persons who are apprehending or capturing them in the first place, but usually then they're turned over.

Smith: Are they like space pirates? They're all over the place, spread out?

Cramer: Well, they're mercenaries. We kind of think about pirates as being this other slice of the pie. So if I was going to continue to talk about other bad actors, I could go from plasmid mercenaries to pirates. And so piracy, it's not just for the 1700s. Essentially, there are trade vehicles going back and forth all the time. You have places in space that are very secure, very well monitored, and then you have places that are less monitored, less sort of policed, which makes it sort of ripe for pirate activity. So if pirates get wind of a trade route of something that could be valuable for them to steal, then they just might come along and rob your ship and steal from you. And if they're sort of the kinder, gentler variety of pirate, they'll just take your stuff. If they're the nastier strain of pirate, they might take you and your stuff and sell you into slavery or keep you as slaves or eat you or whatever other thing that you might be good for. So again, pirates are different classes of different persons within different species. So again, these aren't organized military factions. They can be privateers of certain species who have access to spacefaring technology, or in some cases these can be individual ships who have accumulated a broad spectrum of species into their crews of—again, much the way in which pirates and privateers of the terrestrial past did. You hire whoever's ready to be a pirate, whoever's ready to sign on and do whatever to steal the goods and party about it later. So pirates are kind of pirates. But it's a thing. It's a crime-and-punishment issue for sure.

Smith: Maybe you can validate something for me, because it's not firsthand information from me. It was secondhand information given to me. You know, we have mafias here on

planet Earth. Politicians, the police, can get paid off to do certain things. I was told that there actually are different types of space mafias out there, that trade goes on to allow certain entrances to certain systems to kind of basically plunder and steal. Is that really happening out there?

Cramer: Well, if we're going down the list, we cover mercenaries, pirates, and then crime syndicates and mobster-style organizations, which certainly are also out there. Again, this comes down to an issue of policing, and when you have areas of space which are heavily regulated and policed, you have less criminal activity. In areas where it's a little iffy, you have, again, syndicates of organized ships that have enough muscle to say, "Oh, this is a dangerous place for space pirates. We'll escort your cargo from point A to point B, and it will only cost you this much." And if you don't pay, then our friends, the pirates, will steal your stuff, and then we'll get it anyway, or then we'll charge you to go get your stuff and bring it back to you, and we'll get you a portion of it for a certain amount of money, and then we'll still get to keep them out. And so when there are areas that are less regulated and less policed, then you have crime syndicates who recognize that there are huge profits to be made in piracy and protection and all of the other things—contraband. There are systems that forbid certain trading materials, that forbid certain chemical substances.

Smith: So what other species are involved with this?

Cramer: When you're talking about pirates and crime syndicates, it can be a real interesting hodgepodge. But when you're talking about these larger groups of bad actors, again, you've got Draconians, Zeta Reticulans, some hostile, aggressive, carnivorous insectoid species. So it is rare, but we do have a few really hostile insectoid species out there.

Smith: You mentioned the Zetas. What do they look like? I know there's many species, and what is their function out there in this hodgepodge of diabolical takeover?

Cramer: The Zetas themselves tend to work for other species, but also work for themselves at the same time while working for those other species. So they'll take a job with another species to manage a system, but they're going to do some other things that they want to do that will benefit their own interest in that system. You have the general characteristics that people are familiar with, which is the big head, the big round eyes. The body type is where we see some variation. So what people are used to seeing in artistic or media representation is this small-bodied Zeta with the big head. That's typical of the sort of scientist caste or the piloting caste, but the warrior caste, which they have, physically are much larger. They can be much taller, they can be quite a bit beefier, and their heads can be quite a bit larger. The way that we usually identify the different subcategories of the Reticulans is often by skin color. It's sort of a racial distinction.

Smith: What kind of colors?

Cramer: People often refer to the grays, but they're not gray. They're actually more of an off-white. So we internally refer to them as whites. Turns out there's also a dark, dark purple. But there's also a couple of off-brown colors, kind of a coppery brown color. There's a muddy brown color. And there's even a green color, dark forest green. So they're a few different colors, and they come in some different sizes depending on what their job in the caste or in that particular subspecies is.

Smith: Can that species intermingle and reproduce?

Cramer: They can. For the most part, they're so genetically similar that they do have genetic compatibility. One of the traits of the Reticulans, though, is that because they have done their own genetic augmentation for so long, they stopped reproducing biologically. Most of them, if they have any leftover genitalia, they're not functional. They're impotent. So I don't know how many of them are actually physically capable of biological reproduction, since they have been using artificial biological reproduction in the laboratory for so long. I think that's one of the problems that they've been having to work out and why they want to make hybrids, so that they can regain some of the things that they have lost. But they are technically genetically compatible.

Smith: And who's in charge with that species saying, “Okay, we're going to grow a few thousand of us this year”? How do they increase their numbers, and who's in charge of that in that species?

Cramer: They run off some different authoritarian systems. So they have a pretty strict hierarchy, and the beings that are at the top are very much in charge and very much dictate everything that's happening below them. And a lot of that has to do with the way that they are genetically engineered—their brains, their cranium size—that gives them greater psionic ability, greater intellectual capacity than their lower drone subjects. So there are upper echelons within each organization, but they have different authoritarian structures. So they're not exactly the same. But let's just say that they're very simply a tiny number at the top, larger numbers at the bottom, and pretty much everything that happens below the top of the pyramid is decided by the top of the pyramid.

Smith: How old can they live for?

Cramer: Thousands of years, my understanding. Their lifespan biologically is somewhere between about 1,500 and 3,000 years.

Smith: Amazing.

Cramer: And with, obviously, artificial cellular regeneration, they can maintain their lifespans longer. But I understand their natural lifespan is a couple of thousand years.

Smith: What about these insectoids?

Cramer: Let me talk for a second about insects here on planet Earth, especially ant species, because there's a correlation here. Ant species on planet Earth are mostly non-violently hostilely carnivorously aggressive. You have ant species that act essentially as agriculturalists, who will take out every plant within a certain radius of the hive except for one or two plants and then harvest those, like farmers. You have ants that use little aphids as a herding animal, and they carry them out of the hive, put them on the leaves, and the little aphids eat the leaves, and then they milk a glucogen off of the aphid and eat the glucogen. Essentially, they're functioning as a herding animal like cows. You have an interesting wide variety of the way in which ant species terrestrially function. But you do have driver ants. Driver ants are incredibly hostile. They are carnivorous. They will eat anything. They have been known to take down tethered horses, unattended infants, anything that they can get their pinchers on, and will take them apart one little piece at a time and devour them. So when we talk about insectoid species in the intergalactic community, there's a similar pattern, which is most of the species that we run into can be defensive, can be very fierce in a defensive way if you're territorially next to them or attacking them or threatening them, like many of the ant species that we have here will come rushing out of their hive and bite you and say, “Hey, get the heck away from me.” But you don't have too many hyper-aggressive carnivorous species.

Smith: How large are these beings?

Cramer: The species that we're becoming the most familiar with at the moment, they probably stand somewhere between about seven and eight feet tall. They're pretty big. Bipedal—they walk on four and use their two upper arms as manipulative digits. So they're pretty big, they're pretty scary, big mandibles, carnivorous, so they will bite off a person's head, eat people, tear people apart, use humans or other biological animals as a food source, or other species as a food source. I'd say that they're very similar to driver ants in the sense that they're relentlessly aggressive and hostile and will do their best that they can to consume whatever biological, physiological resources that they need when they come into a system that they've decided to target.

Smith: Now, I've heard many stories and interviewed many people about what had happened near Crestone, Colorado, where they sent the Marines in to gas out this group of ant beings, and it turned horribly wrong, and the Marines actually tried to put the gas in there and it came back out, and they were all infected, and they had to call civilian helicopters in to rescue these people. It was a covert operation to drive them out and kill them. In the—what is it—Sangre de Cristo Mountains, I think it's called.

Cramer: Sangre de Cristo Mountains, yeah.

Smith: Thank you. What could you tell me about—was that these beings, or is it a different race here on Earth?

Cramer: My understanding was that this was a visiting insectoid species. It was not the terrestrial insectoid species, that they were exhibiting unfriendly characteristics that we deemed made it necessary to want to evict them from this particular territory, as this is also an area in which there are underground military bases functioning. It was determined that this is an outside insectoid species. They're not cooperating. They're not friendly. They're too close to military installations. Let's see if we can't gas them out and get rid of them. And yes, apparently, from what I understand, it did go very badly.

Smith: And that Colorado Great Sand Dunes, was that formed from anything to do with the insectoids thousands of years ago or millions of years ago?

Cramer: I think that that had something to do with tunneling excavation, which—if you've ever seen ants excavate out a tunnel, they take all these little grains of sand and push them out and make these little mounds on the ground as they excavate. So my understanding is it's likely that that was from excavation of tunnels that was just put down.

Smith: For like an ancient ant civilization.

Cramer: Thousands of years ago. Thousands, at least thousands of years ago.

Smith: And that's why maybe they returned to Mount Blanca Peak there.

Cramer: You know, if there's a hive that was emptied out some long time ago, it becomes an attractive space to another insectoid species or another hive-settling group. In the same way, if a hive of ants left a hive and decided to move somewhere else, and all of a sudden you've got this empty tunnel system, it could become attractive to another species of ant nearby and could say, “Hey, look, we've already got this tunnel system that's already dug in. Let's move in.” Same thing could happen in this situation where you've got a much larger tunnel system that was built by a previous insectoid species that was then vacated for whatever reason. And then you have another species of insectoid comes along and goes, “Oh, look, a perfectly good tunneled-out system that we can just move into. We don't have to dig. We don't have to excavate.”

Smith: In addition to them being muscular and strong, do they have psionic abilities? Do they have any other special abilities, mind control or anything like that?

Cramer: They have some psionic abilities. I wouldn't say that their offensive psionic abilities are strong. So it's not like they have strong telekinesis, strong mind control, strong ability to manipulate matter and energy with their minds, but they do have the ability to communicate, read minds, read people telepathically, read psionically, communicate psionically. So they have a rudimentary psionic ability based on their evolutionary need, but for whatever reason they haven't, what I would say, evolved toward psionic offensive

ability, because it's not something that they've moved toward. They still seem to prefer numbers, lots of attacking sort of soldier drones.

Smith: What is their main function and concern in the universe? What's their purpose? Do they like to mine? Do they like to cultivate? Do they like to inhabit worlds and take over? Do they have any agenda?

Cramer: So my understanding is the worlds that they primarily occupy have been drained of mineral resources, water resources. They're fairly consumptive, and they have no problem in making a hive here, making a hive here, making a hive here, and becoming very dense as far as how they occupy certain space. And as they've done that, not unlike the way in which we have done that here on planet Earth, as we have had more and more people occupying more dense space, we consume more. And so they consume more minerals. They consume more water. They consume more food. They are interested in having a complex, functional space fleet. That means that they have to have industrial technology. That means they have to convert minerals to materials, materials to vehicles and technology. That requires a tremendous amount of resources. So the hive intelligence is willing to sacrifice any part of its lesser self to achieve its goal. So their way of becoming sort of spacefaring attackers follows that model. They are willing to make massive space fleets that they are willing to throw at the wall, and they don't care how many ships they lose. They don't care how many soldiers they lose. That's not the point. The point is to have a lot of everything, throw a lot of something at a problem, and overwhelm that system with more ships, more bodies, without any care or consideration how much you lose. And if that's your attitude, then your overall model is going to be one where you're going to need to be producing or taking more minerals, making more materials, so that you can replenish the drones and the ships that you're losing. To be honest, they're kind of wasteful. And being as wasteful as they are, they need more resources. So they're mostly looking for planetary systems that have the minerals that they need, food sources that they need, water that they need, so that they can continue to feed, water, and provide minerals to the civilized, overly populated, densified civilized structures that they have, whose only goal is to make more ships, more soldiers, and acquire more materials.

Smith: Have you come across a species that's not carbon-based or bipedal?

Cramer: Certainly, species that are not carbon-based I have, and certainly some that are not bipedal. But a lot of the species that we run into, for interesting reasons that I think we're still trying to figure out, what some people call the star-shaped model—two arms, two legs, with the head on top—it is very common. It's very common. But we do experience some other species who have more appendages, and again, not just insectoid species, but higher mammalian species that have more legs or more arms, which can be a little weird and strange, but that happens. And I have seen mineral-based species who are silicon-based, so they're essentially made of a mineral content, which also has a water content to it. So think of a crystal that you could hold in your hand that holds a

certain amount of moisture in it, so that it's mineral-based, it's a crystalline structure, but it's malleable, squishy.

Smith: Yeah.

Cramer: So yeah, think of a crystal that would be squishy, but still made of a crystalline structure because it has fluid in it of some sort, of mineral fluid or hydrostatic content to it.

Smith: And these are conscious beings.

Cramer: Absolutely. The ones that I've encountered are also bipedal, as it turns out. So they've got the two arms, two legs, head, but yeah, they're made of complete silicon crystalline mineral structure.

Smith: How large are they?

Cramer: The ones that I have seen are what I would say is within human scope, so kind of between five to six feet tall-ish, so about the same size as we are, in my experience.

Smith: Do they have eyes and ears and mouth?

Cramer: Yeah, they eat food—not the same kind of food we obviously eat. They eat mostly other mineral content. But again, mineral content that has a water content of some kind or oily minerals of some kind that are the stuff that their bodies run off of. Very different biological structures as far as internal organs and processes, but also similar from what I understand. So they have a biological brain, they have biological fluid-pumping systems, but instead of the cellular structure being based on carbon, they're based on silicon, in a very similar way the biological life that's carbon-based operates. But it's also really unique that it's being evolved out of this silicon-based structure.

Smith: Are these bad actors in conflict with humans?

Cramer: Wherever we run into them and they don't feel like they want to play nice and cooperate, yeah. I mean, we're in conflict with them. Other species are in conflict with them.

Smith: And you dealt with this in a combat situation with some of these?

Cramer: Some of them, yes. Absolutely, absolutely.

Smith: And which ones can you divulge, which species that you were in conflict with?

Cramer: We've certainly—I've certainly encountered plasmid mercenaries. We've encountered Zeta Reticulans. I've encountered Draconians. We've encountered a few other low-level aggressive species, which aren't a threat to us per se, but that we've had to deal with as aggressors to other friends of ours that we've stepped in to assist with.

Smith: Is this happening today, Randy? Is this still going on?

Cramer: Yeah, absolutely. Yeah, right this very minute.

Smith: Randy, can you give me an example of this going on today?

Cramer: Sure. We've been receiving some intelligence that we have become a target of interest for these aggressive insectoids. We think that there is a reasonable chance that we might see them here in our own system sometime soon.

Smith: It's actually coming to Earth, or just making their presence known in our system?

Cramer: I believe from the intelligence that we're receiving, we would see them make landfall on planet Earth.

Smith: And how does that look for us for the future? Like an alien invasion. What's the best way to combat these insectoids?

Cramer: Probably with some of the technology that we've been using already. So, hydraulically operated battle suits, plasma rifles, gauss rifles—you want something that has higher penetration power as far as a projectile, or something that has a higher melting point like a plasma ball. So against the exoskeletons, which are very resilient, most lead bullets would just bounce off.

Smith: I've worked on some of these insectoids before in the projects, and their exoskeleton—some of them were like three inches thick and bulletproof for our normal bullets, and they were using special heat rounds. Do you know about this?

Cramer: Yeah, definitely. The thick exoskeletons are what we call sort of nigh-bulletproof or near-bulletproof, which doesn't mean that you can't get a sabot round from a .50-caliber rifle through one. You can sometimes. But for most of what we consider our standard projectiles that we fire out of rifles or smaller-caliber machine guns, handheld machine guns and rifles, yeah, you're not going to get the penetration that you need. So you either need a different alloy or a phosphorus round or a rifle that heats up the round before it goes out, or again, a plasma rifle so that you're getting that thousands-of-degrees ball of plasma that melts right through.

Smith: Is there an agenda that you can share with us, and are they already preparing in space something to maybe block them from entering our atmosphere?

Cramer: Let me give a little bit of military history 101 here. So anytime you have a level of military technology—you can go all the way back to catapults and crossbows and metal armor to anything that's way more advanced—anytime that you have a situation where someone has certain technology, it's good at that time. You do the best that you can with it, but nothing's ever usually perfect, impenetrable, unbeatable. So whatever technology that we have in operation right now, it's good. It's really good. It doesn't mean that it's perfect. It doesn't mean that we can prevent any attack from getting close. It doesn't mean that we can prevent all of them. It doesn't mean that we can prevent every single ship. It's really going to depend on some numbers. How many ships are they going to bring? How many ships do we have? How many ships do we have dedicated to any other necessary projects that we have them dedicated to, or how many ships do we have dedicated to other military operations that would be problematic to simply pull from? We're going to have to deal with what we've got. And so we're going to use the best of what we have. We're going to use the best tactics that we have. We're going to use everything that we have been learning as a defensive and offensive spacefaring military species now, which we are. But in no way, shape, or form should we expect perfection out of that, especially with a species that has got some experience at being hostile.

Smith: Randy, what other intel can you share with us about this insectoid invasion on Earth?

Cramer: Well, there are certain senior military officials who may not be thrilled about the idea of facing a hostile extraterrestrial force on planet Earth. There are also those who understand that if we don't come to a disclosure event, we're going to be in bigger trouble than if we do have a disclosure event. One of the problems we may be having with that is getting people to agree. So if some senior military personnel were to see the potential for an invasion, that might be the very opportunity that they would need to get a forced disclosure event, not unlike Pearl Harbor, where someone maybe knows that something's coming and they kind of just let it slip through the cracks anyway because they feel like they need to based on a larger military agenda.

Smith: This could seriously dissolve the human population quickly.

Cramer: Or bring us together very quickly.

Smith: I see that.

Cramer: Yeah, and if anyone looking around at what's happening in the world—we're at each other's throats—and it might just be the perfect time to come together for fighting against a hostile exterior force.

Smith: Are you aware of the secret space force heading out and heading them off before they get here?

Cramer: I would think that there's going to be some of that for sure, but a lot of that, again, is going to depend on numbers. When we actually see an approaching set of ships coming our way, then we can do some math and decide whether you want to send anything to meet them out, try and soften them up before they get close, or whether you're just going to stand back in the best defense that you have and wait for the first impact and then deal with it.

Smith: Do they have fighter ships?

Cramer: They do, but mostly what they do is landers. So they will have big ships that have smaller ships, and then in those landers will have lots of soldier drones, and the landers will drop off. And they're giant bugs, so they like to do things like giant bugs do, which is get on the ground and overwhelm.

Smith: Are there any extraterrestrial allies with the human race that would maybe step it up and help us combat these insectoids?

Cramer: Absolutely. Again, the minutiae of that is—so let's just say we have the potential of, I'll simplify the numbers, let's say we have 10 friends that might be able to help out, might be willing to come to our assistance. Then you have to ask, again, minutiae questions, like how many soldiers, ships, and personnel can that species lend to us? How much can they afford to say, based on whatever other interactions that they're having in their own space or in other areas where they're dedicating personnel and military hardware? So how much can they give us? What's it going to cost? Not that it's necessarily got a specific price tag that's like, “Well, it's going to cost us this much. You have to pay us this much.” It may be more like, “Let's renegotiate this trade contract, and then we'll be happy to jump in and throw this many carriers, destroyers, thousands of personnel to assist the process.” So there's just some discussion over what's an acceptable agreement to them that we can agree to, that they can be willing to help, which is the same kind of a discussion that someone would have with us if they wanted us to come help them. It's like, “Well, here's what we can dedicate. If we maybe shift the trade contract, we can do this, dedicate for X amount of weeks, months, years, this much personnel.” As they say, the devil's in the details. We have friends, but there's going to be some discussion over who can show up with how much.

Smith: What do you think about the extraterrestrial civilizations that I'm aware of and you're aware of that are living in the oceans and the inner Earth? How are they going to respond to this surface battle? Do you think the reptilians are going to come out and assist? Do you think the aquafarians are going to come out? And what's your take on that?

Cramer: That's going to depend on some different factors. So depending on just how good our negotiations right now are with those other terrestrial species will depend. But we also know that some of their attitude for a long time has been, “Hey, surface world’s your

problem." Like if they're attacking major cities on the surface world, it's not our problem. If they're not coming underground, if they're not coming under the ocean, well, they're not threatening us personally, so we're not sure whether we want to get involved and poke that monster in the eye and get them to start attacking us if they're not attacking us. So they will have to ask themselves the question of what it's worth to them, or worth the risk, to get involved, or whether it's just a viable option to give us some technology, give us some ships, give us some soldiers, give us some tech that we can use, or whether they would really get involved with their own military apparatus. Those are all interesting questions that I don't think we have the answer to right now, but we're going to find out soon enough.

Smith: Now, I was privy to some documentation that did show that there was communication with the inner-Earth extraterrestrials and other extraterrestrials on the planet. And because we've been so negligent to the surface of the planet and the oceans, they actually are kind of like, "Well, if something were to happen, maybe they'll just help clean up the surface because these humans are not respecting Gaia, Mother Earth." And we're poisoning the land, we're poisoning underneath the land, we're poisoning the water, and they use this stuff for survival down there. So there also might be an agenda where, let them just clean it up so we don't have to deal with it, and then we'll take over later.

Cramer: I would suggest, based on the information that I have also heard, that we have a—let's just call it a positive, friendly relationship with these folks. But you're correct. They might look at the situation and go, "Well, I'll tell you what, if you get down to three billion people and you still haven't sorted it out, maybe we'll jump in and help you at that point. But you know what? We think you probably got too many people, and you're making too much garbage, and you're making too much pollution. So maybe you guys would be better off without a few people." So maybe we don't need to jump in and help right now because this could all just work for the benefit and the health and well-being of the planet overall, which some people may think of as a less-than-compassionate attitude, but it's a big-picture attitude. It's a survival—if the big picture is survival of the entire planet and not just one group or species, then that's a viable way of looking at it.

Smith: Right. As Ronald Reagan said, if we had an alien threat, how all of our differences would just come to an end and we'd work together.

Cramer: Absolutely. I think that the social psychological assessment of the varying social psychological demographics indicate that that's very likely, that with the presence of a hostile threat from outside, more often than not people will come together and work together for a common goal.

Smith: Randy, an amazing story. Thanks for being on the show.

Cramer: Thanks for having me. It's always my pleasure to be here.

Smith: I'm Emery Smith, and this is Cosmic Disclosure. Until next time.

S11E12 - Avatar Tech - January 19, 2021

Smith: Today on Cosmic Disclosure, we are with Randy Cramer, who claims to have participated in a secret space program called the Earth Defense Force. Randy, welcome to the show. Thanks for having me, Emory. From your experience in the Earth Defense Force, what are avatars, and in what way were you exposed to them?

Cramer: So essentially, an avatar is, like in the movie, a teleoperated drone. So if I were to break it down super simply, if I go out to the store and buy a drone, I've got a control mechanism and I have a remote drone which I'm controlling. So in this case, we're talking about the drone being a biological shell with a control mechanism in the brain, which is essentially sending the same signals from my brain to that brain. So the control mechanism, the remote control, is my brain in a teleoperation bed, transmitting that signal to the computer-brain interface that then controls the biological drone in exactly the same way that I would control my own body.

Smith: How long does it take to grow these drones?

Cramer: It depends, but from what I understand, most clones or biological drones can be grown in a rapid acceleration process that can take less than 72 hours, from what I'm trying to understand.

Smith: Now, are you feeling as well in the actions of the avatar, such as if the avatar broke its leg? Do you feel that pain?

Cramer: Yes, it's a two-way sensory experience, meaning I am feeling the sensory experience of the drone. If the drone gets stabbed, hit, burned, I feel that. If it gets a bone broken, I feel that. No, nothing actually happens to my physical body, but you feel the experience. It still hurts, yeah.

Smith: Now, from what I've gathered in the projects, they have informed me that it's not a direct line-of-sight frequency. It's somehow through infraspace where the messages and the connection—is it a conscious connection or more of an electrical, scientific frequency connection?

Cramer: It's technological. The cerebral interface is a piece of hardware. My understanding is that it uses a sub-EMF frequency, or what is often referred to as a subspace frequency. So it's not using what we think of as the normal electromagnetic spectrum, but it is using a signal that can transmit for hundreds or even thousands of miles so that you could be aboard a ship in orbit, teleoperating a biological drone on the surface of the planet beneath you.

Smith: Now, could you actually operate more than one?

Cramer: Not me personally, that I've ever done. I am to understand that there are extraterrestrials who use this same technology who have the ability and the brainpower to control multiple drones at the same time. As a technology that we originally saw the Zetas using, they often, when they come to visit or extract someone or abduct someone, they're not actually physically present. They're teleoperating a biological drone. And in some cases, they're able to control five or six drones at a time for one cerebral consciousness.

Smith: Do these avatar drones have a central nervous system? Do they have a digestive system? Do you have to eat while you're in these avatars? What's the lifespan of the body?

Cramer: So they're basically a clone, and so they have every biological, neurobiological function that a normal living organism of that species would have. So yeah, central nervous system, organs, digestive system. You have to stay hydrated. You may have to consume protein or food depending on how long you're away somewhere or how long the mission is. So yeah, they're like a body that you have to maintain.

Smith: I've also heard that sometimes when the drone is killed and you're back in your body, sometimes you have a memory deficit, that you only remember maybe 20, 30 percent of what had happened, or sometimes you don't recall the mission. Is that true?

Cramer: So there is a buffer. That's interesting that you would bring that up. There is a buffer in the cerebral interface so that everything that's happening in that brain is being stored locally in the drone that is then getting transmitted back to your body as the data stream has the allowable bandwidth to be able to do that. So it is possible to have the body be damaged and find yourself back in your own body before the buffer has had its chance to upload back to your body. And so you might miss some gaps. Wait, what was just happening? I remember something, but... I got my arm blown off, but where was I again? Yeah, it can be a little confusing if you have a sudden break with the drone. You can come back and be a little discombobulated, again, because there's a memory buffer.

Smith: Could it also cause PTSD later on?

Cramer: Sure. Yeah, absolutely.

Smith: Because it was an experience that you actually experienced.

Cramer: Oh yeah. Yeah. It qualifies as actual real experience for your own brain and your own body because you experienced a whole series of memories and sensory inputs that are real and legitimate and get transferred back to your brain. If they don't get transferred back to your brain, then yeah, there can be some memory shock and some PTSD issues with not being able to fully remember a traumatic event, which is one of the reasons why we get PTSD, because we repress the memories, and not being able to remember is part of the thing that traumatizes people anyway.

Smith: I've also heard that you can also be transferred into the opposite sex of a person. Is that real?

Cramer: Yeah, it doesn't matter what the gender of the biological drone is. You can still be teleoperating into that drone, so yeah, gender is not an issue.

Smith: What about species?

Cramer: Yeah, this is one of the main reasons why we use this technology, is when we have to interact with a system where the atmosphere or gravity is more hostile than is deemed appropriate to use a battle suit. So especially in higher-gravity planetary systems with really toxic gases or acid-oriented vapor clouds and things that are perfectly breathable and habitable to the species that are there, which are hostile to us and to our equipment, it makes more sense and it's more effective to teleoperate into that biological extraterrestrial body so that you're interacting with the gravity and the environment that that biology is designed to interact with. So you're not as hampered by the gravity issues that can hamper technology or machine parts, and you're not hampered by gases, acidic/basic interactions with the materials that also are more of a problem with something that's technological. If you're in the biology of something that's meant to be in that environment, it's more durable.

Smith: How many interfaces have you done during this avatar program?

Cramer: Oh, probably more than a dozen.

Smith: And what type of species were they?

Cramer: A number of different types, some which I would have to simply describe as stranger than just about anything I had ever experienced until that time at which I experienced it.

Smith: Would you say taking over a different species' body is like maybe learning a new car and its controls? Because I do realize that the bodies are not the same. As far as digits, arm, joint movements, you might have additional appendages or a tail. Explain that. Is that difficult to learn right away?

Cramer: It's tricky. There's definitely a training period that you're going to have to go through if it's the first time that you've used that particular biological drone form. So we have the ability to set up an obstacle course, which they can change the gravity, can change the breathable environment to match whatever it needs to for whatever biological being. So for teleoperating something that comes from a planet that's 2.5 G and breathes methane, you can set up the obstacle course for the gravity plating to be pulling the 2.5 G and mix the gaseous environment to be breathable, and then you would run the obstacle

course as many times until you're given a pass on the amount of time that you can do it in based on the body that you're using. So, oh yeah, you have to relearn how to walk, how to stabilize your gravity, how your upper body and lower body move. Depending on how many fingers and toes you have, that will affect how you grab things, how you step. Again, the gravity is an interesting thing. So even in a body that's designed to move in 2.5 G, it still feels weird to move in 2.5 G. So it feels heavier, but you also feel like you're in a body that's stronger, but it doesn't even out to feel the same as in this body in 1 G. So it is a different sensory experience being in that body, and it takes some training before you're ready to be deployed on a mission. So we would spend usually at least 50 or 60 hours of training time before we would get deployed in a new biological drone form. If it was something we were familiar with, we'd still spend a little bit of training time to make sure that we were getting a pass/go, no-go checkoff on the box before we were ready to be deployed. But it's a pretty weird experience, and that's coming from someone who's had a lot of weird experiences.

Smith: Right. Tell me a little bit about the linguistics, because the vocal cords are different. And also I've heard that the eyes—you might be seeing a lot more different spectrums than you're normally seeing. I heard that you have to go through special testing and training just to do that. Or do they have some sort of vocal device that allows you to speak and understand, or are you just doing a bunch of clicks, you know?

Cramer: So the cerebral interface, because it's connected to the physical drone body in a way that's designed to interact with it, has a translator. It essentially is taking whatever information from my brain into the cerebral interface and then translating that, so there's a pretty good language translator. So I could think in English and the biological body would speak the language that the physical body of that species is prone to, because the cerebral interface has the ability to translate automatically. Same thing with audio. So I will hear someone speak something, and then there's an immediate translation which translates it into English, into what I'm hearing in my brain. And as far as sensors are concerned, yeah, you might have eyes that are seeing differently in the electromagnetic spectrum. So there's some adapting time to smell, sight, hearing. You might be hearing in higher and lower registers. You may have long-sight vision. And you may be seeing infrared, ultraviolet, cosmic radiation, X-rays, depending on how that eyeball works. And so you have to kind of adapt to that. It can be a little... I'm not sure how else to say that. It can be a little freaky to all of a sudden be seeing and hearing all of these other sounds and sights that I wouldn't normally hear with my ears and my eyeballs, that the biological drone of that particular species has maybe, again, a larger range of vision in the electromagnetic spectrum. So there's some adapting to that, but it can be very interesting to be hearing higher and lower registers and seeing outside the visible light spectrum.

Smith: I also heard that you have to train with special weapons for that body somatotype that fit for that body. I've even heard sometimes they're somehow linked to the body, physically implanted into the body. Is that true?

Cramer: Sometimes. Usually, if you're going in the form of a different biological body, you're going to want to use a weapon that would be seen in the hand of that creature. So if you're on another planet, you're probably going to want to have a weapon that is used in that planetary system instead of having a Terran gun in an extraterrestrial drone body. That would make it obvious that something's not right here, for a trained eye in that culture, where you're going to want it to be the same thing. But because of some of the hand-eye coordination issues, yeah, sometimes there are some hard-wiring implants and things that connect so that you are getting enhanced targeting, enhanced shooting, because even with so many hours of practice firing that weapon, it's not going to be the same as the number of thousands of hours that I have practicing with a rail gun or with a plasma gun. So it's not going to translate quite the same. It's going to be putting a weapon into my hand that I'm not going to have the number of hours of experience with and isn't going to have the same accuracy that I do. So putting in some enhanced technological interface to get higher accuracy is totally a thing.

Smith: And who is utilizing this type of technology?

Cramer: The most advanced military units within covert military space program activities. This was not a technology that I got anywhere near until I was in a special forces unit aboard the Farragut, which was a special forces operation deployment vehicle that had some of the most advanced technology and some of the most highly trained and experienced special forces operatives to use in some really interesting theaters of war. So it was some of the most advanced technology, tools, and weaponry that I'd ever seen or ever used. So I'm presuming from that, and from not getting to use this in other stages of my career as I was moving toward that, it's just not something that everybody gets. It's isolated technology that we only have so much access to, and because of the specialization of the use and application of that technology, it is not something that is used fleet-wide or military-branch-wide. It's very specific to certain teams, certain vessels, certain special forces units.

Smith: When mission command contacts you with your orders, Randy, what determines if they're going to send this 3D Randy, or we're going to put him in an avatar for this one? Who makes that decision and why? What would be the deciding factors for that mission?

Cramer: Tactical officers would be the ones who would be making those decisions, and those decisions are going to be based on a kind of bean-counting over risk and reward and what's the risk of sending my personal body in a battle suit versus what's the risk factor of sending a teleoperated drone with me controlling it. How far is the range? If the range is too far, we're not going to be able to get close enough. That may eliminate the possibility of being able to use a teleoperatable drone or require that we get closer in order to use a teleoperatable drone. So gravity, atmosphere, the species that we're assisting or engaging with as an enemy—those are all factors that are going to work in, and some tactical officer bean counter is going to sit there with some other guys checking off boxes, doing some math, and somewhere down at the end of the page they're going to go, well, it looks like

it's the most effective, efficient thing for us to do this. And then that's the decision process. So it's way out of my decision-making process. I just get told, do this, get in that, do that, kill that, rescue that, do that. Thank you.

Smith: Why wouldn't they use more AI robots and cyborgs? Why would they choose a drone avatar over that?

Cramer: Well, it's because certain technology continues to have hackable applications. So if you use a robot or an AI cyborg of some kind, the minute that someone hacks your AI robot or cyborg, they can turn it against you. So it's way more difficult to turn my brain against the people that I work for than it would be an AI or a cyborg unit.

Smith: Wow, that makes total sense. So where do you see the future in terms of these avatar programs?

Cramer: Well, as far as covert military space program activities are concerned, we're going to continue to use them wherever it's deemed that we should use them or it's best to use them. I think as far as the technology that's going to trickle down into terrestrial branches, it's going to be one of the last things that we see trickle down from the covert space program to the less-than-covert space program and military activities. So I think eventually we'll see it, but it's going to be one of the last things that trickle down.

Smith: So in what situations would these avatar bodies be utilized for? And who is using this ability and making those decisions?

Cramer: Well, like I said, tactical officers end up making the decision. And the circumstance is going to be mostly determined by what the hostility or threat level to using current technology, battle suit technology, or our own biological bodies is concerned. So if we're talking about a situation anywhere from 0.5 Gs to 1.5 Gs in an oxygen or mostly nitrogen-CO2, non-toxic, non-acidic, non-too-basic sort of pH, that's likely where it's going to be me in a battle suit. If it's really hostile gaseous breathable environments, highly acidic or highly basic, or higher gravity than 1.5, that increases the chances that you're going to use a biological drone. Now, there also may be some question of stealth. So obviously the minute that I show up in a battle suit, you know that a Terran has shown up in a battle suit. If I'm teleoperating a biological drone, you may have some cloak of no one being able to tell that you're anything other than whatever that biological species is before you do something like shoot someone or blow something up. So there may be some issues of stealth, but it mostly has to do with gaseous environments and gravity. And when you get above 1.5 G and you get into toxic environments where the acid or the basic pH of the gases is going to do harm to the technology, to the parts and moving parts of the suit, or start eating through the suit itself, then they start doing the calculation of whether or not it's worth it to use an avatar drone.

Smith: In your experience, Randy, have you ever seen them use this technology with animals or mammals?

Cramer: Yeah, it's totally possible to use an animal clone biological drone as well. My understanding is some of the early experiments were used on gorillas, big cats, and even elephants, and soldiers who were using them were teleoperating, again, big cat bodies, gorilla bodies, or elephant bodies, because they were terrestrial mammals that there was close enough of a link to be able to figure out how to connect the cerebral interface into an elephant's brain before we could figure out how to connect that cerebral interface into a biological drone of another species. Does that make sense?

Smith: Oh, absolutely.

Cramer: Baby steps. It was baby steps to use terrestrial animals in the early stages of developing the technology because that was easier, and you could get more clear data that you would need to then apply for the advanced technology into another extraterrestrial body of some kind.

Smith: Are they using this technology here in the civilian world on planet Earth?

Cramer: Not as such. We as Terrans in the space program are not supposed to use it on other Terrans or here on planet Earth. However, this is technology we got from extraterrestrials who first brought it to us by coming here and teleoperating human biological drones so that they didn't have to interact with our environment biologically—the atmosphere and the gravity and so forth. So in the same exact way that we use this technology with other biological drones and other beings on other planets, other species have been doing that here with Terran biological drones for millennia.

Smith: Is there an example you can give us on that, and maybe an agenda to follow up with?

Cramer: I'm not sure if I could give a specific example other than that we know for some, again, probably thousands of years, this is a technology that they've used so that they can interact as seamlessly as possible with us. Mostly the agenda is to observe and report. So most of the time when you want to interact seamlessly, it's so that you can gather information, communicate, and take that information without walking down the street as an obvious extraterrestrial being that would get lots of, "Oh my God, what is that?" So instead of that happening, they can walk down the street and you just think that's another person. My understanding is that's been happening for a while, and I have had people say to me, "Oh, I ran into this guy one time, his eyes were doing this thing, and he was behaving like this. Could that have been an alien teleoperating in a human body?" In some cases, I've had to say, yeah, could have been. I couldn't say whether that's a yes or a no based on the information you're giving me, but you've given me information that could be, yeah.

Smith: Are there any secrets or classified information you could tell the audience and myself how to pick one of these out if they were?

Cramer: Sure. The number one thing is that the giveaway is going to be in the eyes because they just look differently. And as a trained observer, there are things that I would know to look for and that I would know to recognize that I'm not sure how to describe other than to say that they are qualities that you might not normally recognize when you're looking at people's eyes, because you look at people's eyes and they're like that all the time, and if you saw something that was out of character for that, you might not recognize it as something that's out of character, and you may write it off as, that guy's just got weird eyes, or maybe he's got an eye infection, or maybe he's blind in that one eye, or who knows. But there are certain things that, as a trained observer, I would look for that have to do with what's happening with the eyes. But the other thing is clothing and behavior. It's interesting to see a species dress and act in a way that they think is the way that a Terran dresses and behaves, but isn't necessarily the way in which we dress and behave. Now, that's not to say that every single person who's dressed weird and behaves weird is an alien. As a professional observer, those are the characteristics that I would be looking for if I was trying to spot one.

Smith: I also noticed with these beings a very slight delay in facial movements, eye movements, and even answering questions, just slightly.

Cramer: That's the buffer in the cerebral interface. Yeah, there can be just like half a second to a second sometimes. So like a delay in a satellite camera delay, if you were saying something to me and I'm actually teleoperating from, you know, 10,000 miles up, there could be just a slight delay in the transmission that could cause, again, just a slight delay in talking or facial movement. Something might move quickly to my right, and it might take me just half a second before then I track that, depending on how smooth the technology and the buffer is.

Smith: I wonder if an avatar could biologically fly an organic craft that's made from the same DNA.

Cramer: In theory, yeah.

Smith: I mean, it would make sense.

Cramer: Yeah. There were certain extraterrestrial craft that can only be flown by a pilot that matches the biological pattern that can sit in the pilot seat. If you're teleoperating a drone, then yeah, you can sit in the pilot seat and fly that craft because then you're matching the genetic profile that the ship requires.

Smith: Is it possible for an extraterrestrial to be kidnapped, taken to a laboratory, and then outfitted with this cerebral circuitry, and then a handler like yourself take over that body?

Cramer: It's feasible. I would say that that's within the brackets of possibility, which always comes into the interesting ethical and moral questions of whether you should do something like that, or if you did, whether you're crossing a certain ethical or moral boundary line.

Smith: Because this is not a grown clone now we're talking about, right? Taking someone, mind-erasing them, attaching the unit, and then taking over that.

Cramer: Yeah, which is why I said that represents definitely more of an ethical, moral quandary problem. But as we know, that isn't necessarily something that stops people from applying certain technologies. So again, saying that that's within the brackets of possibility, I would go probably also as far as to say that that's been done. Fingers crossed, let's hope that's not done very often from an ethical and moral perspective, but it could be done, probably has been done, and unless there were stronger oversights and laws against such things, it could be applied that way by anyone who had access to the technology.

Smith: Well, Randy, thank you so much for being on the show. It's always a pleasure.

Cramer: Thank you so much for having me. It's always a pleasure to be here.

Smith: I'm Emory Smith, and this is Cosmic Disclosure. Until next time.

S11E13 - The Agarthan Network - January 26, 2021

Smith: Today on Cosmic Disclosure, we are with Randy Cramer. Randy shares with us his experience in a secret space program called Earth Defense Force. Randy, welcome to the show.

Cramer: Thanks for having me. Always happy to be here.

Smith: You talk about your connection with ancient civilizations and the Agarthan spaceports. What are the Agarthan spaceports?

Cramer: Sure. The Agarthan network is the subterranean network of pockets of large spaces in what we consider to be the honeycomb. In the past, people have referred to this as the Hollow Earth. It's not hollow; it's honeycombed. There are some very large pockets, so large that if you were standing inside one of these pockets, you wouldn't be able to see to the far end to your right or to the far end to your left. And so you might mistakenly think, "Oh, I'm in the inside of the hollow planet," but you're not. You're just in a very large pocket. The pockets are connected by a series of tunnels. Some of these tunnels are very large, as big as a mile wide, in order for very large ships to move through. They connect pockets together, connect to the surface, and in many cases, the connectors to the surface are old tunnels that connect to many of the old ancient civilization sites around the world that we're familiar with, like Egypt and Teotihuacan and Angkor Wat and such places like that, that still have tunnel systems that are still connected. And in some cases, these are still active import-export spaceports for the species that still live in the Agartha network.

Smith: Who are these Agarthan beings? Where are they from?

Cramer: Well, we have a few different species. We have a native terrestrial reptoid species that we often refer to as the raptor species. They live down there. We have an indigenous native insectoid species, which we kind of think of as ant people. They live down there. We also have species, some who are not from here, but live and work there. But also the ancient Lemurians-Atlanteans, when some of them went underground, that's where some of the beginning of some of the Agarthan cities that we kind of think of as run by the Nordics, these sort of tall, blond-haired, blue-eyed folks who were originally Lemurian-Atlanteans but went underground. So it's a mixture of native terrestrial species, mammalian, insectoid, reptoid, as well as other extraterrestrial species who have either been stationed here or, in some cases, have moved here to work in some of those cities for the same reasons that people travel to other countries for jobs there as well, because they want to go to another place and do a job there instead of staying home where it's boring. So it's a number of species, most who are native terrestrial-born species, and a few extraterrestrial species.

Smith: Are there any buildings or domiciles there, or do they just live in the ships?

Cramer: Oh, no. There are cities that are massive, where the populations can be in the millions of personnel. And they have, in some cases, high-rise structures that are more built into the rock of the planet. So you might see a very tall stalagmite that kind of connects the floor to the ceiling that's peppered with small apartments or buildings with windows and so forth in them that light up. It's pretty interesting to see. But some of them are very largely populated and have a lot of very advanced modern building structure that is blended into this cavernous structure.

Smith: What about this city under Egypt and the one under Antarctica? Are these also these Agarthan sites?

Cramer: Correct, yes. There was a major spaceport right at the edge of and underneath Antarctica. My understanding is there's still a spaceport there, but not a very functional one. But the one that they've been uncovering through archaeological digs in Antarctica is probably one of the oldest known spaceports on planet Earth.

Smith: What do you mean when you say "spaceport"?

Cramer: Well, an airport is a place where airplanes fly in and out on some kind of regular, scheduled, regulated basis. A spaceport is a place where spaceships come in and out and are trafficked on a regular basis. So a spaceport is where spaceships come in and out.

Smith: So do they have these space towers to guide in the—

Cramer: Well, they don't need towers, but they do have traffic control. So if you were coming in for a landing, you would have to communicate with traffic control, and they would tell you what path to take to land. Or if you were leaving, they would tell you what path they would request that you leave. So it's organized, controlled traffic, yeah.

Smith: So why is it, Randy, that these craft are coming in and out of these spaceports, yet they're not interfering with our air traffic?

Cramer: It's import-export, people coming and going, goods and so forth arriving and leaving. So essentially they're a port in the same way that we have other ports that stuff comes in and out of. But a lot of that really has to do with the traffic lanes. So I live in Sedona, where there is a spaceport, and I have friends who have good military-grade night vision goggles. When we stand outside and look at the traffic lanes with the night vision, you can see them going in the east-west traffic lanes and the north-south traffic lanes, you know, faster than one a minute some nights. I've stood there with my neck staring up, seeing more than one ship a minute until my neck was so sore that I had to stop looking. So there could have been a whole bunch more after that. I was like, "Oh, my neck's sore. I

can't keep looking." And what we notice in the traffic lanes is that the ships have to go up really, really high from the port before they go into the traffic lane, or they have to come in really high into the traffic lane and then come straight down. It's rare, although I have seen it, where they come in kind of low and fast and at an angle like an airplane would. Usually it's because of a more urgent need or an emergency. But most of the time, the traffic lanes are simply at a very high altitude, so they have to come in very high and then straight down, and then straight back up and then back into the very, very high traffic lanes that are well over 30,000 or 40,000 feet probably. In the same way that we have airports that pick traffic lanes so that planes don't crash, they've picked a set of traffic lanes that are outside the normal FAA traffic lanes so that they don't interact with aircraft.

Smith: I have seen some footage that maybe you could validate for me of regular passenger jets flying over these areas and then stopping in midair and lowering right down into the ground. Is this some sort of cloaking device?

Cramer: Yes. I've seen this several times myself, again in Sedona. There's a spot that I go to on a regular bike ride that's up a hill. And twice in the same week, I saw the exact same thing happen, which was what looked like a commercial aircraft coming across the sky. But as I was looking at it, my trained observer eyes were like, "That color seems a little too bright white. I'm not seeing the flashing FAA light. I'm not seeing a contrail. I'm not seeing any evidence of jet propulsion," and then watched in a clear blue cloudless sky, and then watched the plane vanish into thin air, just disappear. And I saw this twice in the same week. I've seen this like three times, but I saw it twice in the same week, and it was following the same exact traffic pattern. It looked like the exact same type of commercial airliner. So yeah, that's a ship using a cloaking device saying, "I'm just an aircraft here, nothing to see here." But again, it's someone using a hologram of what they think an aircraft should look like and how it should behave. So the minute that I saw it the first time, I was like, "Wait, that doesn't look quite right." So it's some form of a cloaking camouflage device that's not used all the time, obviously, because I've seen, at high altitudes, just these little balls of light, close down near the ground, like within a couple hundred feet off the ground, less than five miles from my house. I'm standing either in the front driveway or in my backyard seeing these bright, bright, bright white shiny egg-shaped vehicles hovering or zooming in fast. So depending on exactly where they are depends on what you've seen, what it looks like.

Smith: Right, the angle, I think, has a lot to do with it. Yeah. And whatever they're projecting. Doing contact work in Blanca Peak over in Crestone, we've seen helicopters and small jets fly right into the mountain and disappear. Also in Shasta, it happens all the time when we're there.

Cramer: Well, and so some of the entrances are essentially holograms that look like solid rock, but it's not. So if you know the path to fly straight in, you can just fly straight through and look like you're going right into solid rock, but you're not, because it's just—

Smith: No explosion.

Cramer: Right.

Smith: No, just disappear.

Cramer: So they're just flying around amongst us in our own vehicles.

Smith: Or at least what look like our own vehicles.

Cramer: Look kind of—their rendition of our own vehicles.

Smith: Yeah, again, it's what an alien thinks a helicopter and airplane look like and should behave like.

Cramer: Well, aside from contact with the Agarthans, what about the Earth Defense Force? I mean, are they within the Earth Defense Force? Is that part of the same team? I mean, who else is in contact with them?

Smith: Well, we certainly have a positive relationship with the Agarthans. So this is something that if we needed to use one of these spaceports for an emergency landing or we were having a meeting somewhere, we would use these spaceports like anyone else uses them. We would go through the traffic lanes and go through traffic control and land where we got told to land so that we could participate in a meeting or a conversation with someone. If we were sending people down into the Agartha, that's the way that we would go. We would go through the port so that we would connect to the tunnel system and then fly on down. So we use these spaceports as well.

Smith: And correct me if I'm wrong, but don't some of these spaceports have portal technology?

Cramer: Yeah, absolutely. Some of them certainly do. Mostly what occurs, though, is that the portal technology isn't inside the spaceport. It's something, for safety reasons, you deploy outside of the port. So in some cases, you can see ships in the traffic lanes, bright light going on, and then it just disappears, which I imagine is when they're hitting a portal and you just don't see them anymore because they've gone through a portal. But usually they're at very high altitude, so it's hard to see without the night vision.

Smith: Sure. Do you feel there'll be more open contact with the Agarthans and humans? And from your experience, what will that look like?

Cramer: I'd say it's an inevitability at some point. But I would also suggest it's going to be fairly restricted. So you're not just going to be able to go to the spaceport because you want to. You're going to have to have a special passport that gives you permission to go

and use that spaceport or get a vehicle or buy a ticket to go from one place to another via that spaceport. So I would imagine, just like it is now, that access is restricted to certain personnel who have a special travel passport that can use that. And as we get through the travel embargo, information embargo, et cetera, that will widen up a little bit, but it's not something that's going to be readily available to the general public for some time probably. And that's probably because the Agarthans would prefer it that way. They probably don't want a bunch of Terrans running around their spaceports with their screaming children.

Smith: Are the Agarthans and Terrans living together down there? Are they amicable? I mean, are there certain special humans that are allowed to do this?

Cramer: We know that we have some personnel who are assigned to some of these places as liaison officers, as liaison personnel. So we do know that some Terrans do live in these spaces and work in these spaces, but it's not a lot. It's a fairly small number.

Smith: Is there some sort of governing body there? Is there a special police force?

Cramer: The Agartha Network, is what it's called, is their sort of collective governing body of the number of species that work together. And they all have some territory that may be more one group or another. The raptors, I'm to understand, it's ill-advised to wander into their territory without permission or without proper escorts or going through the right channels. For the most part, they cooperate, follow a system of rules and laws that they all agree upon, and cooperate. And there are, yeah, sworn law enforcement who are—it's their job to investigate and detain and arrest or terminate in the line of duty anyone or anything that is determined to be violating the law.

Smith: They were connected to us in the ancient civilizations. I mean, where did this disconnect happen?

Cramer: The fall of some of these civilizations occurred as some of the extraterrestrial species who were managing these civilizations or participating in these civilizations left. The Terrans who were there had a choice in some cases, which was to try and manage these civilized locations on their own or to take the personnel, material, and technology that they could and go somewhere that was safer. And to be honest, for many of them, managing a bunch of uneducated terrestrial surface dwellers was really unappealing. So they would rather get to a safe, secure location in an underground spot. And then that was when sort of the division between the Agarthans and the surface dwellers became, "Whatever you guys do up there is what you guys do up there. Whatever we do down here is what we do down here. And we're just kind of not going to care too much about what you guys do up there." So they still care in the sense that the well-being of the planet does matter, and they're not exactly thrilled with the way that we've managed things up here. But there's been a longstanding agreement: we get to sort of manage the surface world up here, and they're managing the under-Agarthan world down there. And they really don't

want to come up here and take control or manage this mess. It's kind of like asking one kindergarten teacher whether or not they want to go into a school where there are no teachers and there are just toddlers running around crazy like children in Lord of the Flies. "Hey, would you like to go in there and take over that school and manage that mess?" Most of those kindergarten teachers are going to look at that and go, "No, I have no desire to take over that mess." It's kind of similar. As far as they're concerned, there's way too many crazy young toddlers up here screaming. Why in the world would they want to come up here and try and take control of that and manage that? That's a nightmare.

Smith: And also the technology. Why aren't they sharing any of that technology with us?

Cramer: Well, there's been a longstanding agreement to keep it separate, but I would suggest that there has been communication over time. There has been some technology sharing over time, but it's the trickle. It's in some ways similar to the ways in which extraterrestrials from outside have been interacting. There's interaction, there's communication, there's technological dissemination. It's just a trickle.

Smith: And for the audience, on a scalability factor, how deep are we talking that these cities are inside Inner Earth?

Cramer: I'd say most of them are between 3 and 10, 15 miles deep.

Smith: And I had heard also—maybe you can verify this—that there were a few incidents of drilling, and also our human population drilling and making tunnels, and one time accidentally went into one of these cities. Is that true?

Cramer: Yeah, that happened once back in the 1960s. And that was probably when the Agarthans decided that they were going to have to have a serious conversation with the terrestrial surface-dwelling military.

Smith: And that's when that ambassadorship program started happening, I think.

Cramer: And I think in real earnest, where they were like, "Okay, you dug a hole somewhere where you weren't supposed to dig it and you caused a ruckus. So I guess we're going to have to map out for you where to avoid, what depths that you can dig at. If you're going to start making tunnels, then we need to let you know where not to dig." So there had to be some conversation where we could develop some system of trust so that they could tell us, "Great, now that you trust us, will you please not dig here, here, here, and here, or tunnel here, here, and here? Thank you very much." And if you don't, we'll help you build a tunnel and a train system for you to connect your underground bases with. So there was some cooperation at that point for them to help us dig that tunnel system that connects the underground bases for us, because they were really good at it. And that way it kept us from digging into their tunnels and digging into their cities and so forth. So they

were able to create separate infrastructure by establishing some communication and level of trust.

Smith: Well, thanks for verifying that, Randy. I've been wondering about that for a very long time. Randy, I have heard that there's some connection between the Men in Black and the Agarthans. Do you know anything about this?

Cramer: So there are a couple of canyons in the Sedona area. It would be best if I don't mention them, just so that a bunch of people don't flood these areas looking for stuff. But for the locals, it's fairly well known where I'm talking about, where depending on what time of day and what day of the week that you go to visit one of these areas, you might find yourself getting visited by men in black suits in a black car that, according to several eyewitnesses that I've spoken to, can pop out of nowhere, meaning you might be looking this direction, do a 360 turn back around, and all of a sudden there's a car and two guys standing outside the car who will tell you that you need to leave the area and that you need to shuffle along. These are people who fit this sort of classic Men in Black profile. They're driving a black sedan from the '50s. They're wearing suits from the '50s. They're wearing hats that are like mid-20th century. Skin's kind of pasty, eyebrows aren't quite right, if they have eyebrows. Ears aren't quite right, if they have earlobes at all. Lips aren't quite right. Sunglasses—you can't see their eyeballs. So there are different species for sure, and their job is to sort of manage security around some of these places. And if you're somewhere where you're not supposed to be, they might pop out and tell you, "You need to move along."

Smith: Have you experienced this?

Cramer: Not yet. I haven't lived there long enough. I keep asking everybody who I've known who have seen these things to give me all the data and information about exact locations, times, dates, so that I can attempt to go to these places at the right time and hopefully run into someone.

Smith: Are they weaponized?

Cramer: They're supposed to have a sidearm of some kind under the jacket, but I don't know anybody who's ever had one drawn on them, so I don't know what they're using or what their service weapon is.

Smith: Do you think this race of humans or clones sounds like something. What about that vehicle? Do you think that's a trans-dimensional vehicle?

Cramer: It's a good question. A number of eyewitnesses have seen both the personnel and the vehicle appear and disappear without hearing an engine sound or without seeing the vehicle drive away or arrive. So in many cases, the vehicle is just there, the Men in

Black are just there, and then they're just not there. So I would say it's safe to speculate. We're not talking about a regular Caddy from—

Smith: Right, exactly. How about any DeLoreans?

Cramer: Not that I know of.

Smith: You mentioned in Sedona these craft up in the sky. Like you even said some of them were just hovering there. How high were these craft from where you were standing? And where else on the planet are these ports where people are claiming to see the same things that you're seeing?

Cramer: So when you're watching the traffic lanes, I would guess from the size of the light that you're looking at or the vehicle that you're looking at, they can be as high as 40,000 or 50,000 feet in some cases, very high up. I, however, have seen them down close to the ground, not more than a hundred or a couple hundred feet off the ground. So I've seen them go behind a rock structure, so they're low enough to be only several hundred feet off of the valley floor wherever they may be. I've seen them behind my house with less than a mile away. I've seen them in front of the house, maybe a mile and a half away, hovering low over the ground. I'm not sure why sometimes that happens, meaning when I see them outside the normal traffic lanes, I'm not always sure why they're outside the normal traffic lanes, because it is more anomalous to see them outside the traffic lanes than in the traffic lanes, but it does happen. The one that flew right behind the house—there's this little place called Jack's Canyon. It's maybe three or four miles by three or four miles. The thing came flying over the canyon in less than two seconds, a second and a half. So it was going thousands of miles an hour following a low trajectory that was headed straight for this rock formation again at the edge of the canyon. I was expecting it to crash. I was expecting to hear an explosion because there was this plasma fire around it that was close enough that you could see the flames whipping around the vehicle. That's how close it was. And I was expecting to hear something; I didn't hear anything. So it must have flown right into the rock, right in through one of these openings. And then maybe 15 minutes later, exact same size light, exact same trajectory going the opposite direction, same height, same distance, shot out the other way. I was told that that's where the medical center is, so I'm kind of presuming that someone was zipping in for a medical emergency.

Smith: And this is right in your backyard.

Cramer: Right within two miles of my house. Wow. Yeah, literally in my backyard.

Smith: Definitely have to set some cameras up there.

Cramer: I am at the point where I want to set cameras up around the whole house, pointing in all the directions of the sky, because most of the time these things go so fast, I don't have time to pull out my camera.

Smith: No, right.

Cramer: Like, if I didn't have a GoPro on my head at the time, you'd miss it. So right now I'm looking into, like, okay, how many cameras do I need? Can I put one on a pole here and a pole here and have them all pointing out in the directions from the house? Because depending on the day or night and the direction I'm looking, I see them all the time, all the time.

Smith: And what about these other sites around the world?

Cramer: So some of them follow in line with ancient civilization sites like Angkor Wat and Teotihuacan and Cairo. But you also have some that follow some of the more recent transplanted locations, again, of Atlanteans, like Mount Shasta, HaleakalÄ in Hawaii. Sedona is a very, very old city from a long, long, long time ago. I'm told you're talking like over 100,000 years ago. For anyone who's been there and looks at the formations, it's very clear from some of the rock formations that they're not natural formations at all, that they are eroded formations or, in some cases, things that look like they've been blown apart or melted. But you can see the uniformity and the squared angles and the flat tops in some places where, knowing a little bit about how geological formations form, I've looked around town enough at these formations going, "That's not natural, that's not natural, that might be natural, that's totally not natural." So anyone who knows what they're looking at can see that you're looking at things that used to be other structures. There's a couple of pyramid shapes, ziggurat shapes, and if you look at it from a certain angle, you can see it's like just this size here, with a flat here and a flat there—

Smith: Yeah, you can't make that up.

Cramer: Things that just don't naturally form that way, especially that many times in that short of an area of square miles. So some of them follow, like I said, ancient civilization sites. Some of them follow even older sites that people aren't aware of as ancient civilization sites, or they're transplanted dormant volcanoes with emptied cinder cones that people moved into, like Mount Shasta, HaleakalÄ, and a couple other places in the Rocky Mountains.

Smith: How much more advanced technologically are they than us?

Cramer: That's an interesting question. I would say if you asked that question 40 years ago, the answer would be that they were quite a bit more technologically advanced than we are. But asking that question now, I would say that it's not so much that they're more technologically advanced so much as they're more technologically practiced at certain

things. Some of the things they have aren't necessarily more advanced, just things that they've had for longer, maybe they've perfected a little bit better. But we're catching up to a lot of our neighbors here and elsewhere in the intergalactic community as we grow and advance in our understanding of the technological abilities that the other species have. We're catching up really quickly.

Smith: Fascinating, Randy. Thanks for sharing that with us, and thanks for being on the show.

Cramer: My pleasure. Thanks for having me.

Smith: I'm Emery Smith, and this is Cosmic Disclosure. Until next time.

S20E02 - Covert Tours of Duty & Memory Suppression - June 6, 2023

Smith: Today on Cosmic Disclosure, we are with Randy Cramer, who has participated in a covert military space program for 18 years called the Earth Defense Force. Today we are talking about how to know if you've been in a secret space program. Randy, welcome to the show.

Cramer: Thanks for having me, Emery.

Smith: Before exploring how we can find out if someone was in a covert space program, what is the secret in secret space program?

Cramer: It mostly has to do with the level of compartmentalization and secrecy about how the personnel are acquired, trained, and deployed, which is so covert that most individuals return from a tour of service without full recollection of what they experienced. It's so secret that, more often than not, the soldiers and personnel themselves, when they return from duty, don't remember. That's how secret it is, that they're not even supposed to remember where they were and what they did.

Smith: There's a lot of people watching that suspect they were in a covert secret space program. Why wouldn't they know they were in a covert secret space program?

Cramer: Well, the quote-unquote memory wipe, which I have talked about before, is not so much a memory wipe as it is a memory suppression. So if you think of the brain as a bowl and you think of the contents of the brain, of your mind, as a fluid or liquid within the bowl—water, whatever—that's all your thoughts, all your memories, and everything. The memories associated with a covert tour of duty would be like a balloon filled with water and then put a cork in it so that it's a separate container, but within the wholeness of the mind and the brain itself, so that the person in their regular daytime thinking is floating around in the thoughts that are in the open bowl. But the compartmentalized portion, if they can't get through that cork, which is usually through technological cryptographical code words and things that can access back and forth into that memory compartment, most of the time otherwise the memory is completely corked off, contained, and separate from their normal day-to-day experiences. So most people just don't remember what's in there, again, because it's self-contained here. So what's happening here is separate. What happens is some of this memory over here starts to seep out, starts to bleed out a little bit, and so flashes of things, random unaccounted-for traumas—

Smith: What may trigger that? What causes that? What causes the leak-out of that memory, let's say?

Cramer: Well, scientifically, we understand that it's probably a certain amount of natural causes. If we were to think of, again, your brain and your mind here, if the mind has a will

of its own, which it does, and we'll call it the subconscious for this conversation, your subconscious has a sense of the wholeness here, and it has a sense that something is separate from the whole. And so your subconscious is going to want to return what is separate back into the whole, and it's going to want to pull some of that out so that it can get access to it and pull the cork out. The subconscious has a drive toward wholeness. It doesn't like feeling separate. It doesn't like feeling divided amongst itself, and it wants to return to wholeness. There does also seem to be a time factor, as if you were to set a timer when you create this compartment, and then so many decades later that cork starts to come apart or it's going to naturally start to pop out because of something that has to do with time. Over time, a certain number of decades—20, 30 years in some cases—people start to, this compartment, the cork starts to move or it starts to seep out, and they start having really intense emotional, psychological, or physical experiences.

Smith: Now, are there any common childhood memories one would have?

Cramer: I'll say that there's sort of a Venn diagram of some different experiences that not every person will have, but if a person has one or more of those experiences, it starts to check boxes that you're pointing in a direction that they may have been in a program. The most common things are dreams, recollections, or memories—any type of experience that doesn't seem linear, meaning you can't just place it back: this happened exactly when I was this many years old, and it happened this linear way. They kind of just pop in. So when something just pops in and it's not linear, and there's usually an association with military activity, military structure, military organization—when someone who's never been in the military describes to me an experience of being a child and being mustered, which anyone who's been in the military knows, when you muster troops, you're organizing and then pulling them together, there's a certain protocol for that. Someone who's never been in the military would have no idea why or how that would happen, wouldn't have any idea why they would remember it from an eight-year-old brain or recollection. And more often than not, when people come to me, that's a very common thing to say: "Well, I remember something weird when I was a kid. It seemed like they were organizing us together and putting us in a line and walking us from one place to another." I'm like, okay, you got mustered and walked from point A to point B. That's a check. That makes a question mark. And I won't give someone a thumbs-up or a thumbs-down until I've had a chance to fully assess what they remember, what they know about their childhood, their childhood experiences, parents' jobs, parents' careers—that can sometimes come into play there—and make an assessment of that. But there's more than a handful of things that have to appear on that list.

Smith: What techniques are you using to extract this information from them?

Cramer: Mostly just conversational interview. I know what I'm looking for, so I start asking questions that are going to get me the answers of what I'm looking for or not what I'm looking for. Things that aren't what I'm looking for will go into this category, and things that

are what I'm looking for will check boxes, and once I check enough boxes, then we move on to another step.

Smith: Now, there are people that have been subject to MILAB programming that think they may have been part of a covert secret space program, but they have not. What can you tell us about that?

Cramer: Unfortunately, there is a real messy area here that, again, another Venn diagram of things crossing over with one another, where you have legitimate experience, you have brain injury or psychological trauma, and you have mental health conditions. This is not to say that a person having legit experiences is crazy or has a head injury, but it's also possible that a person may have one or more of all of these things happening at once. So it's possible for someone to have anxiety, depression, and some other mental health symptoms, have also some experiences of a legitimate experience, and also have symptoms or signs of a head injury or brain trauma, in which case then you're trying to decode or decipher what to do with all of those things. And the sad truth is, I call this place where all of this comes together in this Venn diagram "brain oatmeal." Unfortunately, there are a lot of people who—the process is really hard on the psyche, on the emotional body, and on the physical body, on the neurons. There are a number of people that come out of these experiences with what a doctor might call a minor traumatic brain injury, but if you were probably to do a SPECT scan, you'd probably find lumps and holes and things that are—

Smith: Physical brain damage.

Cramer: Yeah, indicative of some real physical brain damage. I know several people, including myself, that have had to actually heal that brain damage and recover neurological brain activity because of that. So we know how to walk people through the process. We know how to go through steps. It's never a guarantee because the person has to be really fully engaged in the process, and unfortunately that brain oatmeal part means that some people we can work with and some people we can really help. And some people, it's not a matter of, again, trying to say, "I'm sorry, I don't think you had a legitimate experience." You may have. You check a certain number of boxes over here on legitimate experience, but I'm also seeing a tremendous amount of anxiety, a tremendous amount of depression, chronic maybe, or even paranoia that's hard to work with. And then you start having more conversation and you're finding gaps in logic or pathing or problem-solving that become indicative of a brain injury. And all of those things can be possible at the same time when you're dealing with someone who's been post-programmed. So it's tricky to assess all of that and then do what best I can, we can, to direct them to someone more professional if it looks like they need medical attention and they need to get something looked at. I actually have a student who was an Iraqi vet and had an IED go off next to him and got a severe traumatic brain injury from it. He's recovered himself almost like 100%. I mean, he couldn't talk right and couldn't hardly motor-skill right. They put him back on the job, and he was dedicated to repairing serious brain damage from an explosion. So I want

to point out, first and foremost, don't listen to anybody in medical science tell you that you can't fix brain damage or that you can't fix damaged brain tissue, because you can. It just takes a tremendous amount of time, energy, focus, and work.

Smith: How about the people out there that do get triggered by watching a space program or movie or a show, that they start to believe that they possibly may have been part of a covert space program?

Cramer: That's something, again, that 20 questions—I'm going to suss that out by question five, okay, for sure. But yeah, it happens, and it's rampant. And unfortunately, I don't know what the answer to the cure of our social narcissistic personality disorder problems are, but yeah, it's a mess, and there's a lot of them. And I think they should all be vetted. I think they should all have to take polygraphs. I think they should all be willing to be scrutinized, because I think in many cases it's just patently ridiculous. And I realize that may be the pot calling the kettle black in some cases in some people's minds.

Smith: I believe this show brings that out in people as well. They hear your story, or my story, they go out and they start researching, and then next thing you know, they have recall of some sort that they believe.

Cramer: Yeah, yeah. And like I said, if my partner and I were discerning a subject to determine what to do for them and with them and guide them through the process, sussing out whether someone's just not worth my time, her time, or our time, we might suggest they go talk to somebody else or something.

Smith: And for the audience, I think they should know this happens a lot more often, I think—not speaking for yourself, but even myself and Gaia TV—where they do their due diligence in looking for people like that.

Cramer: Yeah, I mean, it does. It certainly is. It's a difficult thing. I go through the screening process with everybody. That's the best I can do at this point.

Smith: There are people who watch this show who all of a sudden have—they believe and think they have a memory of something similar. So how do we discern that from the reality?

Cramer: Again, there's a list, and someone comes to me and says, "I have this one thing." I go, okay, that's one thing. And then I'm going to ask a bunch of questions. And if they have a legitimate experience with legitimate memories and a psychological-emotional pattern that matches a legitimate experience, then I'm going to pick that out in a five-minute conversation. I'm getting pretty good at this so that it doesn't take very long for me to suss out where someone is on that chart. So if, within 20 questions, again, I'm going to be really clear that, okay, this person has one thing that they think they have a memory of, or maybe have a memory of, nothing else, right, is basically what I'm going to—

Smith: Yeah, right. Like, what if they only have a few memories and don't complete the entire story?

Cramer: I would basically direct that person to some self-awareness and some self-discovery and see what they come up with. At that point, someone's kind of on their journey. But if they start pulling up stuff that seems, again, legitimate, then it'll be like, okay, let's work with that.

Smith: Is it possible, Randy, that the more people that come forward like yourself, that this creates, let's say, an energy entity in the morphogenic field, which others maybe pick up and get downloaded?

Cramer: I think that's also possible in some cases. A lot of people who come to me, I would say the vast majority, are incredibly skeptical of what's happening, of what their own experiences are. So usually the first thing is, "I don't know what's happening here. I might be losing my mind or something. I got some questions." So a healthy skepticism is a sign of a healthy mind in this situation. So someone who's a little too ready to embrace this much information, too ready to run with it without more confirming their own data and doing their own deep work into their own mind—because you have to have an understanding of the relationship with your conscious and your subconscious mind if you're going to get at these memories that I'm describing, like in this bowl, right? There's no other way to do that than—I mean, there's a couple things that we can do to prod the brain—but the individual themselves has to get out the pickaxe and the shovel and start doing the work, digging away.

Smith: In addition to that, is there any specific way to test the individual, if you could verify that they actually were enlisted?

Cramer: Yes. I can run name, date, date of birth through a database, and we can find out all kinds of stuff from the database. That's pretty recent. That's within the last couple of years that that database has come together and that we have access to that.

Smith: How would someone on their own be able to go through this verification process?

Cramer: Complete and total guesswork. If you're not a professional in this field—which at this point I'm probably the most qualified professional in this field, just by being a person who has had to do it myself and walk lots of people through the process—so if you're not a professional in the field and you don't understand this fully, then you're guessing. And so I encourage people not to guess. I encourage people to want to get to the truth and the facts so that they can be an appropriate actor of what's happening in their lives, because it may or may not be what they think it is. And it may or may not be, you know—they think, maybe I have to go do this. No, maybe it's really over here and you want to go do this. But getting clarity and truth is the most important thing.

Smith: And what would you tell someone? What would they do after they verify they were in the program?

Cramer: At that point, it's teaching basic psionic self-defense, basic meditative skills, all the stuff that we teach at the University of Conscious Evolution, so that people can then center themselves, get at their own memories back, and work on psionic self-defense. Because I guarantee one of the first things that's going to happen when someone starts to dig into their own memory core is attacks will come. Tripwires will happen. And so without solid grounding, centering, anchoring, psionic self-defense, you're just asking to be a punching bag. So there's, again, protocols that we teach people to make this as least difficult, least horrible of a process as possible. There's no way to make it pleasant and nice. I'm just going to be honest. There's no way to do that. But there are ways to make it not suck. And that's really the goal here, is to help people make it not suck. That brings me to hear a lot of people—I just want to say this—so many people who come to me or who I talk to are struggling so hard, and they can't get out of the part where it is just miserable and it sucks all the time for them. So I just want everybody to know I feel your pain. I understand it. I've been there. We've been there, and we just want to help people walk through the process, really.

Smith: Now, some individuals say they have been, you know, mind-wiped of all this information, of their memories of this, and it slowly trickles back. Well, why in the first place do they have to mind-wipe them?

Cramer: That's a good question. I don't know that they have to.

Smith: Is it a protection thing?

Cramer: It's a choice based on keeping things and information secure. So if your goal is to keep a vast amount of information completely secure and you've set up a barrier so that the personnel who have the experiences of that information themselves don't recall it, anything less than that is going to feel less secure. So we're really trying to motivate people internally to get away from this, because the damage of what we have to keep repairing and picking up from people is really unnecessary, in my opinion. But as far as the personnel who make that secrecy a priority, it's important to them enough to do it and ruin people's lives with it. And we think that it's more important to not ruin people's lives, and there are better ways to keep that information secure.

Smith: So how does it work when they've already been mind-wiped, but yet now they're going on another mission?

Cramer: So again, it's not a mind wipe. It's really about either a suppression or a compartmentalization.

Smith: Does that open up again for them to realize what they went through?

Cramer: Let me try and describe that. So again, we have the bowl of your brain, the water, the fluid that's your mind, and a balloon with a cork in it. That's the compartmentalized knowledge and information. So instead of the cork coming out, what happens is when the person is redeployed, it's more like hooking two jumper cables up to the compartment and connecting it straight to the frontal lobe so that it doesn't have to connect with the rest of the mind. It just jumps straight into the front of the brain. And then with a mere flip of a switch, it's frontal lobe connect or frontal lobe disconnect from that compartment.

Smith: So I get letters, you get letters, emails. People are wondering how they can join a covert space program.

Cramer: The selection process is not on a volunteer basis.

Smith: How do they select?

Cramer: There's a long list of criteria which can be used to select. Almost certainly at the top of that list will be some understanding of the person's genetic coding or their history of family genetics that would incline them to have certain propensities genetically or be able to have genetic augmentation or gene therapy that would enhance those genes to make them field-operable, preferable. But it's not always that. Sometimes it's not always from birth. It's not always from family. Sometimes it's when they're kids. Sometimes it's testing when they're in elementary school or kindergarten.

Smith: Some say their parents were military or with government agencies. Is this something you see as common?

Cramer: Yes. Also, if the person in question has family members who are military intelligence branch, there was certainly a time period, especially in the '60s, when if someone had parents who were in the military in an intelligence program, those people were encouraged to bring their kids in for testing. That was a dense period of, if you had family, there was a really good chance that someone was bringing you in for testing at some point. And if you pass enough tests, then you move on to something else and do a program.

Smith: Let's talk about the new Space Force. I mean, in joining a Space Force or a space program, does that give you better access to the SSP?

Cramer: I don't know whether that's true with Space Force. I guess if there was a department that would probably have the quickest access, I would say that someone would want to find their way into Naval Space Command.

Smith: Yeah, I believe that too.

Cramer: Yeah, probably. But good luck with that too. That's not super easy-peasy either. But that would be my suggestion.

Smith: But I don't know, I don't want to nitpick on Space Force, but they're new.

Cramer: So until they're not new anymore, I don't want to make fun, but they've got a long ways to come before I feel like they're a new branch.

Smith: Well, they're new, like we both know they're new because that's the title that's out there, but it's kind of already been there for quite a long time under different—

Cramer: Yeah, and I haven't heard what everyone's trying to lateral in and bring onto the umbrella. I've been hearing that there's been some arguments about that, and some people are saying, "We're supposed to bring everything into this umbrella," and there are some people saying, "F you, we're not coming under your umbrella." That's what I've heard, so I don't know. Maybe you've heard different.

Smith: Well, we do have a lot of people out there claiming that are non-military, that they were part of the SSP, compared to the military that do claim that they were.

Cramer: Most military personnel would know to shut up, right, and would just be conditioned and trained to shut up. I didn't want to do this. I was conditioned and trained to shut up, and I had to be convinced. So people, I think, are military-trained or trained to button it up, and loose lips sink ships.

Smith: So why do these people that are non-military, claiming to be with the SSP, be chosen for it, number one, and number two, have these memories and come forward without keeping it classified?

Cramer: I mean, the number one reason is really personnel shortfalls. So the covert military space programs across the board don't have enough people to fill boots to do jobs. So they are always looking at personnel shortfalls. So where they are recruiting from, drawing from in some cases, is not from disciplined, organized, trained ranks. In many cases, they're people who are being brought in almost as civilian—the equivalent of civilian contractors—to do a task or a job because they've got a propensity to do one thing or maybe two things. And at that point, that person is just a cog that someone said, "You'll fit nicely here," and stuck them there because they needed a cog to go in that spot.

Smith: And why keep them around? Shouldn't they be just so expendable that we'll just find another Randy Cramer or clone that person?

Cramer: Because there are people watching—our neighbors from out of town—who are watching how we conduct ourselves. And if we just went around vaporizing our personnel

when they were retired, it would reflect badly on the way that we treat our veterans. So we can't just vaporize people once they're done. So there are some rules on how we're supposed to be treating those personnel, how we're supposed to be getting them back into civilian life, and how we're supposed to be taking care of their health care and so forth. These are things that are locked into treaties, and we're not doing 100% of that.

Smith: Are you aware of any of these veteran SSP people that you've mentioned? Is there an organization that they belong to, that you guys meet up?

Cramer: No, no. Everyone's just kind of winging it at the moment, trying to sort out through their chain of command what options they have and what they can do. And it's different for every person to try and sort that out. And I know a number of different people that have had a very successful process with that and some people who have had an incredibly unsuccessful process with that. So it can go either way.

Smith: Why doesn't a covert space program recruit from within their own ranks?

Cramer: Oh, they certainly do. But again, it's personnel shortfalls. They just need way more bodies in boots and jobs than they have. And so that means looking elsewhere, looking to corporate contractors, looking to other personnel agencies that will find you those personnel that you need. You send them a list: I need a hundred of these people that have these characteristics, can do these jobs. And another agency will go, all right, I'll go find a hundred people that match these qualities and characteristics and bring them to you.

Smith: How are those people approached, then?

Cramer: They're not always approached. Sometimes they're just taken in the middle of the night and then integrated into a program without them knowing about it. Or sometimes not. Sometimes they do recruit from internal military personnel. There are regular Army, regular Marine Corps, regular Navy, regular Air Force personnel who do get moved into one of these programs. If they're excellent enough and they're outstanding enough, then that can happen. Or they have a skill that's really specialized and needed. A lot of the people that I've talked to, and we've gone from regular military jobs to covert military jobs, it was something really technical that they were really good at, that there was one out of a thousand people that could do that job that way, and that's why they got moved into a different position.

Smith: What do you think the numbers are out there, Randy, of people like yourself that are aware? Not to say they all, of course, came to the front with the information, but that are out there right now.

Cramer: I have to be careful. I can't necessarily give any kind of exact numbers, but just based on numbers of personnel recruited and entered into programs per year for the last

30 years, and then those people that would exit those programs so that you would have so many veterans so many decades later exiting those programs every year—

Smith: With or without recall?

Cramer: Let's just say total. That number would be more than 100,000 personnel per year that would be exiting a tour of duty and coming back into civilian life. So you add up a couple of decades of more than 100,000 people per year, you're talking about millions of people. It's a lot. It's a lot. And I would say of those that have memory recall, one-tenth of a percent.

Smith: Well, we're glad to have you here talking to the world about it. Randy, I want to thank you for being on the show.

Cramer: Thanks for having me.

Smith: I'm Emery Smith, and this is Cosmic Disclosure. Until next time.

S20E03 - Psionic Warfare & ET Agendas - June 13, 2023

Smith: Today on Cosmic Disclosure, we are with Randy Cramer, who has participated in a covert military space program for 18 years, called the Earth Defense Force. Today we are talking about psionic warfare on humanity and global agendas. Randy, welcome to the show.

Cramer: Thanks for having me, Emery. Good to be here.

Smith: Is there a psionic warfare agenda against humanity? And if so, from whom?

Cramer: I think I would answer that question, or say that more so than a psionic warfare agenda, that Terrans and Earthlings are caught in the middle of a psionic war. And it's more of being in the middle of something more than it is being the specific target of that thing, or that the agenda is against everybody or every person. It really is just that we're the battlefield, the planet's the battlefield, the war is engaging psionically, and everyone's in the way.

Smith: How do you decipher that, if it's, you know, just through communication, or there's an actual threat? I've seen that misinterpreted in the field many times.

Cramer: It's difficult to assess. You know, we have a lot of—

Smith: I've seen that misinterpreted in the field many times.

Cramer: Constantly. And that is because the nature of psionic warfare is to be evasive and to be confusing and to project illusory things so that it doesn't seem like you're doing what you're actually doing, or the attacker is wanting to not seem to be doing what they're actually doing, to make it look like it's something different or something else. Psionic combat becomes very amorphous and very smoky, and it can turn into a lot of things and be a lot of different things. So it's tricky to sort out for sure. It's very tricky.

Smith: So who are these opposing forces that we would be in the middle of this?

Cramer: Unfortunately, it's the Neuschwabenland Nazis and all of their friends against everybody else. The Neuschwabenlanders, who are, you know, leftover Nazis, are gonna do like Nazis do, which is try to take over the world, because they have an agenda in which they don't think that anybody else's ideas should be valid, they don't think that anybody else's genetics should be valid, and they don't think that anybody else's way of doing anything should be valid as well. So they have, through their own philosophy, to impose that upon everyone in the world, to have their vision of the world enacted, in which they have some friends and some allies, and to which—

Smith: Everyone else is on the other side.

Cramer: So those friends and allies are extraterrestrial, or there are some Terran and there's some countries that are supporting and going with that agenda. I don't know if I want to name names in this case or not, but yeah, there's certainly some extraterrestrial friends. But we're mostly talking about the separation between Allied countries and a new World War III Axis of Evil countries.

Smith: So let's talk about this, you know, the Allies and the Axis, and let's talk about who's supporting them, like with the extraterrestrial agenda.

Cramer: Right. I would say that the earliest friends that the Nazis had were the Draconians, but as the Draconians become less and less significant, they become less and less of a strong ally. So really, I would say that their major ally that took over that role of the Draconians, as the Draconian Empire's influence began to fade, was the influence of the Aldebarans. And so I would say the closest ET ally right now with the Nazis, with the Neuschwabenlanders, are the Aldebarans.

Smith: So they're supporting a negative agenda. Absolutely. For our humanity. Let's talk about their physical characteristics for the audience.

Cramer: So probably take an average-size human being. Most of my experience with them is dealing with males, not females, so I can better describe it in male physiology. So imagine a normal Terran male, but with less muscle mass on the arms, less muscle mass in the legs, you know, see the bones in the chest, very little muscle mass, almost no fat tissue whatsoever.

Smith: The pale color.

Cramer: No. Again, I would say almost similar, almost exact same skin tones and features as a Terran human, with this exception. So like the face would be similar—eyes, nose, mouth, everything. From here, where my fingers are, back is like if you were to just draw a bigger mound around someone's head that extended an extra couple of inches to the side, to the back, to the top. From here back, that had no hair and looked like you could see the brain through the top of the skull. But you can't. I don't know how else to describe that. But the brain size is actually quite large. They're very scientifically developed. But my understanding is they're also a prime example of what happens when a civilization species chooses to go up the spiral of development and get to a certain point and then stop and get lazy. And then they started to devolve. And so my understanding is they're about 1,500 years on a devolution scale. So they have big brains and a certain amount of psionic ability that's still significant, but my understanding is a fraction of what it used to be. So they continue to get weaker and weaker and weaker psionically because they're getting lazier and lazier and lazier. So their goal continues to be enslave whoever they can to do all their work for them so that they don't actually have to lift a finger, and use

whatever power they have left to stop losing more power. And so they're not going on a good path. Let's just say that. But they are, at that point, with what's a priority to them, willing to work with anyone that has a similar, you know, fascist, fascistic, authoritarian design.

Smith: Are there extraterrestrials that are trying to advance humanity, and then these other opposing forces are trying to stop it?

Cramer: Always. As I pointed out many, many times, if this were not the case, we would have a world that was either totally great or horribly awful, and not a struggle between the two. If the bad forces had no opposing force, we would all be chipped and, you know, living in little tiny cubicles, and, you know, it would be 1984-1984, right? If the good people were totally in charge and had no opposing force to them, then we would be living in a fabulous world and everything would be great and there would be no problem. So the fact that neither of these things is true is how we know there's a conflict between these two forces. Because as long as there's a conflict between these two forces, we will see these things fighting themselves out. We'll know when one side wins or the other, because then it will shift in one direction or the other in totality.

Smith: What specifically are they doing to psionically attack humanity and suppress it? Suppression technology.

Cramer: We call them dampeners. There are psionic dampeners in the atmosphere, in orbit.

Smith: For physical or emotional?

Cramer: Just to keep everybody's amplitudes down. So that… most people, to be honest with you, if those dampeners were not in effect, would be experiencing some pretty intense psionically emergent experiences right now. The people who are having those experiences are still having them, but we're seeing those experiences dampened, and in lesser number than we would be if those dampeners did not exist.

Smith: And that's through a collective extraterrestrial group that's doing it? Or is it AI?

Cramer: That is a combination of covert military personnel, intelligence agency personnel, and some extraterrestrial personnel who are working with that to try and keep a lid on something that can't keep on forever. But for the moment, those people have determined they would like this lid to be on. I want to go on the record: Special Section does not think that this dampener is good for the planet, it's good for people, that it's good for society, and that it does more harm than good. So we disagree with that stance.

Smith: And through your experience, what else can you show us about psionic warfare, like examples?

Cramer: I mean, examples are, you know, case study after case study after case study, including my own personal experiences, including my partner's personal experiences, in which we have experienced this in some cases on a daily basis. Right. You know, where it's been frontline, frontline, frontline, tip of the spear. Yeah. Punching bag all day long. So, you know, it's rough. And I talk to a lot of people who have frontline experiences here. And we are certainly engaging as a military agency and as a military body against other forces in psionic warfare.

Smith: Let me just explain to the audience what that entails, because I understand what you're saying, but let's talk about the energetics that attack upon you ethereally, emotionally, physically, and where they're all coming from.

Cramer: Oh, well, I mean, we're constantly working on tracking sourcing for that. And the truth is, it's almost never the same source. And we're constantly tracking different sources and having to come up with different defensive protocols to neutralize the attack or the attacker, and/or counterattack to neutralize the attack or the attacker.

Smith: How about on a global level, Randy, with psionic warfare? How does that reach the masses?

Cramer: Just look at the crazy level. Sure. Yeah, I mean, if you look at the overall sort of social anxious-crazy level, I think it's escalated a lot recently. And I would say that a tremendous amount of that is someone turning a knob up to increase agitation, anger, frustration, and violent tendencies.

Smith: Is that similar to, like, scalar infometry?

Cramer: That may be one of the types of frequency waves or wave technologies or DEWs—directed energy weapons—that are being used, but there's a number of ways in which we can do that. Microwaves and scalar waves and geomagnetic waves, and there's all kinds of waves that can have psionic impact.

Smith: Now, how does the perpetrator on the other end benefit from all this chaos?

Cramer: The psychological profiling that we have done of the mass of people on the entire planet, not just in this country, is there's a big board at Special Section headquarters that has a map of the entire planet that breaks down social psychological demographics and psychological personality types so that you can literally see where people are at as individuals and how they cluster in groups towards action, emotion, behavior, belief, and so forth. So what we have noticed from seeing this is that this continued level of assault on people to get them to be angry, to be paranoid, to want to act violently towards their other fellow human beings who they feel are maybe doing something that's worth enacting violence upon—not saying that that's true, saying that this becomes a belief—

that these people, in all of these various subgroup-organized ways, create a complete lack of social cohesion, which benefits people who are trying to make profits off of things that are unhealthy and not good for us. When we know from looking at that big board that if you could get people to agree on ten logical truths, that they would have to understand and accept that somebody has lied to them to tell them that one of these ten logical truths is not true. But if you could get everyone to just accept ten logical truths, we would all vote in the same direction by like three-quarters to one-quarter, so that we would have clean air, clean water, fair laws, fair taxation, fair—every fair—just things so that civilization can function and run itself. And it is the utter confusion that people have about those ten logical facts that would make life really simple and really clear if we could just agree on those. But since there's a tremendous amount of confusion and propagandizing to confuse people on those things, it hinders the whole cooperative process. So if you could just get people to agree upon those things, we'd all be getting along. Which other civilizations do quite well, if I might throw that in for a second, that just say, you know what, let's not fight over the things that we disagree about. Let's be solution-oriented on these ten things. And then they change their civilization and get things done. So if we could just stop fighting for ten minutes, agree on ten things, and make those things happen, then we could change our own civilization for the better. Oh, there are psionic amplifiers. So there are tools which can make psionic amplitudes much more focused and much greater. So it is depending on the evolution of a species will depend on whether they feel they need an amplifier or whether they are self-independent to use their minds. But most people, at some point, when you're talking about warfare and combat, you want to bring out your artillery. So you use amplifiers to amplify those waves to make them stronger.

Smith: Let's talk about these amplifiers because we both have used them in our experiences, and I really believe in it because we see exactly what it does with your thought.

Cramer: Yeah. So probably the coolest amplifier I ever used was a telekinetic amplifier, which is basically like a glove that you wear that has a kind of a magneto-like coil that is front and back so that it creates this really, really elevated magnetic field around your hand, and it makes your hand feel like it's inside like a ball of Play-Doh. But basically it creates an amplified telekinetic wave out of the hand so that, you know, I could knock you out of the chair from here, but it's all amplifier. That wouldn't be me having to go at all. It's all amplifier. It would be like having a fire hose—feels like a fire hose—straight out of your hand.

Smith: I like what you said about it feels like a ball around you because that's the field of energy. Yeah. Yeah. It's palpable. Yeah.

Cramer: It is so palpable.

Smith: I mean, even your hands right here, you have this.

Cramer: Yeah. I mean, I remember just like moving my hands around. Well, that feels so weird. Like I feel like I have big giant Kingly gloves on my hand that were—anyway. But yeah, it's a palpable feeling with all of that psionic energy moving. You can really feel it. It feels like dry water.

Smith: We had ones that would go happily around the neck and around the spine, around the base of the skull, for the thought transmission to even stop it hard. Like you said, to make that person feel very uncomfortable or give yourself maybe five or ten seconds to discombobulate them mentally so you can make the move to get whatever you needed. Yeah, absolutely.

Cramer: Yeah, a lot of the halo-based—or, you know, they go on the head, around the neck, or the back of the neck, or something like that—are going directly through the brain, and so you're amplifying everything out of the brain. TK amplifiers are specifically amplifying the energy coming out of the body directed through the brain.

Smith: And we should probably mention it's not only for negative warfare. These energies—you could restart a heart possibly. You could use someone from bleeding out of their brain.

Cramer: Oh yeah, for sure. Yeah, yeah, yeah. I mean, you could do CPR. I could do CPR from over here. If you passed out, I'd be like, no, start back up again. I could just start it from over here. I mean, not to mention lift heavy things off of people or protect people from falling objects. Yeah, let's keep in mind that there are 20 defensive capabilities for every offensive capability that you can think of.

Smith: Yeah, it always makes me think about the pyramids and other megalithic structures that they have made where people thought they were getting this giant granite slab to, by itself, do it, but really, possibly given these types of technologies, that they were doing it.

Cramer: It's certainly one of the possibilities they could check off on that, yeah.

Smith: So what is the end goal if they're successful on the Axis side?

Cramer: If anyone were to note in their history books what past agendas look like and who was favored and who was disfavored, I would suggest that there would be lots more of that and worse.

Smith: So just escalating from the negativity of our past history where that would come to fruition, I see.

Cramer: Yeah. Let's just say ethnic-racial conflict would reach an intense level.

Smith: Now vice versa, Randy. How would that benefit us on the Allied side?

Cramer: Oh, well, then it goes the other way. So then we get to live in a world where we actually get to treat everybody like we all get to be equals.

Smith: Does this psionic energy and warfare, everything we talked about on both sides, affect the planet's energetic system anyway?

Cramer: Affect, yes. I would say, though, that the planet's own energy system is strong enough to not be hurt by this. I think a fair way to say this, as far as the planet's concerned, if, you know, we don't sort out what's happening up here on the surface, we're going to get brushed off and it's just going to start over, you know, and try again. Yeah, I mean, that's what nature does. But it doesn't mean that Mom doesn't care. It doesn't mean that the planet doesn't care about us. But we have to also demonstrate that we care enough about the planet and ourselves to not destroy, you know, what we've been gifted here. So I think we have an opportunity to make it work and to not get brushed off. But a lot of that is up to us as a collective species and what we really feel like we're willing to do about it and sacrifices we might be willing to make or not.

Smith: What can we do to prevent this from happening?

Cramer: One of the things that we teach at our school, University of Conscious Evolution, is that the personal state that a person can be in consciously not only impacts the reality in which they exist, it impacts the larger reality in which we all exist. And there's a way in which each individual can do the best within themselves to be grounded, centered, focused, shielded, so that other people can be more grounded, centered, focused, and shielded. If you panic, you're gonna create more panic. If you get centered and calm and grounded, you're gonna create more calm, grounded centeredness around you. So at that point, we think individuals gotta do what individuals gotta do. And the more individuals who can be grounded and centered, the more that will help the people around them. The more those people panic, the more that is just gonna contribute to more panic around them. So this is where we think some amount of accountability and responsibility in what can we do with our own minds, our own bodies, and our emotional states to stay grounded, centered, and focused.

Smith: What is the Earth Defense Force that you're involved with doing about this?

Cramer: Fighting every day. I mean, there are psionic battle combat operations happening every day. And so they are attacking, defending, running intelligence operations to fight a psionic war.

Smith: And how are we coming along with that? Winning. Excellent. It's good news. Yeah. So how are they determined that we are winning?

Cramer: You know, the same way that one normally determines that one is winning in battle: you give out more licks than you take. So right now we're delivering more hard punches than we're taking. And so therefore we're winning.

Smith: Are there extra forces working with us for that purpose? Certainly.

Cramer: Yeah. I mean, our allies are always trying to help and enemies are always trying to enemy.

Smith: Is there a limit to how much they can help on both sides? Yes. But it's with the treaties and whatnot.

Cramer: Yeah. I mean, there's boundaries, right? And more so than it being about strict rules, it's about guidelines that are there for a reason. And do you have to be in the lines all the time? Or can you be just outside the lines to make sure that something gets done? So the guideline is to stay between here and here, but maybe you do something that's just slightly over here. That's not out here, you know, outside the guidelines, it's just over here. So guidelines are trying to be followed and enforced, but not religiously. Let's just say that there can be some wiggle room there.

Smith: Are human psionic abilities different or similar to extraterrestrial psionic abilities?

Cramer: The general abilities themselves are the same. We were born with it. Yeah, we're born with them. And psionics isn't really about like a skill set. It's more about physics of what can you do to bend matter and energy around you, and how does your creative part of your brain understand the physics of that? And that's where options come out of. So whether a species—we or someone else—comes up with a specific tactic or option is a combination of understanding the principles and the physics and having enough creativity to come up with something new and fresh.

Smith: So there's definitely some additional training for most of us that would be needed to, you know, let's just get better psionic ability.

Cramer: Absolutely. I mean, military personnel, psionic specialists, it's like an 18-month training program. And that's every day for 18 months, all day long, practicing, you know, focused meditation, psionic development.

Smith: And then further on after forever.

Cramer: Yeah. And then they have training sessions every day. They have been working every day forever after that. So they don't get days off where they're like, I'm taking a day off for my psionics today. So they continue to get better and better and better. Civilians just have to cut out some time in their lives and carve it out every day and make some time

every day if you want any kind of development that could be achieved by real, real progress and development. If you're doing it once a week, you're not doing it. If you're doing it twice a week, you're still not doing it. I'm not saying a person will get zero benefit from meditating or doing a practice once a week or twice a week. I'm saying you will not make real developmental progress unless you're doing it every day. Period. Period. That's the secret. The secret is do your practice and your disciplines every day and you will make progress.

Smith: So why psionics, right? And not other conventional ways of warfare?

Cramer: I think the most important thing there is psionics are in your brain, right? If you forget your rifle or you run out of ammo, you're in trouble. If your ammunition is mental waves, then you got ammo until you're fatigued, which is not the same thing as running out of bullets. So there are many advantages, many advantages to psionic combat with someone who has the level of development necessary for that to be effective. But it can be incredibly effective.

Smith: Could you say the warfare is within the soldier then?

Cramer: Absolutely. Yeah. No, the best soldiers—

Smith: You know what I mean by that.

Cramer: I do. And the person with the greatest ability to have field-capable psionic abilities doesn't need a rifle.

Smith: Nope. Doesn't need a rifle. Well, brain implants have been talked about recently. Help enhance psionic abilities.

Cramer: They can. It's a funny thing about hardware. When you talk about adding hardware to the brain and the body to amplify its own work, there's some good technology there. There's some really crappy technology there. So I wouldn't just want anything put into my body that was supposed to help that. I'd want to be really picky about it, that's for sure. But there's certainly some cybernetic tools and amplifiers that can enhance the process. Definitely. Definitely. I think what we have is sort of military-level technology, civilian-level technology. Civilian-level technology is nowhere close at this point. In fact, I think I heard the Neuralink studies—a whole bunch of chimpanzees died from the procedure—so they're not—

Smith: Right. From what I've heard, we really haven't perfected that.

Cramer: No, no, no. It's definitely not. Definitely not.

Smith: It's a little scary. Yeah. For our viewers, Randy, maybe you could inform them ways to protect themselves from psionics.

Cramer: The most important basic thing for people to have is some form of psionic self-defense. And that really means having a field in which you are putting time, energy, and development into. Think of that field around you as something that is as thin as paper when you start out. But every day, you know, it gets thicker and thicker. And if you stack 20 sheets of paper together, it will stop a bullet, right? So one sheet of paper thin, 20 sheets of paper like a piece of wood that bullets can't go through. So you have to think about the development of psionic shielding as something that starts out very thin and very weak, but that over time becomes stronger and stronger and stronger so that it starts to keep out thoughts, emotions, energies, directed energy weapons, and can even bend physical objects around that field so that they don't come into contact with you. So it is really just about, again, a diligent daily practice of focusing on one's psionic energy fields in such a way as to bolster that defense every day, every day, every day, every day, to keep that stuff out. If we were born on a planet in which we were taught this from the time that we were young, it would be habit by the time we were 12. But since we're not, for those of us who are starting later in life, you just got to start somewhere, and you start at square one. And so square one is not very impressive, but you start at square one, and by the time you get to square 50, you've got something that works.

Smith: Well, Randy, thank you so much. Thank you for this great information to share with our viewers. And thanks for being on the show. My pleasure.

Cramer: Thanks for having me.

Smith: I'm Emery Smith, and this is Cosmic Disclosure. Until next time.

S20E08 - The Cortium: Intergalactic Diplomats - July 11, 2023

Smith: Today on Cosmic Disclosure, we're with Randy Cramer, who has participated in a covert military space program for 18 years called the Earth Defense Force. Today, we're talking about ET civilizations and the future of humanity. Randy, welcome to the show.

Cramer: Thanks for having me. I'm good to be here.

Smith: What ET civilizations currently, that you're allowed to talk about, are connected to humankind?

Cramer: So probably the best candidate to talk about there is a group called the Cortium. The Cortium are a humanoid species. They look very, very similar to us. Again, they have a slightly enlarged cranium compared to ours. So if one were wearing a hat, you might not be able to notice, but that's a big maybe. So otherwise, they're incredibly similar. It's like they'd walk amongst us, and it'd be really difficult for us to see them.

Smith: Yeah, yeah, it would be, for sure.

Cramer: They're also psionically capable enough that you wouldn't maybe see the extra cranium. You might just see a regular person's skull if they walk past you.

Smith: What's their main focus here, and what are they looking to do to help us?

Cramer: They joined up with U.S. military forces back in the 1960s to try and help us with some of our engineering technological solutions. There were a couple species that came along after we'd made our agreement, our bad agreement, with the Zetas.

Smith: And what year was that?

Cramer: I want to say this would have been between 1963, 1964, before 1965, I would say.

Smith: So then who came right after them? Because now we're talking about these additional species that helped.

Cramer: Right. Like I said, the Cortium showed up and came along and gave us some information about the Zetas that we did not have before, and were really nice about it. They didn't come along and say, "Oh, you made a bad deal. You got to go back on that." They were like, "Sorry, you made a crappy deal. Let's see if we can help you weasel your way out of this over maybe the next decade or two, because maybe you can weasel out of it." So they helped us in a very technologically sound and legally sound way, help us weasel out of a very bad agreement, a very bad treaty with the Zetas.

Smith: So it seems like a very civilized action they would allow us to do.

Cramer: They are a very civilized group of people. I would say that their entire existence is really about being more civilized and helping other species be more civilized.

Smith: And where are they from?

Cramer: I think they're from Arcturus.

Smith: How long have they been interacting with humankind?

Cramer: Well, like I said, at least since the 1960s, working with the U.S. military. But we do find most species have been here at least once longer before. So usually someone shows up, they've been here before, whether it was 100 years, 1,000 years, 5,000 years ago. So they've been here before, but they started working with us currently in the 1960s.

Smith: Are they still active?

Cramer: Absolutely. Yes, absolutely.

Smith: Other than technology, do they share anything else?

Cramer: I think they were critical in helping us engage with the intergalactic political system, which again, at first everyone's about, "We need information, we need technology, we need tools." But it became much more important to understand our mental development was really critical there, and understanding the framework and this larger stage in which we were on socially, politically, that we needed to understand and get involved in, or we were just going to be—

Smith: Do they ever speak about their belief systems?

Cramer: They're very practical about getting along, working together for mutually beneficial goals, dispensing with petty internal conflict with one another. They're really about teaching individual species, "Look, you have more in common on this planet than you have not in common, certainly compared to everyone else that's out there. So how about you start working together and work together as a team here instead of fighting amongst yourselves?"

Smith: Were there other species below them that were working with them to help us?

Cramer: Sure. I don't know that I have a full complete list of that. Yeah, I mean, my understanding is that it started out, in the '40s and '50s, we were dealing with less than three different groups or species or organizations. That started to expand pretty quickly by the late 1950s to half a dozen, maybe, and then by early 1960s, that was closer to a dozen.

And that number grew pretty quickly, but those first half a dozen or a dozen were showing up to try and help out after we had gotten into a bad deal.

Smith: Could you name a couple of them?

Cramer: I mentioned the Cortium, the Centauri, I mentioned them before. We know that the Tall Whites, which is a hybrid group, they were also showing up about late 1950s, early 1960s, to help with the programs that they were working out in the test sites out in Nevada, so Range 4, Area 51, and all that stuff.

Smith: Where do they come from, and what exactly is their agenda with us?

Cramer: My understanding is they are a hybrid of one of the Zeta Reticulan species and a humanoid species that's very similar to us, so that they were used as an interactive sort of bridge-builder between species, between humanoid species and Zeta Reticulans, by having a hybrid that can communicate in their language and be more like them. So they were originally engineered as a sort of a front man. But from what we understand, like so many of the Zetas' projects, they broke away and were like, "Screw you guys. We don't want to do whatever you want to do. We want to do what we want to do, and we want to go and find our own home and be our own people, and screw you guys." So their being here had something to do with them knowing that their progenitors were here and that they had some information and/or some technology and/or some assistance they could help with. But it very quickly became, "Hey, we don't want to just front for these guys. Can we get our own space? Can we get a ranch in Montana or something?" They wanted to arrange whatever they could for their own individual freedom. So not sure how many of them there are or were, but it was a number, like under a million. I mean, whatever the number of thousands, tens of thousands, whatever, hundreds of thousands, who wanted something, wanted a place to settle, wanted some spot that they could call home, and made an arrangement to no longer front for the Zetas so that they could get a metaphorical ranch in Montana. They've helped, again, engineers and lab people. They've certainly negotiated for probably the largest number of units of children's clothing over the decades. So when they ship stuff out, one of their largest shipments that they ship out is just hundreds and hundreds of thousands of units of children's clothing every year, like a couple times a year.

Smith: How bizarre.

Cramer: Yeah. And they like our clothes, or they know someone who's this size that likes our clothes. So yeah, whatever value it has to us and to them, I think it has an even greater value to whoever they're shipping it to, and making a stage-three profit on that is probably a lot more than what it costs us to make or we would normally sell them for. So anyway, the children's clothes.

Smith: What is their level of intelligence compared to humans?

Cramer: You know, I think it's slightly higher. Their IQ is slightly higher. But the ability to do calculations per second, I don't think equals intelligence or smarts. It's a kind of knowledge, it's a kind of intelligence, but I think we've learned that intelligence is more than just computation power. So I don't know, they're smarter than us as far as book-smart, encyclopedia-smart, math-smart. But I don't know, my experience dealing with them in combat is they're dumb. They're easy to trick, they're easy to fool, they're easy to provoke. There's all kinds of things tactically that we would consider that if it worked on a human being, you'd go, "Wow, that's sad, that's pathetic." So just because they're intellectually smart, the fact that some of these other tactics work on them makes them look dumb, makes them look like brutes.

Smith: Do these other two species have different MOs than the Cortium?

Cramer: Yeah, I mean, everyone seems to have their own modus operandi. So even if there is a certain agreement about larger goals, whether it's social, mental, or technological, individual species groups can still have a very particular way of engaging, of requesting or demanding that something be done, or how they might react to, let's say, things not going smoothly. So I guess that's kind of vague, but what I mean is you can have one group or another that is as distinctly different as like a really nice parent versus a parent that always wants to tell you that what you're doing is wrong. So not every extraterrestrial friend is super understanding of where we are in our position. So some might be a lot more, "It's OK. That's where you're at. Let's keep working it through," versus one that might be, "Oh, what? You stupid monkey can't get it right again? Big surprise there." So just because they're helping doesn't always mean they're nice.

Smith: Right. Do any of these species have the ability to time travel or see into the future? And does that affect their decision-making today?

Cramer: Sure. Time travel technology is a little complicated and breaks down in different types. So a species that has access to time travel technology doesn't mean that they are a time-traveling species. So the ability to look forwards and backwards in time is pretty rudimentary for most species once they reach a certain technological level. Actually wanting to move through or impact that reality, some seek that power, some don't. Some are like, "Ah, let's not mess with time. That's how you get monkeys ruling the Earth and stuff. Let's not do that." So not everybody who can mess with time wants to, and not everybody that can can mess with it without being regulated. So time travel technology, I would say, even if they do have access to it, it's not usually something that we would have to concern ourselves with. But they would certainly use their ability to see into the future to try to help decide what best thing that they can do to help assist the process along.

Smith: So how are they interacting with us then, and why? Is that one of the ways they're trying to help make the right decision for the future?

Cramer: Yeah. Well, at this point, they're in an advisory position. So there are advisors who stand around where other military intelligence personnel are doing their jobs and give input and advice.

Smith: What types of leaders are they advising? Military intelligence personnel?

Cramer: Yeah, senior military intelligence personnel in covert military space program activities.

Smith: Is this part of the secret space programs, or is this part of our Space Force and our military today? Today, that's a very good question.

Cramer: Yeah, I would say covert. I would say these are things that have always been covert, will continue to be covert, but that any minute now, we could see some military programs getting read into some of these other programs that I might not get briefed or told about until weeks or months after the fact that that occurs. So I wouldn't say that we have a knowing right now of who's getting read into what, but it is being suggested to me that there are more military personnel, more senior military personnel on this side of the fence who have not been read in for years or decades who are starting to get briefings. I don't know what they're getting briefed on. I don't know what they're getting pulled on. More importantly, I don't know what they're not being told, but there's some change there. There's some exchange of information that's happening that was not happening five years ago.

Smith: Besides advising and sharing these technologies with us, what are these other species doing to help us, and how are they interacting in that way?

Cramer: Well, like I said, a combination of advising social, political, and military intelligence leaders, advising scientists, engineers, and developers on technology, tools, manufacturing methods. They're essentially doing their job, which is the equivalent of going out into the sticks to a small farm community that has no indoor plumbing, no electricity, no street lamps, no hospital, and comes along and says, "OK, you guys need to build a hospital. We need to put street lamps in. We need to pave the roads. We need to put in some plumbing, and we need to put in some electricity." They're trying to help, but not everybody wants them to help us.

Smith: I mean, why are they?

Cramer: Again, their entire philosophy is civilism, which is civilization is the bulwark against all barbarism throughout the universe. And if you don't have strong civilization, then you have strong tendencies for barbarism to want to erode and destroy civilization. That's just a norm throughout the universe.

Smith: How was the contact first made? And are they ruled over by the Galactic Senate?

Cramer: I believe first contact in this case, they landed at an airfield and got out and said, "Hey, what's up?" and introduced themselves. They speak multiple languages. They're psionic, but they usually don't communicate telepathically just because it's more secure, when you're a species that is not telepathic, to have someone come talk to you in a language rather than just think thoughts at you. So they use communication as a means of connecting with species that are not as developed and making them feel more comfortable by using their native languages. So they can speak any Terran language when they come here. And yeah, they're absolutely sanctioned and connected to the Galactic Senate. So they're here.

Smith: Are their agendas self-serving or benevolent?

Cramer: Well, we're talking about species who are operating through the galactic bureaucracy. More often than not, their agenda is helpful. That doesn't mean that someone doesn't take a job because there's something self-serving about it. So there are still those who may be doing something that is helpful and also self-serving to them. You can't guarantee that every volunteer for the Red Cross is just there to help, but most of them are.

Smith: Other species you just mentioned, how do they progress similarly or differently than us here on Earth?

Cramer: The commonality that we come across is most civilizations, really depending on aggression levels, to be quite honest, either end up on a fork of one of two paths, which is either they really quickly learn to cooperate and work together as a people, as a group, as a society, collectively, or they don't. And the ones that don't have to have a moment of truth where either they change their ways of not cooperating and working together and start cooperating and working together, or bye, they can kiss their civilization goodbye and start over. It is because of their understanding of this process and having watched it occur in other worlds many, many times, and understanding the process that they went through, to know that it's like letting a child try and figure out how to drive a car by themselves, right? So their main goal is to try and help us not wreck a car that we don't know how to drive yet.

Smith: Were there any significant major points in their history where their civilization was made or broken?

Cramer: Yeah. In their case, it was environmental pollution, industrial pollution. So they obviously found industrialization, computerization, information in a similar way, and had a lot of unclean-burning fossil fuels and other things similar to what we have problems with, and reached a critical point of near destruction of their ecosystem. And luckily, someone came along and helped them sort it out. And so they felt grateful and obligated to do the same thing and say, "Well, it was nice that someone came and helped us sort it out before

we destroyed ourselves. Maybe we should do that and feel we can extend the karmic gratitude to other civilizations and help them not destroy themselves."

Smith: So are all ET civilizations that helped develop humankind still here, or have they departed and left it to some other species? And if so, why?

Cramer: That's a good question. My understanding of that is that there are no less than probably many more than a couple of dozen species of which we have definitive genetic markers in our DNA pool. So it's not that we've had one creator, two creators, three creators. It's more like we had one here on the timeline and then another one here and then another one here and another one here as we go down the timeline so that—

Smith: There's not so much they said, they pulled away, "Oh, we're done with this." It's just someone was always there to pick this up and keep moving.

Cramer: This is where it gets actually a little weirder. You have, in some cases, very organized and very deliberate scientific planning species came down to tinker. You have other situations where someone just wandered into the neighborhood, found out that the locals were willing to give them free food and free stuff for a minute, and worship them as gods, and they stuck around for a while, and they made some babies, and they mixed their DNA in, and then they left, and they're like, "Oh crap, we're out of here. We don't want to be responsible for this," and then they left. So there are different kinds of ways of existing or intention. There are smart, organized scientific people that show up to sort things out, and then there are wanderers who happen to be following through and stop for a minute when no one else was taking care of it and just decided to add their genetic distinction to the pool. And then we got that. So it's a clusterfudge, but not fudge.

Smith: Do you think there's tinkering going on right now in this moment of history?

Cramer: Yes, and there will be forever. I don't foresee a time—

Smith: Do you believe that's a positive thing? It can go either way, upgrade it or downgrade it?

Cramer: It can go either way. I would like to think that we're moving and motoring in a direction that is towards upgrading. But as a neutral technology, it can be used either way. And I think we should want to do everything in our power to make sure that those who are in control of that want to do it for our benefit and our upliftment and not the other way around. But it's inevitable. I don't think we're going to see a stage for thousands and thousands of years where we're not going to be tinkering with our DNA or having our DNA tinkered with. It's going to be a constant for a long time. Again, let's just fingers crossed hope that the people who are in charge of that are better minded than those who would do us harm and ill through that technology.

Smith: Is it just the extraterrestrials, or is it humans and extraterrestrials?

Cramer: It's both, for sure. I mean, the extraterrestrials had the technology before we did, but as soon as we got it, we were like, "OK, what can we do with this? What can we start tinkering and messing with our own DNA? How can we evolve ourselves in a conscious, thoughtful, focused way?"

Smith: You may have seen The Dawn of Man, where it shows the monkey turning into the "modern man." People now are saying that we are on a similar trajectory of moving forward. Where would we end up?

Cramer: Well, if I understand the larger demographic map that I've only looked at a couple of times, we're looking at a place in the evolutionary tree in which Homo sapiens is going to fork off into what could be five, six, or seven different Homo sapiens sapiens, Homo sapiens superior, Homo sapiens, whatever they want to come up with to name them, Homo sapiens psionic, whatever. You can have more than one version of that, and that's going to work itself out in a weird way.

Smith: Will there be a jump in there between, like there was with us, you know, in that diagram?

Cramer: Well, I think what's happened in the past is that you have these split-offs, and what sometimes happens is those branches come back together and re-merge, and some of them fall off. So I think this is an opportunity where the powers that can affect this have said, "All right, let's have an experiment A, an experiment B, an experiment C, an experiment D, an experiment E, an experiment F, an experiment G, and see which one dominates in 10 years."

Smith: Now, you are saying experiment, and who is doing this experiment?

Cramer: Again, it's a combination of ETs, Galactic Senate, and us, and our own tinkering and maneuvering, for better or for ill. We'll see how that goes. Sometimes I really have some of the highest hopes by some of the things that I see that we try to create. I also have some of the most disconcerting thoughts based on some of the things that we try to create. I wish we could find some healthier manifestation for how we want to create these things, but some people just want a Frankenstein monster whenever they can.

Smith: So how do you envision the potential of our future as a species and Earth itself?

Cramer: More ideal than anything that we have ever been able to conceive of. So again, having seen and been to a place where the rules of civilization matter more than the rules of chaos, and right now I think it's fair to say we live in a world where the rules of chaos are stronger than the rules of civilization, unfortunately. When that changes, then everything has the ability to fundamentally change. When you change infrastructure to the last dead-

end road, when you have plumbing and electricity to the last dead-end road, when you have schools and hospitals to the last dead-end road, right, that's when civilization extends everywhere. And when all of those things extend everywhere, then everyone's a participant in civilization. And I don't even know how I can try to describe the change in the world that would come from that, and the shifting in global psionic consciousness of reducing, oh, I don't know, 90% of the world's stress, anxiety, fear, grief, sorrow, and despair, just by patching up the holes in civilization. That changes a world because it changes not just the way people live, it changes the way they think, the way they feel, the way they react, the way they interact, and what value they feel is put on them and the things around them. And what we know for a fact is when civic citizens—it's understood to them through the rules and actions of civilization that they have value, so that civic citizens can also exchange that civilization has value. When that relationship is tight, civilization thrives. When that breaks down, civilization crumbles. And we are seeing the breakdown of civic order and responsibility, civic responsibility, and that both of those entities can see that there is genuine care and respect of each other so that there can be mutual functionality. Without it, you have this dysfunctional mess. But it's fixable, and it's repairable, and it's just by fixing the infrastructure parts of it that changes the interaction between civic citizens and civilization and civic government at large, which just changes everything. The domino effect of that equals everything freaking changes forever.

Smith: It seems like you're talking about a project. Is it possible that we're talking about a one-world movement, one-world political setup, a one-world military? And if so, why would we be going in that direction, and who's in charge of that?

Cramer: So whether people like this idea or not, the truth is there is not a successful planet in our galaxy that has 183 countries and 183 governments and 183 legal systems and 183 court systems and 183 currencies. That number changes. It might not be 183—

Smith: No, we get it.

Cramer: Yeah, but it's a bunch. Every successful world in our galaxy at some point has one system of government and one currency. And I realize that there are some people who think that this is a very bad thing, and I know that there are some people that I'm never going to convince that it's a good thing. What I can say is that, again, there's no successful civilized world that doesn't do that. And an evil authoritarian might also want a globalized system. It works for them. But the good guys might also want a globalized system because it's the easiest way to make sure that it's fair and regulated, right? If you're trying to regulate a planet that has, again, almost 200 systems, you're trying to tinker with 200 little things to make sure that everyone's needs are met, when you really just want to go, "Can we just have one system for this?" Because then we can reach everybody with that. You can actually reach everybody with a singular system, and a singular currency also balances out this disparity between the super wealthy and the super poor. And this is also a point where I know some people are never going to agree with my point of view because they think that they should be able to be ridiculously wealthy billionaires. Not saying it

would eliminate ridiculously wealthy billionaires. It would just turn what is an economical inverse pyramid, where all of the wealth is at the top and there's nothing at the bottom—that's how civilizations collapse. This doesn't work. This works better. You just need to balance this out a little bit. And the part that really blows my mind that I can't seem to convey enough to people is that for people who are at the top of that, who think they're going to lose—no, you're not. You're not going to lose. You're going to have to give up this much of this much so the world doesn't collapse under your feet. Maybe that's worth the price. But there's no system where that inversion of economics and wealth works. So at some point, I'm not talking about a level communist playing field. It's not what we're talking about. We're just talking about something that's more fair than the incredibly unfair, inequitable system that we currently have.

Smith: And what do you think it'll take for that transition to move into this New World Order thing?

Cramer: Again, I think that brings us right back to invasion scenarios and disclosure scenarios to bring us together. Yeah, that have to bring everybody together or, again, we're going to crumble. So I think whatever brings us together, whatever gets us on the same page, whatever gets us solving the same 10 logical, clear, truthful problems is what will lead us to being OK.

Smith: I believe it was Ronald Reagan who said that if there was an extraterrestrial threat abroad from space, how our differences would just go away and we'd work together as a team.

Cramer: In theory, it can actually work. And if we can just get everybody on the same page to solve those problems instead of bicker about 20 other things that aren't the problem, then we can do it. We can totally do it. We're just so distracted, so confused, so polarized that we're in a position where you can't solve problems that way, right? You can't solve problems when everyone's screaming and throwing rocks at each other. If you can't sit down at a table, if you can't write it down on a piece of paper, you're not going to solve anything. So at some point, we just have to, or else. But I think that there's a lot of machinations moving in a direction where the choice isn't going to be either/or. The choice is going to be, "Oh, we have to pick working together." That's just the choice we have to make.

Smith: Right. Yeah, that's what can happen.

Cramer: Yeah. And that doesn't mean it's not going to be difficult and complicated, and that there aren't some people that are going to dig in their heels and make it more difficult and complicated. That's just the way it is. But that's not a reason not to change the world.

Smith: Well, it looks like, Randy, we do have quite the path ahead of us. And I think your point on having more of an open mind and awareness for everyone on the planet would greatly help everybody. Thank you so much, Randy, for being on the show.

Cramer: My pleasure. Thanks for having me.

Smith: I'm Emery Smith, and this is Cosmic Disclosure. Until next time.

S20E09 - False Flag ET Invasion - July 18, 2023

Smith: Today on Cosmic Disclosure, we're with Randy Cramer, who has participated in a covert military space program for 18 years called the Earth Defense Force. Today, we are talking about widespread disclosure and how to prepare for it. Randy, welcome to the show.

Cramer: Thanks for having me. I'm good to be here.

Smith: So what does disclosure look like from your perspective?

Cramer: Alien invasion, post-invasion reconstruction.

Smith: Why that?

Cramer: Apparently, the discussion around the big table, as I often refer to it, was, we got to do something. Do we want to do a “take me to your leader” plan, or do we want to do an invasion plan? And as much as it sounds nice to do a “take me to your leader” plan, there's tons of logistical problems with that. And a lot of it has to do with the acceptance from people whose traditional worldviews would be shattered by such an event. So that brought us to, well, what about an invasion scenario? Which is less of a, “Hey, would you like some extraterrestrials with your life?” which is the “take me to your leader” plan, and being like, “No, I don't want that. Take that away,” versus invasion. You're taking the aliens now, and you're going to have them in your life now. No vacillating. And then that's just what we've got there.

Smith: And who is offering this? Like, is this something you've heard on your own from other extraterrestrial species? Or is this something that's pre-programmed here on Earth?

Cramer: It seems to be something that is programmed into our genetics. We've been genetically predisposed to wait for someone to come back, or who was here before, or wait for someone to show up and say, “Okay, I'm here to walk you through the next part of this.”

Smith: Are you aware of this happening to other civilizations in the past, or has it been mentioned to you?

Cramer: Oh, absolutely. Yeah, that's a common pattern. It's out of the handbook. If your job is to help species move through this stuff when they're in early primitive stages, part of the handbook is, all right, let's see, how do you show up as a god and give instructions to primitive people? Step one, two, three.

Smith: And do they look at the casualties as implemented as a plus or minus in the situation because of all the changes that would happen?

Cramer: Sadly, at least I think it's a little sadly, most of the time life, death, losses are seen as the inevitability of, if you raise chickens, you're going to lose some. If you grow corn, you're going to lose some. And unfortunately, the ones that get lost are seen as natural Darwinistic order in that sense, which, when we get to more civilized ways of being, that has to go behind us a little bit. But in a lot of that developing process, there's a lot of survival of the fittest involved.

Smith: So there are intelligences here on the planet that know about this alien invasion protocol. But wouldn't that go against, you know, really, because it would be a chaotic situation? And how would people accept that?

Cramer: It actually turns out that psychologically, people come into a greater sense of acceptance from that chaotic situation than they do from a static situation. So if you tried to bring in a disclosure event 20 years ago, when there was more stability, you'd have way more resistance to it. By having it come along when everything is in turmoil, you actually have a much readier percentage of the population.

Smith: So they see it more as a plus, that it's more chaotic now than 20 years ago.

Cramer: Absolutely. In this particular case, it actually gets you a net win with more people who are, instead of going, “No, that can't be,” it's like, “Sure, what else was going to happen next?” The stressful events that have been progressing one after the other actually lead us to a place where, when that big stressful event comes along, it will seem much less stressful because we've been conditioned to be living under stress for the last several years.

Smith: Now there are segments of the population and Gaia viewers that see this disclosure as a very peaceful time. And then we have, of course, the rest of the world that sees this possibly as a chaotic time.

Cramer: So what it turns into is, for a thoughtful, intellectual group of people who want to consider this subject, they can have the luxury of thinking about it, listening to people talk about it, engaging themselves in the conversation for as many months, years as they want to go along in that process to come to a place where they can, okay, I can be okay with this now, right? That's good for those people, fabulous that those people have given themselves the time and the luxury to do that. For everyone else who has not done that, they are going to have two very simple choices, very simple choices. They can either be pro-Terran or they can be pro-invader. There's only going to be two choices. You don't get to make any other choice in that situation. You don't get to hem and haw and think about it and decide, well, maybe I like this part, but I don't like that part. To make this very black and white, so you have what we call total acceptance, which is really like 85% of the

population, but when we reach 85% acceptance, that's considered total acceptance, even if it's not 100%. But that's the fastest path to total acceptance, is not giving those people the time or the intellectual process or the number of choices that would delay that, but to simply say, you have two choices. Are you pro-Terran or are you pro-bug invader? And the vast majority of people, when given that choice, will go, “I'm pro-Terran, I'm pro-human.”

Smith: What if they believe only in peace and no war and no conflict? I mean, there's going to be some repercussions on that other end.

Cramer: Well, the truth is that we live in a universe of conflict. There are some very peaceful civilizations that have some very peaceful places. We're not saying that's not true. But the universe at large is a universe of chaos and a universe of fighting and a universe of conflict that's happening all the time. There's more trade and there's more getting along. But to say that somehow the universe is just peaceful out there, it's just not true. The universe is a very messy place, and it always will be. There's just no universe we live in where we can all let our guard down and trust everyone.

Smith: Well, you mentioned these two, you know, this is your two choices. But how's that going to affect the masses with their internal belief systems, I'll say, that are out there that this is going to go against?

Cramer: Well, like I said, they're still going to have two choices, and they're going to have to talk themselves into how to be pro-Terran, or they're going to talk themselves into being pro-invader. And it will be a very, very interesting psychological experiment to see who does the mental gymnastics to comport themselves into one place or the other from the place that they're in. And I strongly suspect, based on already some of the psychological outcome that we have seen in some of these stressful events, you will see people who will be pro-invader, and they will turn on their own species, and they will act absolutely insane and crazy.

Smith: It's going to happen, right? So we've seen it in history. Yeah, it's going to happen. So why is it, you know, we have our community here that has their awareness set that being fourth- and fifth-density beings, that you don't have this warlike consciousness about you. And here we are in, you know, 3D, and we are having a war with these beings. There's a conflict of the belief system right there.

Cramer: Yeah, I think the crux of that is an erroneous assumption that there's no conflict in 4D or in 5D or in any of the densities above that, which is not true. That somehow there's this magical line between 3D and 4D where below here is conflict and above here is just peace, harmony, order, and oneness—not true. You have elevations of density and consciousness as you move up the ladder, but this is not a guarantee that someone in a fourth-density state of consciousness is peaceful or unified. It is entirely possible for someone to evolve themselves from a 3D to a 4D state of consciousness and be the

complete opposite of that. So conflict doesn't stop at 3D, and it doesn't just not go beyond 4D, because light and dark continue. Duality continues, like a certain kind of dualism continues, where you have opposing forces who don't always agree, who don't always like each other, and sometimes it comes down to how is one group going to decide that they're going to get to make the decision, and it results in a fight. It's not a guarantee that just because someone is at a higher density that somehow they've elevated themselves above war or conflict.

Smith: Would you take it easier, Randy, for civilizations and species to get along?

Cramer: It tends to, yeah, it tends to. The majority, I think, of those civilizations, as they evolve, do become much more cooperative and do work together. But that's not to say that you can exist as a 4D civilization, come in contact with another 4D civilization that's many light-years away, and have a conflict of interest that could turn into more than strong words and that could turn into actual physical or violent conflict. You could still be of an elevated density and an elevated consciousness and have diametrically opposed agendas and be willing to fight over it.

Smith: What is going to prepare humanity for disclosure so we can be part of this galactic summit?

Cramer: I've watched this unfold over years here, decades, and it appears that some of the things that had been hopeful, that we would catch on with and would help us bring ourselves as a planet into a place where we could be like, “Hey, we're ready for this,” that would have been nice. But that didn't really happen because not enough people have been cooperative to those methods, which is why we're at a potential invasion scenario, so that all of the people who would rather do anything else other than face that fact or that reality or that existence simply, again, have two choices now. You don't have nine other things that you can decide to go do instead of standing here and looking at the ship and the beam coming down in the sky. “Oh, I got some stuff to go do and pretend this isn't a priority right now.” Right. It's like, no, you don't have 10 other things that you can go do. Two choices: pro-Terran, pro-invader. What do you want to be? And that puts people—and sometimes the only way people will make that choice is when they don't have 10 choices, is when they only have two.

Smith: Right. I see that. During this extraterrestrial invasion, will there be other extraterrestrials that may look like us to help us through this?

Cramer: That would basically be the plan, is to have an invader that is as much not like us as possible so that we have a friend that is as much like us as possible, so that basically the starting point that we can get everybody onto is a binary starting point, instead of the monotheory point that most people have, which is either all aliens are good or all aliens are bad. Both of those positions are 100% wrong. The truth is we need to start at a binary

point of view, which is there's some bad aliens out there, and there's some good ones, and we need to just start with that distinction.

Smith: Now, you're very adamant, Randy, about it being an insectoid invasion species. Is it because that is the species that is invading us? Or is it actually these hybrids or clones that were made by another race because of the whole psychological effect?

Cramer: Right. My understanding is that this particular species has been contracted to do this job.

Smith: And by who?

Cramer: The Schabander Nazis. They're contractors. And again, it's their job. And they were chosen for that job because they are not like us, terrifying, because being giant bugs will hit people's amygdalas in a way in which their frontal lobe will not have time to sort it out. Your frontal lobe will go, “Huh, that's interesting. That's a giant bug coming down the road at me. How should I feel about this? Should I want to be friends with this giant bug? Should I want to run away from this giant bug?” And in the couple of seconds that your frontal lobe is taking to do that, way before that ever happens, at about half a nanosecond, your amygdala is going to go, “Panic, run.” And so before your brain even has a chance to go, “Hmm, how do I feel about this? And what do I think about this?” your amygdala is going to, like I said, it's going to panic. Again, which is part of the point. We want that. We want it to get right past people's frontal lobes into the part of their brain that says, you have two choices. Make it now, and hopefully make it right, because those who choose to—

Smith: What will protect the average civilian on the streets against this invading army? And what types of insects are we looking at? Could you describe any of them?

Cramer: You know, there's what I saw in the initial infantry report that I got to look at. Some remote viewers have been looking at some things that are a little different than what I have been seeing in the report. So I'm willing to go, okay, go either way. Maybe it's like what I've seen in the report. Maybe it's like what this person has seen. So we're seeing a number of different smaller types of insectoids, like drones, beetles, bugs, and so forth, that are used sort of by the leadership of the insectoids to be a first wave for the infantry. So they have an infantry drone that they're going to send something out first, whether it's a small beetle or a big beetle or a giant beetle or swarms of little stinging insects or something, before their infantry assault. So there's a lot of variables and questions there. I know what I've seen on paper. I know what's been shown to me in reports. I don't know if that's exactly the way that it's going to work out. But as near as we can tell, it's insects because they're scary, terrifying, not like us, and will, again, trigger that amygdala part of the brain so everyone really quickly makes a choice.

Smith: Will these invaders actually allow someone to defect to them, another earthly human, or is it more of an extermination process?

Cramer: That's an interesting question. That would depend on which is more correct, the reports that I've read or whether some of the remote views that some professionals who are good have done. So there's some differentiation in that data, and we're just going to have to see how it works out.

Smith: Now, you mentioned that the Nazis have these contractors, these insectoid species. But who's actually really behind this, right?

Cramer: Very good question. So the way this started out was not the way that it is right now. So the way that this started out was, can we find a friendly contractor who can play the role of an invader, which will then sort something out that hopefully we won't get our hair messed up too bad? What changed in that significantly was the Neuschwabenland Nazis made a different deal to give the contracting invaders something different, not to enact the more passive, less destructive invasion scenario we originally had on the table, and then move that towards a fourth Reich, depending on which one you think that they're on right now, invasion takeover. So it went from a “we're all going to kind of do this together” to “no, we're not, backstab, we're going to do it our way.” And so the Nazis therefore trying to steal the show into a different direction that benefits them and them only. If we do our jobs right, that won't happen. And we didn't know that was going to happen. So for people who are confused about this, what I have said before was what we could say up until that point before we knew that this was going to happen, which was we've organized and arranged some peaceful arrangement for a not-terrible invasion scenario, all the while knowing that the Nazis were going to do a backstab move. I couldn't say that, right? I couldn't say they were going to do a backstab move before they do the move because then we're projecting that we know what they're going to do, right? So I had to say it one way up until the point where they went ahead and did the backstab move. Then I could go ahead and say, “Oh, now I can explain. This was the plan A. We knew the backstab was coming, and now here's plan B as predicted.” But we couldn't explain it that way until now because we'd be projecting to an opponent that we knew what they were going to do. So it's confusing. Maybe I hope that clarifies that.

Smith: That makes complete sense. There's a lot there to take in, but it seems like, you know, if I were to know a little bit more about my enemy because they're thinking about this manifesting as a matter of fact, then that would be really bad.

Cramer: Yeah, we had to let them do it before we could do something about it. That's why it was a little confusing there. So my apologies to anyone for that being confusing. I hope that clears it up.

Smith: So there are many people in intelligence that say disclosure will never happen, and it's in the best interest of the community that it doesn't. What do you think about that?

Cramer: Special Section Intelligence has made about a dozen predictions given to me, some of which I've repeated to people over the past three years. They're batting a thousand. There's only a couple that have yet to occur that we're waiting to drop. So I'm going to go with the guys that have a 100% track record instead of people who have a 0% track record. So I'm going to go with that. But I understand that point of view, and I can respect why someone would have that point of view. But I would respectfully disagree and say it is more inevitable that we're going to have to have a disclosure moment, more so than it is inevitable that we'll never have it. So I get that point of view. I respect it. I also respectfully disagree.

Smith: Now, what does Earth look like after disclosure, the kind of disclosure that you speak of?

Cramer: It depends. Six months after, 12 months after, two years after?

Smith: Let's do six months first, and we'll move to 12 months.

Cramer: Six months? Probably very messy. Very, very, very messy. Twelve months? Could still be messy.

Smith: Messy meaning worldwide havoc? Could you be a little bit more definitive? Blood and gore, what are you getting at? Loss of electricity, public... Ukraine everywhere in the world. Okay. Okay, so imagine what... low-level apocalyptic world.

Cramer: Right. Imagine what's been happening to Ukraine happening to the whole rest of the world.

Smith: War-torn, battered, damaged, you know, windows... Are the governments preparing for refugees and safe havens on the planet for this or off-planet?

Cramer: I would be surprised if someone wasn't doing something like that, but it's not my department, so I don't know what all the plans for civic help, engagement, and salvation are. I know that there are plenty of plans and agendas for that, but war is my department, not first aid.

Smith: So even at 12 months, you're saying we're still around, at 6 to 12 months, we're still—

Cramer: It's going to be messy. It's going to be real messy for about at least that amount of time. I would say once we get to that two-year postmark, we can actually be looking at reconstruction at that point. So once we're at reconstruction, then it's clean air, clean water, clean everything, new buildings.

Smith: Do you believe we'll be working with these extraterrestrial species by then, or is this something we just adopted, new sciences by ourselves, or were we helped out?

Cramer: Oh, definitely we've been helped out, and we definitely will be helped out as well. So part of the reconstruction process is not just to have a friend from out of town who comes along and says, “I will help you get rid of these guys,” and say, “Thanks.” It's also so when they're still here after the invaders leave and they start rolling up their sleeves and say, “All right, give me a shovel. Let me help out,” right, then we're going to develop a relationship with them because not only did they help shoo away the invader, they stuck around to shovel and mop and help and paint and rebuild because they're going to help.

Smith: But how does humanity act after, let's say, five years after this invasion? Are they going to be racist against the insectoids?

Cramer: Sadly, and this one hurts me deeply because I have insectoid friends that I consider some of the most fabulous people I've ever met, yeah, I think we're going to have some deep insectoid speciesism here for a minute. And that's sad. That breaks my heart.

Smith: So we won't be conscious enough to forgive and forget that?

Cramer: Not for at least 10 years, maybe 20. It's going to be a minute where we're going to be angry and hate bugs for a second.

Smith: Yeah. You have mentioned these invaders, that what if they're not a false flag? And, you know, we talked about the Nazis hiring these contractors.

Cramer: What did they do when? Well, I don't think that they will, and let me tell you why. So first of all, without being able to say what I know about military capability among covert military space program personnel, including ship capability, drive systems, power systems, weapons systems, particle beams, missiles, quantum missiles, special forces personnel, sidearms, body armor, personal shielding—I mean, I know what we have to fight with, first of all. So knowing what we have to fight with, I think our chances are better than good.

Smith: Randy, when do you think this is going to happen? Is there a timeline you could share with us?

Cramer: Sure. We've always said that this is an event-driven series of events, not date-driven. So very early on, a few years ago, we said in December of 2019 that we were entering into a pandemic phase, which was phase one, and then there was going to be a civil disruption phase two, and then there would be a World War III phase, which we are in. We have seen all three of those happen. And then there would be an invasion phase. So let's talk about where we are right now, which is here, number three, stage three. So we

fully expect that when the World War III phase is fully engaged is when that phase four is most likely to occur very soon after.

Smith: After it's completed or during that phase, during this phase, during the world war, right?

Cramer: It would be. So what we're waiting for in this—we've already seen what we know was part one of this, which is Russia invading Ukraine. We knew that the three other Axis powers that were going to have to get involved before this was fully going were going to be Iran, China, and North Korea. So Iran has been supplying drones to the Russians, so the Iranians and the Russians are fully in bed with that together. The Chinese have begun to fund and assist the Russians. The North Koreans have been sending the Russians uniforms and some other stuff. So, Chinese—we're waiting for them to invade Taiwan. So there's continued escalation, continued saber-rattling. We have a massive movement of ships and warplanes over the Strait of Taiwan, Chinese warships moving over the Strait of Taiwan. So they're even closer than they have ever been to that escalating point. North Korea has also just launched several ballistic missiles over Japan or into the Sea of Japan, provoking the Japanese. That's been closer and closer escalating. So what we're seeing, again, is all of these things escalating. It's like this: closer, closer, closer. We're more here than we ever have been.

Smith: How are you going to have a more evolved humanity that's based on a war scenario?

Cramer: Well, it doesn't happen based on a war scenario. It happens based on the rebuilding after the war scenario. The war scenario is the transition point, right? We're already a mess, right? And we're so much of a mess that we really just need to become all the way a mess so that we can clean up our act. If we don't go to that point, then we're going to forever be that person on the edge of being a terrible, horrible, hot mess, but without being able to actually make fundamental change. The war scenario, again, says we're not giving you the choice to change. We're telling you you have two choices on how you want to change. That leads us through that conflict, working together, to a reconstruction phase where, again, we have friends who come help out, shoo the bad guys away, roll up their sleeves, get out their shovels and help. And then that's the consciousness-shifting point where we get to move upward. In order for that to happen, I mean, it would be lovely if we could do that from here, but there's no way that we are going to break the level of self-interested selfishness—let's just call it what it is—to start thinking about planetary well-being at large unless everything's on the line. But then when that conflict ends, that's when we can put all that stuff behind us. But we can't put it behind us without shaking up the snow globe so hard that it dislodges everything, so then it's easier to clean up. It's not clean-up-able until you shake it so hard that everything's loose. Once everything's loose, it's cleanable. But as a static, rigid existence, you can't fix it that way. You just can't fix it that way because there's too much resistance at every single point of civilized entry, whether it's civic politics, education, infrastructure,

government, military, healthcare, hospitals, technology. You can't make any of that movement in that static situation. But once you've turned that into a chaotic situation, then it's dealable. Now, the other thing about this is I realize it seems very organized, but it's not. These are not organized events. They're inevitabilities that we've been able to calculate and track for years, decades even, going, okay, we're going to reach an inevitability here where this social situation is going to break. We're going to reach an inevitability right about out there where this environmental situation is going to break. We're going to enter an inevitability right about there where this global conflict is going to break. And it just turns out, conveniently or not, that the point where all of those inevitable things are coming is in the present. So it's really about preparing for inevitabilities that we've known were inevitable. They were going to happen no matter what. It was just a matter of how, when, why, where they all worked out. And what seemed to occur as we got closer and closer is watching all of these inevitabilities come together. You know, I think they're all going to crash in the middle of that intersection at the same time. Well, isn't that convenient? Maybe we can work with that. Maybe we can work with that chaotic interaction and create some stable order out of that. Because if we don't, then someone else is going to create another kind of stable order out of that that will suck real bad. And I'm kind of against Nazis creating stable order out of anything because, again, it's not in their nature to be able to succeed at that ever.

Smith: As Stan would say, let's all shift happily now and put our best intention for the possibility of a safe and peaceful transition. That's good advice. Randy, thank you for being on the show again.

Cramer: Thanks for having me.

Smith: My name is Emery Smith, and this is Cosmic Disclosure. Until next time.

S21E04 - Galactic Species Encounters - September 19, 2023

Smith: Today on Cosmic Disclosure, we're with Randy Cramer, who has participated in a covert military space program for 18 years called the Earth Defense Force. Today we're talking about some of the main ET species. Randy, welcome to the show.

Cramer: Thanks for having me here.

Smith: Who are the predominant species in our galaxy that you know of?

Cramer: Well, we have over 200,000 civilized worlds made up of thousands of different species and races of individuals. To break them down, there are a tremendous number which are humanoid, which does not necessarily mean that they would all appear exactly human, but there are a tremendous number which are primate-evolved, so the human-humanoids are actually a large chunk. But you have older species who've been around longer, so you have reptoids and insectoids. Again, over 200,000. If you're talking about, say, a top 10 list of who's who in the galaxy, sure, yeah, then we're talking about probably the Centauri, the Andromedans. We talk about the Pleiades—there's like 20 civilized worlds there too—so the Cortium, which is actually probably the most socially and politically dominant species in the Pleiades. It kind of breaks down more into consortiums of dominant biological types. So insectoids tend to cloister with other insectoids. Reptiles tend to cloister with other reptiles. And it's more about trade than anything else. You're going to have more to trade with someone who's the same species as you than you're going to have to trade with someone who's not the same species.

Smith: So tell us about the Andromedans.

Cramer: Yeah, sure. They're a little more like us. They're a little taller than we are. So when I say they're close to human size, average height might stand between six and a half or seven feet tall, but not much more than that. If they walked into the room, they'd seem bigger, or a short one might still seem tall, but you might not notice right away from just height that they're not a Terran. But it's usually the other things that give them away. So they don't wear Terran clothes ever. Usually their clothes are smart fabrics, which are temperature-sensitive, adjusting fabrics that can keep you warm when it's 20 below or cool when it's 125 degrees.

Smith: What's their skin color?

Cramer: Pretty fair-toned too. I mean, I would say more white than pink. My hand's a little more pink than white, but they're probably a little more white than pink.

Smith: Do they have a problem with the sun in their system?

Cramer: My understanding is it's a blue-star system, and so it's a bit brighter, but they're also a little farther away. So their Goldilocks zone is in a little different spot than us. But again, you wouldn't notice too much from them walking in the room except they might be a little taller, and they might be a little broader in the shoulders because they tend to be a little beefier.

Smith: Tell us a little bit about their facial features, like their eyes.

Cramer: Their eyes tend to be brighter colors. I've never seen one with brown eyes or a really dark iris, but they tend to be bluish, greenish, lighter colors. But I see some odder colors too, not necessarily colors that we have, so even pinker tones or redder tones or orange tones and peculiar iris colors to me that would appear peculiar.

Smith: What other predominant species can you tell us about?

Cramer: Socially, politically, again, certainly in this quadrant of the galaxy, the Cortium play a major role. They are a Pleiadian species, but they don't often refer to themselves as Pleiadians because, again, seven stars, 20 civilized worlds. So there's a lot of civilizations there, actually. So Pleiadian is a very generic name, more generic than even calling us Earthlings or Sol systemers. I mean, if we were part of a larger star system, saying, you know, those people over there, which is super vague. So the most specific name that we can come up with to describe them translates as the Cortium.

Smith: Would you say they have predominantly the largest population of the species you are talking about?

Cramer: I don't know if I'd call them the greatest population. They are the centralized social-political entity in that star system. So most of the centers for politics, trade, the military, and policing center are sort of there. So they really take on the goals of organizational civilization, which is, on a galactic level, more bureaucracy, more departments, more specialists, more people. So they've expanded their idea about what politics and government are to not just what they do on their own planet, but think of what they do as being a Washington, D.C., or a Hong Kong, or a London that covers a much broader territory of many, many planetoids. So it's a center point of politics and specifics, business, and everything else that they're doing.

Smith: Does that species also have separate races within the species?

Cramer: Most planets, as it turns out, have more than one sentient species that live there. More often than not, you have layering. So you have species that live subterranean, terrestrial on the surface, or above the surface. There are niches which different species occupy in a given world. So most worlds don't have a single developed occupant. They have multiple species. I mean, we have four or five minimum of our own on this planet, right? So Mars has four or five minimum, maybe six or seven, if I understand that correctly.

So as a dominant species, there are other subspecies, but my understanding is they have an aquatic species that lives under the water. They have another subterranean species that also lives underground. They're also insectoid. But they, again, kind of still operate in this central social-political zone for a majority of this quadrant of the galaxy.

Smith: Are these species interacting with us, you know, in a 3D or not?

Cramer: No, absolutely. Yeah, I mean, we have trade arrangements and treaty arrangements with all these species. We have been entering into and working on trade arrangements, treaty arrangements for decades now. So we are deeply involved in intergalactic affairs and trade and politics and the whole thing now.

Smith: We meaning who, Randy?

Cramer: Yeah, when I say we, I mean we the Terrans here on planet Earth. We are very involved now, very involved.

Smith: What do you mean we're very involved?

Cramer: I mean very involved in the sense that we as a planet of scientists, military, and social-political participants have become very keenly interested to be deeply engaged in the social-political structure of the intergalactic structure that we have. So we've become very interested in becoming full participants in that process. We're very interested in being able to police our own space and the space nearby, and that requires being in good relations with everyone else who is in the larger social-political structure so that we are authorized and sanctioned to do that by the appropriate agencies and parties.

Smith: Who are the most challenging beings and civilizations that you have come in contact with, and why?

Cramer: Well, I mean, you know, the Draconians always present a challenge, mostly because they're mean and scary, and they try to project a lot of fear, mean, scary sort of this and that.

Smith: Can you give us an example with that?

Cramer: They genetically engineer and design their soldier combatants to be terrifying. So it's almost as if they asked H.R. Giger to say, come up with the scariest thing that you can and design that for us.

Smith: So it's physical. Oh, it's not just psionics.

Cramer: Oh no, it's physical. It's very creepy-looking. Everything that they do is just creepy-looking. It's dark and oogie. In the moment of it, it just feels overwhelming and

terrifying because there's a lot of psionics doing a lot with what's happening visually and psychologically. But having encountered it more than once, I broke it down a little bit. I mean, there's intent behind that, right? It's not just that they have an uncomfortable aesthetic that we find grotesque or something. The aesthetic that they're using in their production of their military hardware and their biological personnel has the design—I mean, artistic design—to look creepy, to look scary, to be frightening. So it's not just accidental or just kind of that's how they look. I mean, there's some intent to be as scary and terrifying as possible.

Smith: Are there normal-looking Draconians as well?

Cramer: You know, that's a funny thing, is what I have seen is that the normal ones don't look like what they think they look like at all. So it appears, from what I've seen, that they are appearing to be a large, strong, fit reptoid when in fact they are not. That is probably a housing of some kind.

Smith: Oh, I see. Besides their physical aspects, what about their technology, their consciousness, their political outlook? What can you tell us about that?

Cramer: Well, I mean, other than just the physical mechanics of soldiers and equipment, the black fog is probably the scariest part because it's psionic and it comes out in a field and it appears to be kind of like a black fog, you know, like a black oozy fog. I don't know how you can even have black oozy fog, but it looks like a black oozy fog. And it makes people very uncomfortable. I mean, to put it lightly, I've seen people drop into a ball and curl up into a fetal position and start crying, you know, in the middle of that field if they're not ready for it, if they're not used to it. So for some people it makes them very uncomfortable. For some people it can make them just terrified. If you're used to it, then, you know, it makes you slightly uneasy. But if you're not ready for it—

Smith: You do portray them very adversarial. Is it always that way with them?

Cramer: Yeah, I mean, from what records I understand, they showed up in our galaxy some billions of years ago and we've been fighting with them ever since. So they seem to have a thing that they don't like mammals, particularly humanoid mammals. They don't like us for some reason. They've been having it out for us ever since they got here, and we've been fighting with them ever since.

Smith: How much more advanced is their technology compared to our technology?

Cramer: You know, that's an interesting point. They often like to project, again, that they're so much more advanced than everyone else, but that's not really true. What they are is very good at the technological cudgel. So they're good at technologies which are brute force. And there are technologies that are subtle; they can still be thought of as brute force in the way in which they are applied. So I would say that really their failing, to be

honest with you—what would be considered their strength, but I consider it a failing—is their limitation of the creativity of technology. Technology is a cudgel to them. It's something to use to beat on someone or oppress or dominate with, and it's not often used with subtlety. But it's only so advanced once you realize that, that it's all about the cudgel. Once you realize that it's cudgel technology and it doesn't have a lot of subtlety to it, then it becomes fairly simple and straightforward to overcome. It really just took us a matter of years to do it. It was going to be inevitable that we were going to figure it out once we had enough technology.

Smith: When there's such a large gap in our development, why are they interacting with us? Why us specifically?

Cramer: It's a good question. I think it probably has something to do with the fact that we're a library planet, which I've talked about before. I think that makes the position of where we are and what value the planet and the information that it has on it quite valuable and quite special. But there could be 20 other reasons, you know, and half of it could just be because they're lazy and they need slave labor and need water.

Smith: Are they interacting with us on their own, or are they doing it through a federation or organization?

Cramer: The Draconian civilization is a corporate structure. Their entire government, their entire system is a corporate structure. It's profit-motivated. It's backstabby. And you either are making profits and making gains, or someone might literally stab you in the back at the board meeting and take your job—like literally stab you in the back.

Smith: Now, do you see human development on a similar path to any other extraterrestrial society models?

Cramer: It depends. It depends on what happens over the next 10 years. I mean, we were put on a corporatist path by Draconians. I mean, the corporate model is not our model. It's not a humanoid model. It's a Draconian model. And if I'm going to be quite blunt, the majority of problems that we have come from the corporate structure and the mismanagement and abuse of the corporate structure. It doesn't mean that business is bad. Business can be good. Business can be fair. Business can be just. Business can be clean. Business can be all the good things that it can be. But corporate structures are designed to make them not so.

Smith: Do they have similar challenges like we do in the corporate structure?

Cramer: I don't know that I'd call it similar challenges. I would say that their structure is even meaner and nastier and more deadly than the one that we have. And that's saying something.

Smith: Are we developing independently, or are there outside ET influences?

Cramer: I mean, some of both at this point. I mean, we've been helped along the way, but we are putting a tremendous amount of time, energy, and money into self-driven development as much as we can. But we're going to be being helped out for a while. It's not going to be any time soon that we're totally on our own and not being helped out by the other members of the greater community of the galaxy at large. I mean, we're doing the best we can, but there's always going to be someone helping out.

Smith: Now, due to the extreme polarities on Earth at this time, do you see any human motives or agendas that are in conflict that there are extraterrestrials influencing behind the scenes?

Cramer: Yeah, sure. I mean, that's a mouthful to try and answer, other than to say that most of the conflicts that we are seeing—and that we are seeing them vet themselves out a bit—well, I mean, we're seeing wars breaking out. We're seeing potential more wars breaking out, and we're seeing parties who are attempting to take tremendous social-political advantage at this time. To oversimplify, there are those that would like some freedom and some democracy, where we get to vote for what happens in our world, to be the dominant way in which we live. There are those who would like fascism to be the dominant way in which we live, where some very tiny number of people tell everybody what they're going to do and that's the end of it. Bad people, good people. Good people want some freedom and democracy. Bad people want fascism. And this works through the galactic levels as well. So those who are helping us to be a little more free and so that we still get to vote on things are on the good side. And those who are trying to take that away are on the bad side. And if it were so simple, again, it would be already sorted out. But it's not, which is why we're in a war.

Smith: Who are the biggest influences on humanity at this time?

Cramer: That's a good question. I mean, there are certainly a number of the… I mean, the Galactic Senate right now is very involved in our transition, so that whatever we're here to do and whatever we're transitioning in, they're very involved in the observational part of that, as well as some of the management part of that, as well as some of the operational part of that.

Smith: And for the audience, Randy, the Galactic Senate—go ahead and give us a—

Cramer: Sure. That is the largest operational governing body in the galaxy, in which participating worlds and civilizations have a seat, have a representation in that Senate. Policy is discussed, votes are taken, decisions are made, and people are sent out to go do work based on votes and decisions that are made.

Smith: Is it planet to planet or solar system to solar system or galaxy to galaxy? I mean, the representation, I mean.

Cramer: It's everything. It always starts small and goes bigger. It's always tiered. We have municipal politics, county politics, state politics, federal politics. You have similar tiers that start at the lowest level of interactive civil government and go to the highest levels. So if we go above federal here, you go into global, solar system, galactic, quadrant, totality. So there are levels at which we are engaged and participate in those conversations, questions, votes, policy conversations, so that we can help run the galaxy that we live in.

Smith: Out of all the species you've mentioned during this program, which would you say has the best interest for Earth and its inhabitants?

Cramer: You know, certainly the creator species, what we refer to as the creator species, the oldest ones, they seem to have just the clearest, best intentions for everybody. Their main goal is just, we want everybody to do better. We want every species to grow up. We want every planet to evolve. We want every civilization to make progress. They're like the oldest great-great-great-great grandparents just wanting all the great-great grandkids to be okay. And so their main goal is just working with everybody to make the entire universe a better place.

Smith: Many people talk about creator species. There are so many different kinds. From your perspective, who are these creator species?

Cramer: Sure. There are many, of which I have only personally encountered two. So the bronze ones, as they're often referred to, and the Bogdians, or the Trogde Bogdians, which are the only two species that I personally encountered of those that are millions of years old, meaning an individual being, a person of that species, lives for millions of years. So you're talking about a completely different scaling for life, life experience, life expectancy, what you expect to happen over time. So yeah, they have a whole different perspective on it, which has a lot to do with probably what they do and why they do it, because they have a much longer, greater perspective of the scaling of all of that than we ever do. So they're always looking big, big picture for everybody.

Smith: Let's go into a little bit more detail about those two specific species.

Cramer: Yeah, the bronze ones—we call them that because it's kind of their skin tone. It's a kind of bronzy color. They have evolved past language or need of words, so names are kind of weird for them, and it's more like, oh, call us what you want, and we're like, okay, and we came up with the bronze ones, we'll call you the bronze ones, whatever it is. They don't have a name that they call themselves anymore. They don't refer to things that they do or themselves in terms of language because they left language a really, really, really long time ago. So my understanding is when they basically became a spacefaring species, they came into a universe that was very empty, with a lot of primordial worlds and a lot of

stars that were still forming. So it was a very young universe. And instead of just going all around and being like, well, there's nothing out here, they were like, hey, look at all this fertile soil to plant in, and decided to seed individual planets. This is how they described it to me. It's like, look, we come across a planet and go, there's a garden. What can we plant there? What can we fertilize? What does it need in order to habitat something? Is it having a chemical balance of something that can evolve there? Or does it need more oxygen or less oxygen or more methane or more ammonia, depending on what we're making? What does this need to develop something that can grow?

Smith: Is that including all biological entities on Earth?

Cramer: I mean, that would include everything everywhere for billions of years. I mean, for a really, really long time.

Smith: Including species?

Cramer: Yeah, everything. Everything everywhere. Some creator species came along a long time ago, planted seeds, messed with the soil, messed with the air and the water to try and make it a habitable zone for something. And in some cases, like our very own planet, that can change. Our original design for biological development was for giant plants and giant animals. Well, at some point, someone decided the giant plants and giant animals weren't going to work here. And so they decided to change the ecosystem. Let's make the plants smaller so that the animals get smaller, and let's do something in a different scale here. So sometimes you start somewhere, and then you change over time. You go, oh, well, dinosaurs, maybe that was not where we were going to go. Or maybe they evolved. They were like, oh, saurian-evolved species. Great, we got dinosaurs to make spaceships. Cool. And then they left. All right, hit it with a meteor, and then let's start over and work with the little marmosets or something, and let's see if we can make some of those. These things can take massive amounts of time and aren't necessarily ends into themselves. They're just, well, this is what we're doing for this 200 million years, and then after that maybe we'll do something different. And their essential goal is to create enough species who can evolve, who can police the space in which they live, because there are not enough of the bronze ones to police the freaking universe. And so the goal is to have evolved species everywhere that can police their own space and keep it safe and keep it healthy. There are some horrible things that can happen if that doesn't happen. I don't want to necessarily go into that. But their goal is just to do that and to have somebody in charge, sovereign in every quarter. So when I was having this conversation, this person was saying, wow, that's an amazing goal. How long is that supposed to take? It was like, that's maybe about 20 million years start to finish. I was like, oh my God, that's crazy. I can't believe that. It's like, no, no, no, we're 18 million years in. Really got two million years left. We're almost done. Two million years left. We're almost done. I mean, it was a mind-blower for someone to go, no, no, two million years, we're almost done. But the scale of that, if you're not going to crack under it, is you have a goal, it's going to take 20 million years, and you're most of the way done, but you still got two million years left.

Smith: What is that end goal then?

Cramer: That every localized area of space will have an evolved species to police its own area of space. So they're only two million years away from the universe supposedly being stable.

Smith: From your experiences, where do you see our humanity going, like in relation to our evolutionary path?

Cramer: Up or away. So we either get to evolve and move up, or we get to go away for a minute. And I don't think we're going to go away, so I think we get to go up and evolve. But it's one way or the other. There's no middle ground where we can just keep doing what we're doing for another 50 or 100 years. We get to go up and evolve, or we're going to go back to being Bronze Age barbarians for a bit.

Smith: Fascinating information, Randy. I do believe that as well, that we will be evolving. Thank you so much for being on the show.

Cramer: My pleasure. Thanks for having me.

Smith: I'm Emery Smith, and this is Cosmic Disclosure. Until next time.

S21E05 - Galactic Senate: Who Governs the Galaxy? - September 26, 2023

Smith: Today on Cosmic Disclosure, we're with Randy Cramer, who has participated in a covert military space program for 18 years called the Earth Defense Force. Today, we are talking about the Galactic Federation. Randy, welcome.

Cramer: Thanks for having me. Good to be here.

Smith: Former Israeli Space Security Chief Haim Eshed said that we have been in contact with extraterrestrials from the Galactic Federation. Where is he now?

Cramer: Yeah, I think he got in trouble for that. I don't think he was supposed to say that. Right. And he's been quieted down probably quite a bit since then. Certainly, there are the Federation of Worlds or Organization of Worlds that come together in a Galactic Senate, a deliberating body of policy-voting members. So we often refer to them as the Galactic Senate. That is where all the power and voting information comes from.

Smith: So that's what they go by, not really Galactic Federation like in pop culture we talk about. It's the Galactic Senate.

Cramer: Internally, we refer to it more that way, but again, terminology like this, depending on what department you're in, whether you're military or whether you're in the diplomat corps or whether you're in a corporate division, some of these words become very interchangeable to some people.

Smith: And who are the members of this Galactic Senate? Is it organizations and extraterrestrials? Are they interacting with us?

Cramer: Every civilized world in the galaxy that has been invited to be a member and has accepted that membership is a member. Not everyone gets an invitation. Yeah, you have to be a spacefaring civilized world that's willing to comply with the treaties, which we are in the process at the moment of becoming: a fully spacefaring trading civilization who's complying with those treaties.

Smith: What do you believe that will be public for just the regular civilians here?

Cramer: Soon? I mean, we always hope it's going to be soon. I think that, tracking what's happening, we're still looking at some inevitabilities that will be happening sooner than later, but that's another conversation. But I think we're more like months away, maybe a few years at the most, but I think that that's a stretch.

Smith: So what determines their boundaries of limitations and interference with us?

Cramer: Mostly votes in the Senate, in the body of the Senate, where if, for instance, we're having a transition period and someone wants to say, well, I don't think they should have an invasion. I think that's a bad idea for everybody. And so there's a policy conversation, there's a deliberation, there's a vote, and then whoever wants to vote that we should be able to have our own invasion can vote we have our own invasion. And those who say, no, I don't think they should be able to have their own invasion will vote no.

Smith: Well, who's the head of the Senate then, Randy?

Cramer: Oh, there's not a head of the Senate. I mean, you know, there is a body of hundreds of thousands of civilized worlds that make up the Senate. Yeah, it is a deliberating body in which members can propose conversations, policy conversations, the equivalent of, you know, proposing a bill to be put into law. I mean, their structure isn't exactly the same as our own, so it's not exactly one-to-one there, but it's similar enough. But deliberation, discussion of change of law or an act of law or policy, and the more votes you get, the more likely it is you're going to get a yes to that thing, versus if you get too many no votes, then it's not going to be that thing.

Smith: So why are they interacting with Earth? I mean, why Earth? I mean, how long has it been going on?

Cramer: A long time. I mean, thousands of years, as near as we can tell. We've certainly been watched over and kept an eye on by these various civilizations and species for thousands, at least thousands, or hundreds of thousands of years. So, you know, again, I think it has a lot to do with the fact that we're a library planet, a housing of information from many, many other planets in this part of the galaxy. But essentially, you know, because we're an up-and-coming, psionically emergent civilization, that means someone's going to come along and start having conversations about, hey, don't you want to come join the big club and be in the big Senate and, you know, get out of student government and, like, do the real thing and bring us into that conversation, bring us into the operational procedures of the galactic senate?

Smith: Have they been part of the seeding of humanity here on Earth, or did they just show up recently?

Cramer: You know, the Senate is an organization that has not been around long enough, I think, to be, you know, a seeding organization. The current Galactic Senate, as I understand it, has only been in operation for about the last 50,000 years or less. So there are galactic historical upheavals, and my understanding is the last sort of galactic reset that we had socially, politically, and governmentally was about 50,000 years ago.

Smith: Let's talk about the members of this Galactic Senate. Who are they?

Cramer: Again, every civilized world that has been given and accepted an invitation. So over 200,000 civilized worlds participate and have a chair or seat representation in the Galactic Senate.

Smith: Who's at the top of that structure?

Cramer: I don't know that there's a top of that structure. It's pretty even now, a group collective. Yeah, it's very collective. I mean, certainly more senior members who've been there longer probably have a little more clout. But my interaction with them is, it seems less like there's someone in charge so much as a large deliberative body in which it has its hands in many, many, many thousands of other cookie jars that it is attempting to manage and maintain and conduct interviews, investigations, convey information up and down the chain in order for the galaxy to run as smoothly as possible. And that's saying something, considering how not smoothly and smoothly it seems to run, given those circumstances.

Smith: How long do these galactic senators, if you would, stay in service for that? Is it different because of different timelines for aging species?

Cramer: Sure. I mean, the species' age would certainly have a lot to do with how long they might be deliberating in the Senate, and it also depends on the world that they come from. Some worlds would have the same idea that we do, that you don't necessarily have the same job forever and for your entire life, but we also have people in this world that have the same job and do the same career their entire life.

Smith: Are they born into it or are they voted into it?

Cramer: Depends on the world you're talking about. It would be different depending on the social structure of the planet that they come from. So they're certainly elected or appointed depending on the world that they come from. And they're allowed to be there for as long as either the people who send them there find them suitable to be there or their appointers find them suitable to be there. And it's a flexible job like anything else. I mean, there are people who've been in it for centuries and longer and other people who are new at it.

Smith: Now, what determines their boundaries of limitations and interference here?

Cramer: Yeah, again, that really mostly has to do with policy voting. So let's see if I can be more specific about that. So you have some sort of larger groupings of species that cluster around, kind of, let's call it intention and belief, so that you have the busybodies, nosy busybodies, which think that they should be involved in everybody's business and dealing with everybody's business and fixing every world's problems and getting involved in every civilization and so forth. So you have the busybodies. You also have the NIMBYs, the “not in my backyard,” right? They're like, well, as long as this isn't happening in my area, then I'm okay with it. You also have the “let's not do anything and let it sort itself out”

types, who are like, well, let's not get involved and let's let it sort itself out, let's let evolution take its own course. You have clusters of ways in which members vote. And so depending on what the policy question is, how many busybodies think that they should be involved, how many of the “not in my backyard” don't want to have anything to do with it if it's too close to them, how many of the “let the path of evolution take its course” types there are—depending on how many people you can convince to vote one way or another will depend on how those votes go. But I will just say the cloister of “let's just let it work itself out” is a lot of people. There's a lot of votes that are often just like, let's just let it sort itself out. And they're often arguing with the busybody: well, no, we got to do this. Let's let it sort itself out. No, let's get in there. No, let's not. So depending on how the breaks are will depend on whether a policy vote goes one way or the other based on the sort of cloistering of ideas of how much interference really do you want to have or should you have—different opinions about that.

Smith: You said us joining the Galactic Senate will be happening soon. Why is that?

Cramer: Well, it's an inevitability, like so many other things. We are in a position where we are very smart, we're very clever, we're pretty fierce, and we make really good stuff. So as we find our place in the intergalactic community, it's not without some position of authority and responsibility because we're really good at the things that we do. Being really good at the things that we do, we want to be as involved in those processes as possible. So we have as many people as we can involving themselves in the trade negotiation with the Trade Federation and the Trade Consortium, whatever they want to call themselves these days. We've got people who are well involved in politics at the Galactic Senate level because they want to make sure that when we have representation, we understand how the freaking system works so we know what we're doing and we know how to get things done, how to make things happen here and elsewhere. We have one of the strongest, most powerful militaries in this corner of the galaxy. Again, no small feat that we have achieved that in such a tiny, tiny amount of time—less than a century. In less than a century, we have gone from slingshot-flicking monkeys to the intergalactic community to an absolutely respectable military in which people know not to poke us in the eye, and maybe if they need help, we should be the ones they call first because we're incredibly capable. So that happened in a very short amount of time. So everybody wants to get involved. Everybody wants to participate so that we have the greatest advantage and position possible to do the best that we can and control the space in which we live. And that includes our own solar system and nearby, so that we can police, navigate, and peaceably control for commerce as much space as possible. Because the more that we can control for commerce, the more prosperous and peaceful our planet will be.

Smith: Are there any species in the Galactic Senate that would oppose the Earth going this far, joining up with the Galactic Senate?

Cramer: Oh, sure.

Smith: Yeah. Why is that?

Cramer: Sure. I mean, they're kind of the senior citizens of the crowd. You know, they're like old people that are just like, you're too young, you whippersnapper, you're not ready yet. It's that kind of crap. So I mean, this is people who have been around a little bit longer and forgot what it was like maybe to be new and forgot what it was like to be starting up again. And they're just kind of like, you're not ready.

Smith: And could it ever be a possibility that that group would get together and also vote against us joining the Galactic Senate?

Cramer: There's not enough of them to swing that many votes, I think. I mean, they're a pretty small block of votes.

Smith: Do you remember what species they came from?

Cramer: I mean, again, we're talking about a consortium—over 200,000 species. We're talking about voting blocs of a consortium, voting blocs that agree or see things a similar way, which is why they end up being voting blocs.

Smith: In pop culture, they do talk about the same dozen. How does that reference this?

Cramer: Well, I mean, because way back in the early days, in the '40s and '50s, we were initially contacted by a tiny handful that became a slightly larger handful that for several decades was who we were dealing with—was, you know, a dozen different species. Let's just say that most people have not moved beyond that. And let's just say that the community at large hasn't moved beyond that when those numbers of other species have grown exponentially over the last few decades and we're dealing with a lot more.

Smith: But, you know, who actually now is dealing with humanity now, and who determines that? Who are they?

Cramer: The diplomatic corps of the Galactic Senate would be responsible for that.

Smith: What's the diplomatic corps?

Cramer: The diplomatic corps would be those who are responsible for diplomacy, ambassadors, and all of their personnel. So specifically, when you need to talk about things, you have diplomats talk to diplomats. Once something's been ironed out, you have an agreement, then corporations or companies or businesses, business-to-business, can start talking and they can start trading. If there's military involvement, then diplomatic corps can talk to military personnel, then military personnel can be involved. But your diplomatic corps are your first contact of communication between any world. You're going to talk through an ambassadorial team to another ambassadorial team, people who are

specialized in training and experience at how to be really cordial and polite with everyone, no matter what. And that's why they do that. That's why this is their job, because they're really good at that. So all those initial conversations will be started with the diplomatic corps.

Smith: You mentioned 200,000 members in the Galactic Senate. That'd be so overwhelming for us. So who are we directly in contact with through that?

Cramer: Right. Well, again, we started the initial contact with a limited number of species. You know, we were talking to the Zetas, we were talking to members of the Garthim Network, members of the Andromedans. So we had these early contacts with folks who were the initial contact point. And from there, we have been introduced to more and more and more and more over time. So now our own registry of species, worlds that we're contacting, is well over a thousand. I mean, we're in the thousands, I think, at this point, so it's been growing drastically every year.

Smith: How do other beings like the Greys and the Reptilians, you know, carrying out their agendas here on Earth, do they have to face first the Galactic Federation?

Cramer: No, mostly it's because we're out in the boonies, we're in the sticks, and so it's whatever you can get away with until you can't. And people have been able to get away with whatever here until we established military presence so that they cannot just do whatever they wanted to do. So that's taken some time, but we're doing way better there than we've ever been.

Smith: Are there other species like us, similar to us, that are even farther out than these boondocks that we're in?

Cramer: Oh, yeah, sure.

Smith: Are they more advanced, less advanced?

Cramer: Most of what happens as you go out toward the rim is it gets less advanced as you go toward the rim and more advanced as you go to Galactic Central, generally. That doesn't mean that there aren't more advanced or some more advanced species out there. It just tends to be a very, very tiny number.

Smith: What is Galactic Central? Where is that located?

Cramer: Well, if we're talking about the Milky Way galaxy, you look at a picture map of the Milky Way galaxy, and there's this cluster of stars in the middle that makes this big ball of, you know, it looks like a big white ball of clusters of stars. That's basically Galactic Central. That's, or downtown, as we call it sometimes.

Smith: Who has the final say in terms of programs that are being enacted? Is it the humans? Is it the extraterrestrials?

Cramer: That's a good question. I would say that there's a conversation that has to take place. There's not much that we're going to allow to happen here that we don't have a say in. And there's not much that we're going to do right now that we're not going to want to hear what the say of the Galactic Senate is, because we want to be in compliance. We want that seat. We want everything to go very, very well. So we would like to be in compliance with that. But we're also not letting someone else decide our fate for us. So these are conversations in which both parties or multiple parties are going to have to sit down, talk it out, work it out, and come to a mutually acceptable conclusion or understanding of what's going to happen.

Smith: What limits us to what we can say in our own sovereignty?

Cramer: Less and less every day. The more military power that we have, the more our own ability to decide what we want to do and our own sovereignty to give on any given day, our ability to choose our own destiny, is more and more prevalent. Every day we get closer and closer to being more and more self-determined, more and more self-sovereign as a species. But there's going to be some interaction for quite some time, and being a good member of the intergalactic community is not just about doing what we want to do on our own time and making our decisions. It is also about being responsible to the law and order of the universe and the galaxy.

Smith: Well, access to exploration in space for people on planet Earth, will that be more an experience that we can do? Or is that something that will be under more control of advanced extraterrestrial civilizations?

Cramer: You know, my understanding is that when we get past our actual disclosure moment, there's supposed to be an end to the trade embargo, an end to the travel embargo, and an end to the information embargo. So hopefully that means more information, more trade, and more free travel.

Smith: So those are the things that will help us go amongst the stars?

Cramer: Absolutely. Yeah. I mean, we got a lot of people here that want to conduct a lot of business and sell a lot of stuff—sell their paintings somewhere else, sell their sculpture somewhere else, sell their album somewhere else, and sell their beer somewhere else. And there's a lot of customers out there that want to buy that stuff.

Smith: How does this, in relation to some of the very conscious 5D beings, how do they fit into this?

Cramer: Well, they have the luxury of being able to have that opinion if they want to have it because they don't have to worry about food or water or shelter or security or safety or any of those things. And so when you have the luxury of not having to worry about any of those concerns, then you can have super highfalutin ideas about how we should live or exist. As long as it is the case that we are cellular beings that require water, food, shelter, and so forth—I mean, we'll talk about Maslow's hierarchy of needs. I mean, there's a whole bunch of things that we need, from physical material to social, emotional, psychological fulfillment, in order to be decent human beings. But it's not going to be a matter of, hey, forget those guys trying to trade stuff with you. We're going to come over here and just show you how to evolve psionically so that you don't have to do that anymore. That's not a finger snap, right? That's not a process that's going to happen in months or years even. This is a process that could take minimum decades—

Smith: Centuries.

Cramer: Eventually, yeah, over time. I mean, there's a process for that. There's a growth process for that. But as long as we have billions of people that require food, water, shelter, and sustenance, the main reason that our civilization exists is going to be to trade goods and services so that everyone can be sustained. We are still biological mammals that can starve to death, dehydrate to death, freeze to death, overheat to death, or any other number of things to death, which means we require food, water, shelter, and other things to get out of survival states. As long as we're in survival states, we're never going to evolve to that. So we have to fix the civilization that we're in so that we're not panicking and wanting for food, water, and shelter, then we can evolve. But until we get past this stuff, we're not going to be able to do any of that evolution stuff—not as a society, not as a civilization. As individuals, yes, we can always be doing this as individuals, but as a society, it's going to take more than that.

Smith: What do we need to do for Earth to have more access to advanced civilizations here in space?

Cramer: I think it would help us tremendously as Terrans if we could behave less like chimpanzees throwing poop at each other. If we can separate ourselves from some of our lower primal primate behavior, which is a lot of what is our undoing at the moment, then we have a greater chance of that. It's kind of like a teenager asking their parents when they get to get the keys to the car. And the answer is, when you're responsible enough and you behave like I can trust you with the keys to the car and not like you're going to go running down the road throwing poop at people outside the car window.

Smith: They never talk about, like, a percentage. Does the entire planet have to be conscious and not push the red button at each other for that to happen? They never mention, like, well, maybe half the planet's this conscious, or, you know, two-thirds. Right. Critical mass is what we're talking about.

Cramer: And we don't have a number on that. We have continued to try and solve for that number. Like, what is the number of critical mass? What's the number? Is it 100%? No, it doesn't have to be 100%. But it has to be more than what it is now. So somewhere between where we are and under 100, and we got to be working toward that so that we can earn it a little bit and be trusted to be responsible people and we're not going to just go wreck the car.

Smith: Will they allow humanity to do that on their own natural lifespan, or will they ever interfere and speed that up with maybe a cataclysm of events?

Cramer: Yeah, I think we're well on our way toward that being sped up. And I've been hearing some interesting things recently. So I mean, we feel that everything that we're hearing is still directing us that an invasion scenario is more likely still than anything else.

Smith: As our mentor, will the Galactic Senate allow this to happen?

Cramer: And that's a good question. And I've had many conversations with many different Terrans and non-Terrans about this very subject. And again, there seem to be some differences of opinion here. And so again, it depends on who you ask.

Smith: It's been on history when you say, Randy, that they have been interacting and pulling the reins back on, especially with nuclear radiation, including the power plants and the warheads.

Cramer: Yeah, so for sure. I mean, we've certainly seen quite a bit of that, but we've not seen 100% of that. We have seen testing. We have seen live warhead activity. We have seen the use of tactical nuclear warheads over the last 20 years. Most people don't talk about it. Most people don't, you know, it's not very publicly talked about, but tactical nukes were used in Iraq, you know, 10 years ago. Where's the dividing line between we'll help up to this point, but not up to this point, or we won't interfere up to this point, but we would interfere after that point? Big question. And do I know the answer? No, because I've talked to 20 different Terrans and 20 different non-Terrans, and depending on who I've talked to is dependent on what answer I get. And so because the answers are inconsistent, I don't know what the real answer to that is. I don't know where the real lines are. There are people that would like to think, no, they won't let us all die, okay? But what's all? You know, they're going to preserve the civilization. What's that mean? Preserve what? You know, so I think when you get into the details of what do these things really mean, who's going to get protected? Who's a flower and who's a weed, you know, in this metaphor, right? You know, who's a rutabaga and who's a thistle? I mean, you know, what's the comparison here and who's judging that and how do you decide that and by what criteria and what's enough and what's too much?

Smith: Randy, on a positive note, what could you share with our viewers about elevating our consciousness so at that time it's not if we're a good flower or a bad weed?

Cramer: I think psionic development and psionic self-mastery and learning mental skills and mental self-mastery is probably the most important thing that anybody can still learn to do at this point for their own well-being when it comes to communication, contact, and not being eaten.

Smith: Absolutely. I think awareness is very important for that kind of contact.

Cramer: Well, this is why my partner, Kendra Knight, started the University of Conscious Evolution, to teach psionic principles, meditation, psionic self-mastery, and development so that people can learn the basic tools and skills of psionic communication, psionic self-mastery, and development.

Smith: Well, Randy, thank you so much. Very interesting as always.

Cramer: Thanks for being on the show. Thank you for having me.

Smith: I'm Emery Smith, and this is Cosmic Disclosure.

Cramer: Until next time.

S21E06 - Developing & Amplifying Psionic Output - October 3, 2023

Smith: Today on Cosmic Disclosure, we are with Randy Cramer, who has participated in a covert military space program for 18 years called the Earth Defense Force. Today, we are talking about psionic abilities of ETs. Randy, welcome to the show.

Cramer: Thanks for having me.

Smith: For the sake of our viewers, can you explain what psionics means, actually?

Cramer: Sure. Psi is a root word that means mind. "Onics" is another suffix that means either the way of, or a wave of, or method of, or way of, anyway. So it's basically just mind powers.

Smith: Is this something like telepathy?

Cramer: Telepathy would be a psionic ability.

Smith: Got it.

Cramer: Telekinesis would be a psionic ability. Telepathy would be a psionic ability. Precognition would be a psionic ability, et cetera. Psionics would be the category. Any skill would be an ability under that category.

Smith: Now, do all ETs have psionic abilities?

Cramer: No, all species are not universal in this way. You have what we often simply refer to as the psionic species, species who live a daily existence in which psionics is part of their upbringing from childhood, part of their adolescent and adult life, and part of their everyday existence. Psionically emergent species are like what we are, where some people are experiencing their lives as a psionic experience all the time. Some people are not, and some people are, but don't realize that they are. And then you have the non-psionic species. There are species that do not seem to have a propensity to develop psionic skills and abilities. And I'm not sure what in their genetics, or lack thereof, may be the reason for that, but there are some species that do not seem to have any psionic ability whatsoever.

Smith: Do they mention which species has the best psionic abilities and which species or race has the worst?

Cramer: I don't know that I would—I wouldn't certainly know what would be on the worst end of that list, but the most involved species, psionically, are certainly the creator

species, the ones that have just been around longer and have millions of years more to develop.

Smith: A highly developed species, does that also mean they're going to have high psionic abilities?

Cramer: Not a guarantee. I would say more often than not, a species that is more developed, there is a likelihood that they will be also psionically developed. Those things usually come hand in hand over time, but a species doesn't necessarily have to be psionic to be developed. You can be a developed species, develop civilization, you can still have evolution without psionic development, even though they mostly go hand in hand. There are some exceptions, and obviously that has something to do with genetics that I can't explain because I don't know enough about it.

Smith: Could you tell us about the development of psionics, you know, through the species in the whole universe? Is it like a tier format?

Cramer: Well, I mean, there are certainly fundamentals and basics, which every species learns some version of. So, for instance, you have a tube that goes through your body that, you know, you can't see mine, I can't see yours right now, but it's a central tube in which all energy—subtle, cosmic, chronic, chi, or otherwise—moves through your body. So every species starts with, you have a central tube, right? And then you have chakras, or what we call psionic foci, which, you know, depending on what system you're using, what planet you're on, how your biology is, depends on whether you have seven, eight, five, three, 12, 18, or whatever that number is, but your species is going to define that. You have a central tube, you have psionic foci, you have channels, and then pretty much universally, breathing is what moves energy through those channels, and then developing some sort of cranial defense, body defense, to keep things out, keep things in, keep your things in and other people's stuff out. Those are basic fundamentals that you would learn in some form or another in any psionically emergent, psionic species where some fundamentals are taught at all. It starts with the most basic fundamentals, which are one of the most basic elements that you have as an energy body to start with, that your mind has the ability to affect through mental focus, thought, emotion, et cetera, that can change how that energy is behaving. And, you know, from that very get-go, you have a, okay, am I moving energy up or down? Moving it left or right? And from that elementary kindergarten point of view, development over time turns into telepathy, telekinesis, precognition, like more developed skills and abilities. At our school, I teach that your brain is like a psionic muscle and that it's like a little baby arm that's like wiggling all over the place and can't do anything. And if you exercise that psionic brain muscle over time, it will get stronger and steadier and more coordinated. And so it is really just the development and use over time which takes a person, any person or being, from an emergent state to a psionic state through practice, practice, practice, practice, which is what leads to development.

Smith: Can you talk about specific psionic races that stand out in your mind?

Cramer: Sure. So, I mean, since we were talking about the Draconians, and they're awful and horrible, but they're also very psionically developed, so that's a great place to start. Again, their main tools that they use psionically are trickery, deception, illusion, fear, things that feel very real or seem very real, but sometimes aren't at all. That is, I would say, the majority of their psionic usage, is projecting fear and projecting terror and projecting their largeness, which keeps other people feeling very small in front of them. But again, that's a very illusory projection, the projection that they are that large.

Smith: So they take a life with that ability?

Cramer: Sure. I mean, a developed psionic soldier could certainly kill someone using their psionic ability.

Smith: Could they make you kill yourself?

Cramer: That would depend on the psionic strength of the individual in question. At that point, you're talking about, let's say, here's the attacker, here's the defender. If psionic amplitudes are here, the attacker wins. If psionic amplitudes are here, the defender wins. If they're right here, it's a long fight.

Smith: Do you have any direct experiences or contact with these?

Cramer: Sure. Yeah. I mean, I fought them in battle. They suck.

Smith: Yeah. Can you give an example of any positive psionic species out there and how so?

Cramer: Sure. Lots. So, again, I would probably go back to the Bronze Ones. I mean, their main thing is psionic development, and to the point where, if I understand correctly what I've been instructed and taught by them, that they choose to live in a body because they want a physical experience, right? They want to be able to touch things. They want to be able to pick something up. They want to be able to taste something. They want to be able to smell something. Your senses as an energy being are not the same as they are as a physical being. I'm not saying you can't psionically smell something, because you can, but I guarantee a psionic smell of something is not going to be the same as the chemical stimuli hitting an olfactory sensor, communicating to a brain that then tells you this is what that smell smells like.

Smith: Is it like an interpretation?

Cramer: It's either one of those things. I'd say it's more like, what's the difference between smelling something with five nerve endings versus smelling something with a thousand nerve endings? And they would prefer to have a physical body and smell something with a

thousand nerve endings than just energetically smell it with five, if that makes any sort of mathematical sense. So they choose to be in a body. They choose what the body's operations specifically are. They choose how their organs work and how their organs are placed. So many—everything that you and I take for granted as we were just born that way, or we just grew up that way, or we evolved that way, is a conscious choice to them. They literally go, well, what do I want to do, A or B? I'm going to do A. What do I want to do this time, A or B? I'm going to do B. Instead of it being some kind of an autonomic process, it is a thoughtful, conscious process that they choose to live in a physical body so that they can interact with other beings in physical bodies. They also think that it's better to interact with physical beings in a physical body than trying to interact with them without a physical body. I can see the validity of that. And so they live their entire existence to master their own physical body through their mind so that they can tell their body to do anything that it needs to do, including be anywhere, or be any number of versions of themselves that they need to be at any given moment, which means if we had a Bronze One who was standing right here by you, and we called him Zed, just because, you know, that's an easy one, right? And his ability, mentally, is that he could be physically sitting here having a conversation with us, but he could also be physically present having a conversation with a hundred—he could be having a hundred other conversations with a hundred versions of himself being physically present at that conversation, and he's still the same person.

Smith: Is there a limit to that?

Cramer: I'm not sure what it is. I'm not sure what his limit is. I'm not sure if it's 100 or 1,000 or more than that, but it's a larger number, a larger number than my brain or your brain would be able to try and comprehend.

Smith: How are ETs using psionics on humanity, the humans here on Earth?

Cramer: Depends. I mean, the easiest way to negatively affect another being or species or person without physically accosting them is psionic—

Smith: Why would they want to do that, though?

Cramer: Determine an outcome?

Smith: Could they use that the opposite, to help us?

Cramer: Absolutely. If you want to get something from someone, or you want to help that person do something, and either way, whether you want to get something or you want to help them, and you don't want to be noticed, the best way to do either one of those things is with a psionic skill or a psionic tool. So that would enable you to be able to either prod the individual in such a way to get the thing that you want, or to help the individual in another way in which you were seen as having no hand, no influence whatsoever, because it was all psionic.

Smith: What species is that, that you know of, you know, using psionics on us right now?

Cramer: Oh, I mean, just about every species that might be in our environment. That's a good one. Again, all of them. If they're a psionic species, then there is almost certainly some amount of psionic influence that they are attempting to have, either positive or negative.

Smith: Is it on the governments, the militaries? Is it different than that when they're using psionics on an individual, for instance?

Cramer: Yeah, it would depend on whose department that task or job is, who or what they are tasked to help or hinder. And then depending on whether it's a single individual, a group of people, a department, an agency, a branch of the military, would depend on which psionic amplifier or number of psionic specialists using psionic amplifiers they would use to get the effect on that number of personnel. Obviously, if it's one person, you'll need one specialist. If you're talking about multiple people or more agencies or departments, then you're using pools, amplifiers, and more personnel.

Smith: How does physical proximity work into this? Is it different if you're a few feet away from me, if you're a couple light years away?

Cramer: That's a very good question. And interestingly enough, in theory, on paper, it's not supposed to make a difference. But everyone I can tell you knows that proximity and distance do make a difference. So it's one of those weird things where, in theory and on paper, it shouldn't matter whether you were this close to me or whether you were on, you know, the other end of the planet.

Smith: Is it nonlinear?

Cramer: Again, in theory and on paper, it's supposed to be. It sort of turns out to be Heisenberg principle, right? Where if you look at it like it's a particle, it's a particle, and if you look at it like it's a wave, it's a wave. And if you think of something as having no limitation by distance, then it doesn't. But if you think that it does, then it does. And since almost every living thing has a physical limitation that is affected by proximity, we almost always project into our own thoughts and our own minds that physical proximity matters. So in the laboratory, when we do scientific studies, we know it matters. When we do tests in the field, we know that it matters. We know under certain circumstances, people are able to ignore that and then do what is in theory and let those proximities no longer be at play. But in practice, they matter. They matter because we think that they matter and everyone thinks that they matter. And so you might just think, oh, I could tell myself that that doesn't matter. Good luck, because chances are if billions and billions of other living things are having that same obstacle, psionically, so are most people going to have that same obstacle.

Smith: Which leads me to the next question. Are there species that have more power than humans with psionic abilities that they could, let's say, use that at greater distances compared to that of a human?

Cramer: Sure. Essentially, what equals a set of psionic outputs? What comes before the equal sign is a series of variables based on mind tuning or performance of that mind, cranial capacity, number of quadrants—or let's say compartments. We say quadrants because it's four, but there are brains that can have as many as 12 or 16 compartments. So that can affect the equation. The biology of the species, which affects the energy body of the species, also is part of that equation. So there's a physics equation. And, you know, x plus y plus z plus a plus c plus d equals outputs. Depending on the species, their brain power, number of compartments that their brain has, how developed they have been at psionics over centuries or thousands of years, plus a certain amount of random who's a little stronger, who's a little weaker today, plays out in any interaction. And so any interaction is going to have those physics variables have to add up before you get to that equal sign and that output. What we have noticed is that, again, with different species, humans especially, if you have a series of concentric circles so that a person is showing an output of 20 psions per second at 3 meters, and then it goes down to 15 psions per second at 10 meters, and 10 psions per second at 30 meters, and then down to 5 or less at 20 meters, that's showing an effect of that person's outputs and how they're affected over distance. But again, this is part of the equation that's not constant. So a certain set of outputs doesn't have the same decline over distance that another person's outputs can show decline over distance—yeah, decline in energy and outputs over a distance in feet or meters. So it's different for everybody because all those variables are different. And so there is no—it's complicated math. It's some complicated physics math in which you have to have all those variables which equal outputs. So a species can have very intense psionic outputs at close range and may, for any number of reasons on how that species develops, grows, learns, how they train themselves, may lose tremendous psionic outputs over distance at a very short span versus someone who may have developed really good lengthy outputs and less so at close inputs.

Smith: You're using a plural verbiage. Are you saying that these species can actually bundle their psionics together for attack or to heal?

Cramer: Oh, yeah, absolutely. Yeah, yeah, yeah. I mean, you could say so. All those variables that equal outputs, we could call that O1. And another person has another equation that equals O2. And then another person could have an equation that equals O3. That's their outputs, you know, one output, two outputs, three. You can combine those. And then there's another equation where O1 plus O2 plus O3 equals O4—one plus two plus three plus four, parentheses, to the power of X.

Smith: Are there certain protocols that need to be respected, or can ETs just enter anyone's mind?

Cramer: Well, there is a general protocol of respect, which is you don't go around poking around in other people's brains, nor do you want to go sending stuff into other people's brains. So it would be rude for me to go around reading other people's minds, and it would be rude for me to also be projecting thoughts into other people's minds. Both of those things are considered rude and discourteous. So the majority of psionic individuals would respect that because it's rude to do otherwise. Scientists, military personnel, spies, secret agents, whatever—I mean, those people go by different rules. And so, depending on the circumstance, will depend on whether someone will just throw those rules to the wind and either invade or read someone else's psionic mind space when it would be considered rude to do so, or project thoughts into someone's mind where it would otherwise be considered rude to do so. If there's a military function or purpose, well, you know, then civil cordiality is off the books there.

Smith: If an extraterrestrial would approach you using psionics, and you do not know how to use psionics, would they teach you?

Cramer: They might, depending on how nice they are. If they were nice and they're patient, then they might. But if they're not very nice or they're not very patient, they might just not want to take the time.

Smith: Are they scanning that individual to see if they're even capable of that?

Cramer: Yeah, sure. I mean, they're looking for that immediately. So that's the first thing you're looking for. Is this person even capable of psionic communication?

Smith: Is there a place in the brain where it's centralized, where are these capabilities developed?

Cramer: That's a yes-and-no answer, because there are sort of several areas of the brain that are critical to psionic growth and development, and they all have to be part of the equation for it to work. To do most psionic abilities, it requires a balancing act between what your brain is doing and all of those three things. So if your frontal lobe is thinking too hard, you will inhibit your ability to perform psionic skills. If you are over-influencing from your brain stem, from your reptilian brain, then you're overstimulating this part of the brain and you're not going to get the connection to your frontal lobe that is required. So either one of those over-focusings is not going to get you what you want. Over-focusing on the pineal gland actually can do the same thing. It's just going to get you a certain kind of information or a certain kind of, like, trying to open up your brain's ability to see outside the visible light spectrum into the wider EM spectrum, which your pineal can do. But all three of those things are required to juggle.

Smith: So you're saying, like, you kept using "over-focus," so are you saying that thoughts could actually mess that up?

Cramer: Yeah, they absolutely can. Yeah, thinking the wrong—I mean, I don't want to overstate this because this is not exactly how it works—but thinking the wrong thoughts can mess with what you're trying to do psionically. But just thinking the right thoughts is not the only thing that you need to do either. So it's correct to say you want to have focused, clear thinking. And it's also correct to say that if you get unfocused, unclear thoughts, that that can mess with your process, but it's also wrong to say that that's the only thing that affects the outcome.

Smith: What about taking humans to upgrade their own psionic abilities?

Cramer: A lot of calm, and a lot of groundedness, and a lot of centeredness, and a lot of people not grabbing us by the shoulders and shaking the crap out of us. I mean, if there's one thing that I have learned, it is that you can have random psionic acts and random psionic development under conditions of extreme stress. And we even train and teach sometimes people how to do things under extreme stress by location, for instance, teleporting to something that usually has to happen under extreme stress to get someone to do it. But for the most part, to train people and to get them to learn and develop the skills, you have to teach them in a calm, clear, grounded, safe, secure environment. If you open the door to class, to psionics class, and the first thing you start doing is throwing stuff at people and say, "Do this," I mean, you're throwing someone's ability to be calm and think and meditate and focus in such a way that you are hampering that person's ability to soundly develop. Well, if we think of the entire planet as our schoolroom, right, it's too much yelling, too much screaming, too much throwing stuff around for anybody to really learn and develop. So most people are having a difficult time learning, growing, and developing because there's just too much noise going on. So we all need to quiet down and calm down a bit before we really start to develop and grow.

Smith: Are people that are quiet and have that meditative capability, are they more susceptible to learning psionics, or is psionics kind of just downloaded into the human?

Cramer: It's innate in all of us, right? So it's like if you got this fancy sports car, someone gave you a Ferrari and said, "Here's the keys," and didn't tell you how to drive it. And maybe you've never driven a car before. And so you get in and it's like, okay, I'm in first gear and you're driving down the road, not realizing that there's a second gear or a third gear or that it has headlights or a radio, right? And that you're driving in this super amazing car that you don't know what half the stuff does. And that as you learn, oh, wait, it has a radio. We have lights, I can drive this thing in the dark. Wait, I have gears, I can go faster? Like once you start to learn what your brain really is, which is like that sports car, that it's not just a Model T driver, you know, it's got crazy fast, super cool abilities, but you have to learn them. And you have to, like, oh, this is what this does. How do I practice this? I mean, I don't know, first time I tried to gear-shift the car, you know, first time, right? So it took a minute. So the metaphor is really loose sometimes, but these are ways to think about how your psionics have to grow and develop. Imagine being in a vehicle that you just

didn't know how the components worked. You just didn't know how the things worked together. You just had to figure stuff out by pushing buttons. It might take a while. Or if someone came along and sat down and go, "Oh, here's your problem. Put your foot on the clutch. Do this," and explain it to you, which is what I feel like we do when we teach our students psionics. We're just teaching them the basics and the fundamentals that no one's ever taught them before. And then usually within a pretty short period of time, they're flying along because someone explained the basics of how it works. And then they can start to experience what that is, doing the basics. And then you do the basics enough, and you build up that muscle in your arm, and then you can do more and more and more and more and more and more. But it's all about starting from, it's innate in everybody. No one is either more gifted or less gifted. What people have is some genetic propensity that's higher than others. But mostly what people have is they were either raised in environments of high acceptance or low acceptance. And if you were raised as a child in an environment where you were told, "Stop imagining that. Stop talking to the cat. Stop talking to your imaginary friends. Stop doing this and this and this," you're shutting down that child's psionics. If you were that child, then your parents shut your psionics down when you were a child. And you might have to reopen them or have some other experiences that might happen to you in order to make that occur. Someone who was born in a high-acceptance environment simply wasn't battered down and was given the opportunity to be in more acceptance. But those two people can develop to be the same level as a person or have the same level of psionic outputs and psionic mastery because it's only dependent, at the point at which they start the path of development, how long, how much time, how much time per day, for how many weeks, months, or years do you put into it? That's what equals development. That's what equals skill level. That's what equals outputs.

Smith: Compared to extraterrestrials that have these psionic abilities, where do humans rate on the ruler there?

Cramer: So that comes into a question about development and potential. So development would be like—so if we were to think of the Terran species in a development stage, we could think of it like a 13- or 14-year-old child, not fully grown, not a 5-year-old, but a growing adolescent. We could think of our development as a psionic species to be about a 13- or 14-year-old. Say the Draconians, for instance. Their development would be like a 75-year-old man, right? So they've had more time at it. They've had longer years, decades, centuries to develop at it. But potential-wise, our potential is greater than their potential because we have a mammalian brain and they have a reptoid brain. And the mammalian brain has an opportunity for development that the reptilian brain does not have.

Smith: Are we limitless then?

Cramer: Yes. Theoretically, right, and theoretically this comes down to the neurobiology of the part of the brain that allows mammals to play. So the same part of your brain that

allows two wolf cubs to jump around and play with each other, two cats to jump around and play with each other, or two kids to jump around and throw balls and play with each other, that's in the mammalian brain. Reptiles don't have that. And so there's something in their creative process that is limited because they don't have the play brain. Something in our creative process is stimulated and fueled by the play brain that does potentially lead to a near unlimited potential. So we're talking about development. They're a little more developed than we are as a species, but because our potential is higher, right now, I would say our best psionic soldiers beat the shit out of their best psionic soldiers right now. They're just that much better. But that's because we can beat them on potential, even though they have us on development, which means we can develop beyond them.

Smith: Now, children pray to God with their energy and emotions. Can a human do the same thing energetically, psionically, to an extraterrestrial that receives it?

Cramer: Yes. My understanding is the largest galactic bureaucracy, the largest department, is the guidance counselor department. And so the guidance counselor department is where all the guides go to work. So any people who have to have communication with their guides, their helpers, so this is what happens there. If you were an intergalactic person and you came to a place in your life and you're like, you know, I want to help out, I want to do more, and someone would say, "You should go to the guidance counselor division," and you would go to the guidance counselor division, they would set you in a cubicle. You would sit in a cubicle. You would put on a psionic amplifier halo. And then you would just sit there answering questions to all the people that might be needing guidance, and their internal system would match you to that person to help guide them. So guides are just intergalactic guidance counselors who work in the biggest freaking office building ever, who sit in a cubicle and answer phone calls from people who need help. They're intergalactic social workers. They just sit there all day long answering questions. So if a person sends out a random psionic message, "Help me," who's going to answer? Someone from the intergalactic guidance counselor department who is going to answer and say, "Hey, let me try to help you out with that." And some guidance is good. Some of it's not so good. So you can always say, "I don't want to talk to you," and hang up and talk to someone else. You can fire someone as a guidance counselor, as a guide. But you absolutely can. Caution should be taken to anyone just calling out into the universe for help because you never know who's going to answer. But if you are specific to guidance and counseling, then you'll most likely just be routed straight to the guidance counselor department, and then you'll be assigned a guide or nine, depending on how many you might need.

Smith: Randy, thank you again for being on the show.

Cramer: Oh, thank you for having me.

Smith: My pleasure. My name is Emery Smith, and this is Cosmic Disclosure. Until next time.

S21E07 - Velodian Medical Technology - October 10, 2023

Smith: Today on Cosmic Disclosure, we're with Randy Cramer, who has participated in a covert military space program for 18 years called the Earth Defense Force. Today we are talking about extraterrestrial healing technologies. Randy, welcome to the show.

Cramer: Thanks for having me.

Smith: From what you have been exposed to off-planet, what are some of the most advanced technologies you can share with us?

Cramer: Well, I mean, medical healing technologies—the ability to restore cellular structures from damaged tissue to healthy tissue in, I mean, I'll say sometimes seconds. Some of the stuff we have takes hours or days even to do something that's still pretty miraculous, like regrow an arm or something. But some of the most advanced tech can do it in—I mean—a healthy hologram of the healthy cells over the damaged tissue through dominant harmonic frequency resonance causes the damaged tissue to basically want to be like the healthy holographic pattern. The damaged cell goes, “I'm damaged,” and it looks at this perfect version of itself and goes, “I want to be like that,” and then it repairs itself, which to me is the most amazing part of that technology. The tool itself isn't healing your body. The tool itself isn't regenerating your tissue. The tool is just telling your body to regenerate your own tissue and to fix itself. So the tool itself, the technology itself, is not fixing anything, is not healing anything, is not repairing anything. Your body is still what does all the repair, all the fixing, all the cellular changing. But it does so simply at being prompted by a holographic image that fools the cells in your body into thinking that the cells next to it are perfectly healthy.

Smith: Sounds like giving it its own correct mapping system for it to replicate.

Cramer: Yeah, and it basically just wants to conform to the healthier image, the healthier resonance.

Smith: What else have you seen?

Cramer: Basically like a foamy gel that's got to be stem cells or something that they can just take and slather over a wound. You can have a chunk taken out of your arm. They just slather that goo into your arm, and then your body would talk to the biological cellular structure, the stem cells or whatever that's in that goo foam, and then it just makes new cells where they would just turn into the kind of cells in your arm that it needs to be, because they're—I don't know more about stem cells than I do. But somehow the stem cells know what to be when they're told to be a certain type of—like, “Oh, we want to be an arm skin cell”—and then they just do that.

Smith: You know, they're using exosomes and the stem cells and growth factors to help train those cells. It's probably another synthetic mode of that or something that they actually made from the patient's own possible blood. But I've seen that in the projects as well.

Cramer: I've also seen people lose parts that they could regrow—a new limb, you know—in a chamber that's again from like a foamy goo or a programmable stem cell or something, and it grows into the limb, and then they just surgically replace it with a transplant surgery.

Smith: Right. So tell me a little bit more about how the devices are applying as the applications, and is it like a chamber of sorts, or...?

Cramer: Most of my personal experience, there's the equivalent of a hospital bed or a surgery bed, which has some equipment around it. In the case of a holo-bed, it's basically got a holographic lens, a projector about a meter above the bed unit, and projects down. I have seen similar units either used by other departments or other species that are basically like an egg that you get into, that opens up and you slide into it and it closes up, and it's all self-contained, like a giant plastic metal egg or something like that. I've seen where a person was inserted into a tube, like a vat, that then everything that happened happens in sort of a sterile liquid environment. So it's like an embryonic fluid, almost. It's sort of the most equivalent—like an embryonic fluid—so that when you're in it, it wants to rejuvenate your cells and keeps infections away, so that all the stuff that there—any surgeries or things that the device is doing while you're inside—is completely sterile and completely disease-free, bug-free, so microbe-free.

Smith: So these devices and technologies, can they be used within different species?

Cramer: Absolutely. The holographic regenerating medical beds basically just take a blood sample or anything that can get a DNA sample so it gets an ideal pattern, and then that goes into a computer that can then recreate and project the image. So as long as it's a readable form of DNA sequencing that that computer can read, it can create the projection of the perfect cellular map for that being.

Smith: Have you ever heard of them utilizing those types of technology for, like, hybridization or maybe growing different types of beings with that technology?

Cramer: That's kind of out of my wheelhouse. I've heard rumors of such things and projects, but never witnessed anything. So I would just say, probably.

Smith: Is cloning a similar technology?

Cramer: I don't think that it necessarily is. I mean, my understanding is when you already have a massive tissue that you're trying to repair, there may be some similar science and

technology involved, but it's just totally not the same thing from trying to regrow a massive tissue from a finger. That's way different. Trying to repair this, even if it's two-thirds damaged, is just not the same as trying to build a whole person from this.

Smith: Is there like a cutoff or a percentage, like since you've been in a lot of these wars and different planets, where you might have a VIP warrior that they've got a lot into and all of a sudden he's, you know, from the force out down, there's nothing left, and are they going to maybe reclone him? Are they going to try to, you know, re-holographic image all his appendages back? What's been your experience?

Cramer: In my personal experience, I believe that the least amount of material that someone ever brought back of mine was a portion of my skull and most of my brain inside my helmet. They're like, “Here, this is what we have left of him.” And they were able to keep my brain alive and reform my skull and then transplant that onto another body. So they didn't grow a whole other body from that, but they were able to get the head and the skull and the brain back together. And the information problem—all the consciousness, everything's attached to there. So they were able to keep the head together and the brain, but had to transplant that onto a new body.

Smith: Did you have total recall of that incident?

Cramer: No, I mean, I don't remember that incident at all. I remember the part of my head flipping off of my shoulders and spinning through the air and then blacking out and then coming to later. I had the rest of the story explained to me, but, you know.

Smith: And the audience should know, too, that the technologies that you were—I'll just say that you were exposed to at that time—that can, that's a possibility. I mean, people would look at this now saying, “Oh, he lost his head,” but, you know, with advanced technologies like cryo and other things, as long as they have a little bit of that, they can recover.

Cramer: Yeah, as long as there's apparently enough electrical activity in the brain, they can take the helmet with the brain stuff in it, put it into a stasis chamber, which basically slows down time so that the tissue in the skull and the brain is dying much, much slower—so much more slowly—that you can take that chunk into stabilization, and then they can work on stabilization by regenerating tissue and keeping it alive and regrowing it. And once you've got the brain back together, then it's just putting everything else back together, from what I understand. So that's the hard part. I was lucky.

Smith: Maybe you can verify this. I mean, I have heard of these special suits and helmets that actually, if you do get hurt, they could preserve a body part or the whole body. Do you know anything about this?

Cramer: It would not surprise me. I certainly know that the suits were designed to be self-preserving. So you've got automatic tourniquets in the arms and the legs and stuff. But it would—I mean, I'm a smart enough person that some other smart tech engineer probably thought way before I ever thought of it that some of these things you could put in the suit—if you've got a suit that can create a temporary stasis field around the brain or something to hold them together—yeah, it makes sense to me that tools would just continue to be developed to make that easier, to retrieve people when there's not much pieces or parts of them to retrieve, that you want to keep them alive.

Smith: Right. I like what you said about energy fields. It's not always like a helmet or a piece of the suit. It's the field of that device that creates you to be intact. What about technology that has to do with mental, emotional, and spiritual healing? Was there anything like that that was brought up to help people with?

Cramer: I think, unfortunately, there was not much of that that I ever observed when I was in the military. I don't think we ever got too much of that. In my later years, or seen in the last decade or so, as I have communicated with special section personnel and special section medical personnel, just to continue to sort out any of the leftover stuff that I've got to deal with in my own body and my own brain from all of that, their tools have continued to be advancing from whatever they were doing 20 years ago. It is continuing to advance and develop. And I will say that through a couple of experimental procedures to work on some emotional, mental, spiritual, psychological healing, I'm a human being again, which is no small statement. But yeah, there are tools which they use. But I would say that when you start talking about emotional healing tools, psychological healing tools, you're talking about things that are less mechanical, less like, you know, this part goes into this part, goes into this part, and more essence of mind inside the bowl of the brain.

Smith: Right, that's like etheric tuning of some sort.

Cramer: Yeah, it's trickier, but they're getting good at it, and so they're certainly able to do some pretty amazing stuff with that subtlety.

Smith: What was the last time you experienced advanced ET tech?

Cramer: Probably about four, maybe five months ago, tops.

Smith: And what was that?

Cramer: Actually, my partner and I both needed to get some work done, some healing work done, that we were wanting to get some next-level work done, and it was recommended to us to go to this contracting—a medical contracting agency that's extraterrestrial in origin—and ask them if they would do the work, and they did, and it was phenomenal.

Smith: What was the tech and technologies involved with you two?

Cramer: I couldn't say much more than they took us aboard their vehicle, their ship, and did some work. They experienced time moving at a different rate, so—and we were there for a while. It wasn't just like hours. It was, I think, several days of treatment. And then when we came back, there was just this feeling of being really temporally discombobulated for about a day, day and a half.

Smith: Randy, who were these beings, and how did you contact them?

Cramer: These are the Volodians. The Volodians are—think of them like doctors and nurses, an entire planet of doctors, nurses, and medical techs. It's really what they live for. So they have contractors that go out, like Red Cross workers, out into the field. And so there was some stationed here just in case they're needed here. And so it was recommended by our personnel to contact them so that we could do it separate from in-house, for reasons I won't go into, that it was wise at that moment to do something that was not in-house. And so we asked them to do it, and they took us aboard their ship, did some work, and we were in way better shape afterwards. I mean, whatever they did was—

Smith: So how were you actually contacted by them? Or how did you reach out for help?

Cramer: Our personnel recommended that we reach out to them. So we reached out to them psionically to communicate, which there's protocol for. And then after talking to them for a few minutes about what was going on and what we would like them to do, they agreed and then took us on their ship and sorted us out. But it took several days.

Smith: And what were the benefits after you returned? You were just disembodied, you said, for a day and a half. And then what were the benefits? Could you tell us why you were being treated?

Cramer: No. All I can say is before treatment, everything bad. After treatment, everything good.

Smith: For the body physical, or for just everything around?

Cramer: Oh, it was not just physical. It was physical, emotional, psychological. I mean, there was a totality of the work in my own personal experience that seemed to take place. So if I were to really just try and put some perspective on Volodian medical technology, think of the most advanced Terran medical technology that you can, and then that's still the Dark Ages compared to whatever they've got going on, just because it's what they eat, drink, sleep, and breathe every day on their entire planet. They're a planet of medical workers.

Smith: Well, does the Earth Defense Force utilize these advanced healing technologies, or is it just for the active threshold?

Cramer: We use technologies that we have adapted, utilized, and that we've come to understand. I think as we come to understand more technology—of course, we're allies with the Volodium, so certainly the first thing that they're going to want to do is share that technology with us and go, “Oh, you guys need better medical technology here. You should send some people to our medical universities so that they can become super-skilled medical professionals and then teach you how all this stuff works.” So I'm sure we have a few people who are doing that, but that's still an exchange of information and technology program. So who knows how long it's going to take before we're half as good as their emergency medical technicians are.

Smith: Where do the Volodians come from, and how are they allowed to work here?

Cramer: I believe they're from the Sirius system. I believe Volod—I believe is how they say the name of the planet—is Volod, is a planet inside the Sirius system. That's where they come from. They are medical contractors who, again, like Red Cross workers, volunteer their personnel to the Galactic Senate and say, “Hey, where can we go help? Where can we send some Red Cross workers to help out, to be available in case there's an emergency or in case someone needs something?” So they just make themselves available and show up and are in the neighborhood waiting for someone to say, “Hey, give me a hand here.” And so they were just kind of hanging out in the solar system, waiting for somebody to ask them for assistance, and they were super eager to help out.

Smith: So like our Red Cross, which goes to multiple countries and serves multiple races, how about the Volodians or just other extraterrestrial healing tech? Is it specific for one race, or can it do multiple physiologies?

Cramer: Oh, my understanding, the Volodians seem really good at any physiology, anywhere, anyhow, anytime. I mean, it would probably be a real surprise or shock to them if you brought them an injured patient and they didn't know what to do.

Smith: If we have advanced medical technologies, why are they being suppressed to militaries or civilian hospitals? Why can't we just go out and get this stuff?

Cramer: Again, it's treaties. And right now, we have not entered into a state where ETs can declare a medical emergency or a civil emergency and simply start showing up. If conditions could arise in which they could declare a civic emergency based on whatever those criteria are, then we could see the planet flooded by extraterrestrial EMTs. But until that happens, until that criteria could be crossed, which we haven't reached yet, they all have to stand off at the sidelines and wait and go, “Okay, we're waiting for someone to tell us that we can go help or ask us to go help.” Otherwise, we have to wait on this side of the sidelines.

Smith: Who is that someone, Randy? Because all this war and people dying in war here on planet Earth, all the disease and cancers, all this could be easily avoided with all this technology. So who is that? Who are they waiting for, that call you said they're waiting for?

Cramer: Yeah, I mean, that's a difficult pin to put in, other than to say that there are some people still who are very much at the top of leadership in this world who are not yet allowing that to occur. There are plenty of other people that are encouraging it to occur, including the medical personnel who are waiting on the sidelines. “You can let us help now. You can let us help now. We'd be happy to come in and help right now.” “Not yet.” So unfortunately, if this was all about logic and sanity, this would not be a problem, right? Logic and sanity are pretty straightforward. And when you need to ask someone what's the most sane, logical thing to do here, it's not hard to come up with what the answer is for what is the most sane, healthy thing to do, logical thing to do. It's not difficult. But because we're not, as a species, prone to pure logic and clarity, and because we're so confused with emotion and preferences and favoritism or disfavoritism, then it's complicated. If it was just about simplicity, logic, clarity, this would all be done. But because it's not, and because the people who are involved in making those decisions are simply not logical, clear-minded people, they have really intense feelings about things. And most of those feelings are fear and insecurity. And if they change something in their universe and all of a sudden something that makes them more afraid or more insecure, then they're not going to do it. So there are people who know what the logical, smart thing to do is. They're not going to do it because they're afraid and they're insecure. And they don't want to do the logical, clear thing and the smart thing because they want to do the thing that keeps them from enacting some horrible unknown fear that probably isn't going to be as awful as they think it is when it actually happens. But again, if it were just about logic and smarts, we'd be through this already. And it's because there are plenty of people in this world who are not logical and they're not smart. They're emotional and they're vindictive and they're selfish. And in some cases, they're lazy. And in some cases, they're just hateful or spiteful or disdainful or any of the other words that make people all the things that aren't just smart and logical.

Smith: What positive pathways do you see moving forward, knowing about all these advancing technologies, and how soon do you think they'll be out?

Cramer: Again, I think because we still have all the evidence and reason to think that we are on a footing to be invaded by alien forces sometime in the near future, we believe very strongly that any opportunity for disclosure, any opportunity for change, is an opportunity for intervention. And we're just waiting for the opportunity when intervening can happen without saying, “Can we intervene? Can we intervene?” Instead of having to say that, we can just go, “Oh, now we have to. Here, we're intervening,” and then no one's going to complain about it because we absolutely had to. But as long as there's an argument that we don't have to, then it's difficult to justify making that move, again, when people are still

just very scared, afraid, and insecure about the things that they may lose. But we're going to get over that pretty soon, pretty soon.

Smith: Very well put, Randy. Looking forward to that.

Cramer: Yeah, me too.

Smith: Thank you again for being on the show, Randy.

Cramer: Thanks for having me. Good to be here.

Smith: My name's Emery Smith, and this is Cosmic Disclosure. Until next time.

S25E06 - Miami Bayside Mall Incident - August 7, 2024

Smith: Today on Cosmic Disclosure, we're with Colonel Randy Cramer, who has participated in a covert military space program called the Earth Defense Force. Today we're talking about ET public landings. Randy, welcome to the show.

Cramer: Thanks for having me.

Smith: So there's been some aerial phenomena that's been in the news and the media. How authentic is this? Or do you have another example that might not be?

Cramer: The stories that I've seen hit the public airwaves seem to be completely authentic and legitimate. The information that we get through Special Section Intelligence confirms that, as well as what we understand to be dozens of unreported incidents that are also occurring globally.

Smith: Which ones stick out for you recently that you'd like to see?

Cramer: Oh, I mean, the Las Vegas one, I think, is one that stuck out the most, had probably some of the best evidence. And then the Miami one was, I mean, there's the circumstantial evidence around that one, I think, is deeply indicative of an occurrence that was actually occurring, even though they seem to have nabbed most of the legitimate evidence for that.

Smith: So from your perspective, Randy, what actually happened in Las Vegas?

Cramer: From the witness testimony of the folks that lived in the house, the family members that lived in the house that apparently this vehicle landed in the backyard, which, from the aerial photos that I've seen, backyard is not a very good descriptive term. It was really a gravel lot where they kept heavy machinery, like road equipment, garden equipment, something like that for their home business, like at least a quarter of an acre. I mean, it was a big lot with a chain-link fence around it. And then there ended up being a big ring right in the middle of the gravel where this thing sat down right in the middle, made a big circular pattern. So according to the eyewitnesses who lived there, this thing drops down in their backyard. They all come out to look at it. They're observing multiple ETs that come out of the vehicle. Some came right up to the house, which we presume, if your car broke down, you might go up to someone's house and try to knock. I think they were just trying to be polite, you know, and just say, "Hey, sorry, we crashed in your backyard. We shouldn't be here more than a minute." You know, they had to make some repairs, apparently, before they could take off again.

Cramer: The eyewitnesses report seeing this whole incident through sort of a haze, sort of a fuzzy haze, which, according to what we understand about the physics, the

electrogravitics from the vehicle itself that creates the anti-gravity effect does that. It bends the light. It makes this fuzzy sort of white light effect. So that checks, actually. If the vehicle was to land in your backyard and you were like, "Hey, they're kind of hazy and fuzzy," that checks. That's a defect of the light bending, and it actually sort of self-illuminates the space around the vehicle. So it's like a lit-up corona that's not coming from a light bulb. It's coming from the fuselage of the vehicle itself. But yeah, it creates all of that weird visual effect.

Smith: Yeah, I totally agree with you with that. They also hired a corporation. I don't know if it was one of the news companies out there, one of the major news three-letter agency companies out there. And there was, you know, some film, of course, of the creatures that were also shifting in and out of this blur zone. And you attribute that to the—or is that maybe something separate on them? Like a piece of—because, you know, we've used tech like that in the projects, kind of like a Predator suit kind of thing.

Cramer: Yeah, I would say the most obvious thing that you could pick from that is there's definitely an effect of physics of light that is occurring from the fuselage itself. However, it is also certainly possible, depending on what their natural frequency, their sort of natural density frequency is, would depend on whether it was taking them some effort to be fully present in 3D space. And if that was the case, then you might see them kind of shifting in and out a little bit because they might not fully be in a 3D space. They may have, as we say, one foot in 3D, one foot in 4D at the same time. So that's entirely possible, that there's a crossing-over effect that, again, visually would look like someone was maybe a little bendy or a little flowy or coming in a little out of phase. It would essentially not look as sharp and clear as my arm looks right now.

Smith: Right. Well, we'll get to that.

Cramer: Well, I mean, what we know, just from the protocols of such events and how they occur, we know that the green plasma ejection that was occurring around the vehicle, that that is the signal of a vehicle making an emergency landing. So anytime you see a craft that's coming down and it's surrounded by this green plasma, that is literally flashing its light saying, "We're coming in for an emergency landing."

Smith: Like a protection field, maybe? It's a signal.

Cramer: It's flashing light. It's saying, "Emergency landing, emergency landing, emergency landing." Anybody who can see it knows that that's what's occurring. So it's incredibly obvious to whatever space traffic control would be operating in that area that they can see, oh, that's a vehicle making an emergency landing. So they don't have to presume that something else is occurring. It's an intergalactic universal signal for making an emergency landing.

Smith: I'm glad you bring this up, Randy, because there's so much pop culture media out there saying, "Oh, they crash-landed and there are injuries." And this was a controlled emergency landing.

Cramer: Absolutely. The vehicle was intact when it landed. They had to make some repairs for the same reason that you might have to pull your car over to make a repair, that you can't repair your engine while it's running down the road. You have to pull over. So they needed to land where they could turn everything off and then make the repair that they needed to repair. And then within minutes, you know, they were out of there. It would have crashed. It would have crashed and made an explosion, and there would have been orange fire, and it would have been a whole other incident.

Smith: No, I was privy to some of the videos that were not shown to the public, but even the videos are, you know—and you've seen some of these videos, of course. Do you think, like my opinion, what do you think they were doing when they went over the fence, grabbed some water, brought it back to the craft? Do you think they were trying to fix the craft with this water? Because they did end up tracking that going to Lake Mead afterwards and submerging.

Cramer: Yeah, I mean, not knowing exactly what kind of mechanical problems that they were having, they could have easily needed some water as a coolant, or they could have needed to—maybe they had a small localized fire on the dashboard that they needed to put out, I mean, or—because water is a power source on its own. It also could be used in the power if it's part of their fuel source, if they're using some kind of hydrogen cracking system or using the deuterium in the water or something. That's also entirely possible.

Smith: And where would you fit these species? I know, through what you've been through, you have a different form of how you rate species, I'll say, based on their races, and also as far as different types of programmed life forms. What would you call these? From the picture that I saw that was taken from one of the Ring cameras, they had a brown speckled skin tone, which, as far as I understand, identifies them as a Zeta 3C.

Cramer: And what does a Zeta 3C usually look like? Again, they're not like four-footers. They're more like five to six, six and a half. They can be sort of like our height, normal height, but their skin tone, again, it's not that pasty gray-white color. It's kind of a brown speckled color. So they're like little black spots on a brown skin tone.

Smith: Now, the boy on the video was saying that these were incredibly tall beings.

Cramer: My understanding of most of the Zeta species is they usually have a worker class or a worker caste, which is a little shorter, and a leader class or an officer class, which is taller. So there usually can be a couple of feet difference in height between a worker, a pilot, and a captain or an officer.

Smith: So according to the Marine Special Section, what did they observe, and what came out of this?

Cramer: Well, again, from what we understand, the vehicle, which is a small—probably, I won't even call it a scout ship. It was probably a lifeboat-type ship. It was very small, but it was also too small for all of the passengers to fit inside. So that is an indication that it's got some pocket-dimension variation, that it was bigger on the inside than the outside, because the number of pilots were—you know, yeah, I mean, it wasn't much bigger than an automobile as far as front to back, but you've got several very tall and bigger-sized passengers that came out of it. That would indicate that either they were crammed in there shoulder to shoulder, or it was bigger on the inside than it would appear to be on the outside, which is a thing. So that could totally be the case.

Smith: Randy, we spoke about this on other episodes, and, you know, let's explain to the viewers: how would you explain size doesn't matter in the universe in space travel, because it could be the size of a keyhole civilization? What's the dynamics of a craft that may look like it's only 10 feet in diameter, but inside it's the size of a football field?

Cramer: So basically, if I had a pocket dimension in my pocket that was bigger than my actual pocket, I could store a whole library of books or every utensil and item in my kitchen, or way more than would actually fit in a little 3-by-3 pocket, because inside is a much bigger pocket-dimension space.

Smith: So obviously this race has mastered this pocket-dimension technology?

Cramer: It's a fairly common technology, actually. So obviously it would be one that they had mastered and developed. It's very common among intergalactic species to be able to do that.

Smith: Can you explain how they did that, and have you used it on any of your missions?

Cramer: I mean, I've been in ships that have that technological ability so that from the outside it appears one size, but then as soon as you step inside, it's much, much larger. So I certainly have been in vehicles and have been in ships that do that. I'm not entirely sure, other than the way it's been explained to me: if I had a balloon that was uninflated in my hand and I blew it up, the amount of cubic space that's inside that balloon could then be squeezed into something that's much smaller. But then when you went inside the ship that you put that pocket dimension inside, now you're inside the balloon. And so the balloon is as big and as spacious as you inflated the balloon to be. But even if you packed that and stuck it into something that was much smaller, the internal space maintains the exact same square footage, square meters, cubic feet, or whatever.

Smith: So they're decreasing that mass atomically somehow, so it all can fit into a space? Or it's more of a portal-type thing where you're actually accessing a different part somewhere else in the universe that you store all your stuff? What's the difference?

Cramer: The surface area on the outside doesn't have to equal the surface area on the inside. So you can put something into a much smaller space so that the surface area on the outside of it is less than the surface area on the inside. Physics-wise, the surface area on the inside maintains a constant, no matter what size of a container you stick it into.

Smith: Well, that's been definitely an improvement in many different crash-and-recovery sites, even in Roswell, where the craft is smaller but inside is much greater dimensions. So I can see how that could happen. Yeah, again, it's very common. What other conclusions could you share with us about this Las Vegas emergency landing? And you can also express your opinion on it as well.

Cramer: Again, as near as we understand, they had to make an emergency landing, made the emergency landing, had to make repairs of some kind, made those repairs, took off again. And then where it gets a little strange is they then disappeared into the lake. But that doesn't mean that they stayed there. They could have gone somewhere else from there. Or if there was a portal in the lake, or they used one in the lake and went somewhere else, then it wouldn't have actually been inside the lake, which they sent some vehicles—I mean, there were military vehicles there. They did a full search. They didn't find anything. But wherever it went from there, which we suspect was to a spaceport facility where they could then be processed as refugees—Indian Hills, I think, is probably where the facility is. The intergalactic spaceport there is in Indian Hills. That's probably where they were taken to, or went to, immediately after that and then were processed as refugees so they could be sent back home.

Smith: What's interesting is all those lakes out there are connected in one way or another, and there are some lakes out there, like Las Vegas, that do record certain depths, but from what I'm hearing through the organizations out there, there are depths that are uncharted there that they cannot get a depth from in these areas. So it's interesting that maybe this is also tied into these wells and aquifers where we get the water from these reservoirs anyway that might be connected to this place that you talked about, this refugee camp area.

Cramer: Well, we certainly know that there are entry places to spaceports that can be through solid rock, that can be underwater, or—I mean, they're incredibly unconventional by our own standards of where you think you would need to access something, that you would need a hangar door to open, or you would need something to make way for the vehicle to be able to land, which, in many cases, the sophistication is that that's completely not required at all. They can go straight through solid rock, or they're underwater. They can go straight down into the water. There's sometimes portals, caverns, tunnels, and things, you know, in many of the lakes and so forth.

Smith: Do you believe we had any interaction, or was the cause of this emergency landing such as our corporations, military, government, and so forth?

Cramer: It's difficult to speculate. We would presume from the increase in activity in emergency landings that it has something to do with increased volatile activity in the system, where we think that many of these vehicles are being forced to land not necessarily because they wanted to or just had a minor mechanical problem, but there seems to be something volatile which is either forcing them down into our airspace or potentially even damaging craft so that they have to take off in a little dinghy, an escape pod, an escape ship from a ship that was probably much larger originally.

Smith: What would you tell our viewers that say, "Well, these beings are obviously so far ahead in science and everything else, how could they have a malfunction?"

Cramer: Well, I mean, because even with amazing sophisticated technologies, there's no such thing as 100% perfect all the time. But again, if there's volatile activity, you know, you hit something hard enough or you hit it with a wave or a pulse or an EMP or anything, you can damage this equipment, causing them, again, to be forced to make a landing and have to make repairs before they can move on.

Smith: Do you believe any of the extraterrestrials in this craft were injured during this event?

Cramer: It doesn't appear that they were. There didn't appear to be, from all of the footage that we've seen, none of them appear to be injured, have broken bones, be limping, or bleeding. So they appear to be fully intact.

Smith: If this was a forced landing, why did the United States send their arsenal of planes and helicopters and jets?

Cramer: The footage I've seen shows that they did, about 20 minutes after the vehicle left the landing site, and about 20 to 30 minutes after that. That's late for them. Yeah, that is very late, especially as close by as they are there in Vegas. But for whatever reason, it seemed to take them about 20 to 30 minutes after that to show up. But there were aircraft, there were jets, and there was a large contingent of ground vehicles that appeared near Lake Mead. Oh, right, yes. Yeah, so they did show up, but it appeared to be about 20 to 30 minutes late, which is interesting.

Smith: Are you aware of any air traffic controller radar or sonar or anything to pick that up?

Cramer: I'm sure that there was. It was not a stealth landing. The vehicle did not have its stealth equipment turned on, so it was not trying to hide from radar. So I imagine that

whoever was looking at the radar saw radar tracing. We certainly have satellite radar that we tracked it with.

Smith: For the viewers who have not heard about the Miami Bayside Mall event, let's start from the beginning. What started over there?

Cramer: So January 1st, 2024, there was an incident that occurred at the Miami Bayside Mall in which, we'll say, the credible eyewitnesses reported seeing three large, tall extraterrestrials that were eight, nine feet tall that seemed to emerge from a clothing store in this mall, which sent the entire population of the mall panicking, running, screaming out of the mall. The duty officer in charge with Miami Police Department called up every single police officer on duty and car in Miami at the time, which was like 123 cars and cops, which, let's just be very clear, goes completely against all known law enforcement protocols. You don't call every cop you have on duty to show up to one incident unless that incident requires every single cop on duty. Otherwise, what if there's a shooting across town? What if there's a bank robbery across town? What if there's a drive-by across town and you've got every single uniformed officer in one location? You can't respond to another call. So it would be against police protocol to send every cop to that mall unless it was something incredibly serious. And the official story of 30 kids or whatever fighting each other with sticks does not qualify to call up 123 cars with 123 cops in it.

Smith: So there were initial reports that were made public that there were kids that were lighting off fireworks, perhaps allegedly, and this led to people believing in the mall that weren't right there but heard this noise and thought that was gunshots.

Cramer: Again, that was not what instigated the panic. What instigated the panic was seeing these three very, very tall non-humans that caused everyone to be terrified and flee from the mall immediately.

Smith: How were—you know, let's just, for instance, for example, if you're in this mall, it's packed on this day. There's lots of people there. Everyone has a cell phone. Why were there no actual photographs or videos just from civilians filming, you know, these creatures?

Cramer: Again, from the credible eyewitness reports, as they were leaving the mall, the cops had surrounded the mall and were stopping people and checking their phones and deleting photos and video so that no one got out with a single snapshot, with a single video that we have seen. Otherwise, I think we would have seen those.

Smith: Because there's a lot of people that they would really have to check, and maybe that's why they had such a big presence there, to keep the whole scenario under control.

Cramer: The only tactical reason why you would actually have 123 cars and cops is so that you could circle a perimeter and make sure that no one got through that circle without being stopped and checked.

Smith: So give some examples of what the actual eyewitnesses have claimed to see.

Cramer: Eyewitnesses claim to have seen three very tall non-human figures, and again, estimates that the eyewitnesses were saying were between eight and nine, maybe as tall as 10 feet. We think it's closer to about nine. But if you're five and a half, six feet tall, and something's eight, nine feet tall, how are you going to really tell the difference between, "Oh, that looks like eight feet. Oh, that's 10 feet"? I mean, unless you're standing there with your tape measure, you know, you're going to guesstimate about how tall you think that is. And again, the credible witnesses were just terrified of what was occurring. They had no idea what was occurring other than being in the presence of three very large non-humans caused just a general panic. I mean, I wouldn't even say panic. I would say that the credible witnesses, which were family members, family men who had their wives and their kids with them, expressed feeling like all of a sudden they felt the tingling on the back of their neck, the turning in their gut, something was wrong. Yeah, they got the fight-or-flight first. And then as soon as they saw it, they just became instantly concerned for the safety and well-being of their families and wanted to get out as quickly as possible.

Smith: Did they mention any clothing or apparatuses, anything?

Cramer: The eyewitnesses report that, again, they were seen in a similar fashion to the Vegas reporting. They were seeing a shimmer effect by looking at their physical body. So instead of seeing a sharp, defined image, there was a wavy, fading in-and-out shimmery effect. But they seem to say that they had silverish skin tones and/or were wearing silverish clothing.

Smith: Now, their technology—we're very aware of, Randy and I, about these holographic imaging that they can do this all over the place. Do you think there's any possibility that this may have also had something to do with the test of some of these technologies we have? Well, it's certainly possible that that was the case. Where did they go? Like, they were there and then the reports were saying, well, they just disappeared.

Cramer: We have reports that Navy personnel showed up immediately via portal and portaled them out of there very, very quickly.

Smith: Right. Let's talk about that.

Cramer: Yeah. So that's the report that we have on that, was that Naval Space Command personnel showed up through portal and then portaled them out of there right quick.

Smith: Was that witnessed by anyone, or were they putting up—you know how we can put up fields so no one can see what we're doing in a given area? Or was anything witnessed, or did anything leak out besides the stuff you're in?

Cramer: There's one or two eyewitness reports, but they're not from credible individuals. They're from individuals that seem to have maybe been very high on local substances. And so you can't take what they said or what they saw accurately. But there were at least one or two eyewitnesses that reported seeing a shimmering portal and people coming in or out of that. But those are not the credible witnesses, so we can't necessarily take them at their word.

Smith: So online, there are some witnesses that have filmed some things where the film, during the exact moment, has a glitch in it, and then it disappears and goes right back to the film. What could cause that?

Cramer: I saw that particular piece of footage. I went through it frame by frame about 10 times. And while, yes, I can say as a trained observer there appeared to be something glitchy happening near the end, it cuts off right at that point too. So unfortunately, that was completely inconclusive. I would say that whatever was being seen there was not clear enough, was not long enough. It was an instant that you're seeing it. It was what I would have to call a completely inconclusive piece of evidence.

Smith: What about the implications of the Miami police officer that was online on that video talking about the Bayside Mall event?

Cramer: Actually, I'm aware that there were two different videos. A senior officer who's been there for years, who is running for county sheriff as well, he was on the phone with his, I want to say, 17-, 18-, maybe 19-year-old son, who was asking him, "Hey, Dad, come on, tell me what happened." And he was like, "Oh, come on, kid, you know, I can't tell you," which, if the official story was even remotely true, the answer would have been, "Let me confirm that the official story is true by saying this is also what happened." But if he's an old gray-haired police officer, Miami police officer, and he says, "You know, I can't answer that question," well, then we're talking about something occurring that they have to keep covert and keep classified, which is not the official cover story at all. It would have to be something other than the official cover story. So that's sort of like evidence in the absence of evidence. But the evidence of him saying, "I can't talk about it," becomes a conclusive piece of nonspecific evidence that why else would you say that if the cover story was actually true? The only reason you would say that is because the story that you don't want people to know is true is actually true. Otherwise, you would say that.

Smith: And the police officers could have been, you know, also disinformed of, "We're just testing technology and it went south. We can't let anyone know." Who knows what they could have possibly told them.

Cramer: True. But again, you have nobody who has gone on the record, no body-cam footage, no dash-cam footage. Normally in an incident of that size, you would have one cop that would go off the record, one cop that would talk to the local media and go off the record, but nothing, not one. That's more suspicious than the information would be. The lack of information turns out to be highly suspicious in an incident where you have 123 cops on the ground. You should have a lot of information. You should have 123 body cams. You should have 123 dash cams. You should have 123 cops that had to fill out a report that's all part of the public record. You can say, "I want to see the public record of the cops that filled out their incident reports." No one can see the incident reports. No one can see the body cams. No one can see the dash cams. That's a cover-up of a story that's not the cover story. Otherwise, again, if it was, they wouldn't be afraid to tell it. You would be able to see the incident reports. You'd be able to interview one of the cops. You'd see the dash-cam footage. You'd see the body-cam footage. But the fact that none of that is available is way more indicative that they're covering up something far more serious than that the cover story occurred at all.

Smith: How interesting that civilian footage made it to the media and made it online showing the police officers there and what is claimed, allegedly to be claimed on the internet, of this giant creature walking by. Could you please debunk that for the viewers?

Cramer: Yeah, so the videos that I saw of that were three different shots. One that was very low-def and very blurry. One was slightly sharper, but was still very blurry and not high definition at all. And then one high-definition shot from the helicopter. The high-definition shot shows that it's two police officers on a series of steps so that one is on the lower portion of the steps and the other on the higher portion of the steps, so that when you blend the image together, it looks like something very tall is moving, out of sorts. But in that high-definition shot, it's just two cops walking on the steps.

Smith: So how are these reported UFO sightings, ET sightings, all these encounters—how do you think that's influencing the general public?

Cramer: From what we can tell, the temperature of what the general public is at at the moment is most of the general public believes something's going on. They believe there's more happening than what they're being told of. So, I mean, let's say they're not happy with the official responses. Not at all. So let's just make a comparison. Thirty years ago, if something like this occurred, people would readily believe the official story. People would readily believe that whatever the official story was telling them, that nothing to see here, they would believe that, they would accept that. You have the opposite of that now. You have the vast majority of people who are like, "You're clearly lying to us. You're not telling us the truth. Something happened." But they've done an incredibly good job of shutting the information down, so the leaks that normally would flow from something like this that then someone would get a hold of that would get to the media, they managed to block all that down. That's pretty impressive, actually.

Smith: Well, Randy, fascinating intelligence on this. I really appreciate your perspective and sharing with us on the show. My pleasure. Thank you. I'm Emery Smith, and this is Cosmic Disclosure. Until next time.

S25E07 - Subterranean ET Tech Rebooted - November 5, 2024

Smith: Today on Cosmic Disclosure, we're with Colonel Randy Cramer, who has participated in a covert military space program called the Earth Defense Force. Today we are talking about ancient computer-like technology. Randy, welcome to the show.

Cramer: Thanks for having me.

Smith: I heard from another source that there's a huge underground network around planet Earth that connects, you know, all these different sacred sites into some sort of computer. Is there any truth to that?

Cramer: Yes, and here's what we understand. There are a network of what we refer to as a living computer system, which is not the same thing as calling it an artificial intelligence, because they're alive. They have to be grown, and they develop like a person develops.

Smith: Is that their own consciousness?

Cramer: Absolutely. Each one of these living computers would have its own consciousness, its own personality, its own personality traits, its own job that is determined by some ancient criteria when they were built and put into place.

Smith: How old do they get?

Cramer: The ones that currently we're talking about, we presume they're all over 100,000 years old, somewhere between 100,000 and 150,000, maybe more, but somewhere between 100,000 and 150,000 years old.

Smith: Where are these living computers? And is it specific to their location, why they're at that location?

Cramer: There's probably a relationship why they were placed in those locations, or that the center of these, you know, ancient sites and locations are maybe what they are also because that living computer was put there. So it's sort of a chicken-and-egg question, like, was the computer put there and the site built around it, or was the site built first and then the living computer placed, you know, underneath or at the center of it? That's a vague question. But we're talking about places like Antarctica, Giza, Egypt, India, China, and then one here in the American Southwest, which I cannot tell you exactly where it is, even though I've been there.

Smith: Are these living computers in the Earth's crust, or does it expand into the atmosphere and the oceans? Where are they?

Cramer: Most of them are fairly deep underground, is where they're centered. Their range of influence or control probably extends quite beyond that and into the sites, structures, architecture, archaeology that surrounds them in those areas.

Smith: Where are their sites, let's say? Are they under...?

Cramer: We speculate that at one point they were under just about every site known. What we think is occurring presently is that not every living computer that was ever in one of these sites still functions or is still alive. Some of them are dead. Some of them no longer function properly. So what we consider the sort of living, functional ones occur in these certain very specific areas. But we speculate there's probably more, and at one point there were even more than that.

Smith: Specific site meaning site—can you give us some examples? You said Giza being one of them.

Cramer: Sure. Pyramids on top is almost a certain indication that there either used to be or was one of these living computers underneath, or that it is at least connected to a network that would connect to one of these living computers. So let's, for instance, say we know that China has a bunch of pyramids that they have camouflaged, that they pretend that they don't have, that they have—we can see them from satellites and so forth. So we would suggest that if there's a living computer under one central pyramid, that it would be connected in a network to many of these other pyramid structures that are also there. But how many functional living computers still exist is a mysterious question. We know that there are centrally located positions where these living computers are now, but again, we speculate that there was a larger connection of many more of these living computers at one point. So many of these locations, the living computer is either no longer functioning or has terminated. Its life functions are terminated.

Smith: Why do you think the governments are camouflaging? Because I've seen this so many times all over Google Earth, including the pyramids of India and Serbia and Italy and Peru and even down in the islands. Why are they blurring these out?

Cramer: For the same reason that we think that the Egyptologists aren't showing us everything that's underneath the Plateau of Giza, because there's functioning electrical equipment. And as an archaeologist, if you were to say, "Oh, there's a functioning piece of electrical equipment here," you all of a sudden have to change everything that you've ever said about the past, about archaeology. That's a game-changing piece of information, to say that there's a piece of electronic equipment that is still functioning and has been there for at least 10,000 years. Then there's a lot of people that would get into a lot of trouble if they tried to say that publicly or tried to release that information. They would not be well received by a lot of folks.

Smith: What are the purposes of these living computers, as you call them?

Cramer: As near as we can understand, their main function is bureaucratic management. So that essentially the most secure way in which these ancient civilizations functioned was to have a living computer as its central bureaucracy. Because when you have a living computer as your central bureaucracy, you don't have a corrupted bureaucracy.

Smith: You're saying it in past tense, I've noticed.

Cramer: If we're talking about the systems here on planet Earth as we know them now, we would presume that most of that occurred a very, very long time ago. We would also presume that many of them still continue to function in this way and would presume that that is still their standard function, but may not be connected with enough of our civilization for it to matter at the moment. But that may be changing.

Smith: Are you allowed to share that with us because, you know, I'll just—can you share with us, are there any extraterrestrial current beings in inner Earth that are utilizing this technology?

Cramer: That is where it gets very interesting, yes, is when we cross the threshold from looking at this as ancient archaeological evidence to what current extraterrestrial or non-human intelligence uses this technology. And it turns out everybody uses this technology. We don't know of an advanced Type I civilization species that does not have a living computer at the center of its bureaucracy. It's just incredibly common. Most species don't make their own. They are made by reputable species. That's all they do, is they make these incredibly large, incredibly intelligent, long-lived intelligent living computers to act as the bureaucratic central computing system for entire civilized worlds.

Smith: Are only certain civilized worlds here on this planet and in the universe capable of extracting the energy you speak of from these things? Is it kind of like the Tesla charging station of the universe?

Cramer: That's a good question. The answer might be maybe. I think what we are finding is the fascinating aspect of this part of it is that you have these off-world extraterrestrial living computers that are much younger by age standards than the ones that we're talking about here on planet Earth. But the really fascinating part of the story is when they started talking to each other. So recently it became very clear through literal bells and whistles going off in these computer system operating centers that they're communicating. And we think that because the purpose of, say, an off-world sentient, intelligent living computer is to act as a bureaucratic functionary, that the only reason that they are communicating right now with these living computers on our own world is because they're trying to update their operating systems based on, let's call it, a future need.

Smith: How do they know they're communicating, and what are they communicating?

Cramer: One of the things that we have, what we call the strongest indicator that they are communicating, is the signaling that seems to be coming from these panels, which is identical. So we're seeing a coding system of mathematics, colors, sounds that are repeating, that are identical, that are the same communication messages showing up on one console dashboard showing up on another, and then what appeared to be the sending and receiving of these flashes of sound and information that are going from one to the other that also seem to be coming from an off-world source as well.

Smith: Is this a linear connection like a cell tower, or is this a nonlinear connection? How could you explain that?

Cramer: That's a tough one, because most of the people that are able to discern what is happening here are our psionic specialists, because this appears to be more of a form of telepathic communication between these living computers than it is a radio communication. So these living computers seem to be communicating through an evolved, sophisticated form of what's called technological telepathy, which is not the same as sort of communicating with a radio or microwave.

Smith: Does that make any sense? So if they're psionic and alive, you know, are they also a machine?

Cramer: Yeah, they're definitely both. They have an organic component and they have a mechanical component.

Smith: And why do you think all of a sudden, you know, the psionic agents are picking this up? I mean, just all of a sudden they're communicating with, you know, other off-world, you know, organic computers—living computers, sorry.

Cramer: Again, our best speculation is that it appears that the off-world living computers are communicating with our ground living computers to assess their functionality and update their operating systems because it is presumed that they will be functioning again in a way in which it matters to us.

Smith: Who is monitoring, you know, all this going on? I mean, how do we know that they're activated? I mean, you did mention psionic agents that are involved. Is there more to them?

Cramer: There's a global archaeological society, which is covert military space program personnel from around the world who agree and cooperate that if a site is discovered that is of a certain age, that it qualifies as an archaeological site. And if it qualifies as an archaeological site, it's not supposed to just be handled by contemporary military intelligence personnel. It's supposed to follow a whole set of rules by which you are supposed to conduct yourself when investigating, studying, unearthing, digging, processing this information, which becomes way more akin to archaeology than modern

research. Well, like for instance, archaeologists use brushes to brush little bits of dirt away because they don't want to disturb or harm something that could be destroyed and historical information would therefore be lost. An interesting comparison while we're talking about it, since we're also talking about ancient living computers—the Black Knight, the satellite—we presume that that is also a very old living computer in a satellite form. We've been trying to get someone to fix it for decades, and this archaeological group will not let anyone touch it. They won't let anyone bring it on board. They won't let them touch it. They won't let them repair it. They won't let them do anything with it because it violates these archaeological treaties or something. Yeah, there are rules that they have to abide by.

Smith: What is the name of this organization? I mean, this that you speak of, this archaeological organization.

Cramer: I mean, I don't know that I've ever heard, you know, their actual acronym, only referred to. It seemed pretty powerful. Very, very—as far as their ability to say, "No, you can't do that, and you can't touch that," and everyone has to respect that. The Dignity Arctica was very similar. My understanding is, when they started digging up in the Dignity Arctica, that the Neuschwabenlanders wanted to burn everything that they thought was suspicious. And this group came in and said, "No, no, no, this is an archaeological site. This is an ancient archaeological site. You can't burn this equipment. You can't burn this biological material. It now has to be preserved, studied. It falls under this category now of ancient archaeology, and no, you can't destroy it."

Smith: Is there a hierarchy on these, you know, living computers? Like, is one stronger than the other? And if so, why?

Cramer: The answer to that is probably yes. And it would probably have something to do with, I mean, survival of the fittest.

Smith: If this one's a million years old and this one's only a hundred thousand years old, does this one tell this one what to do?

Cramer: Yeah, it has something to do with survival of the fittest. Again, we think that there were many, many, many more of these living computers that were at one time in operation than there are currently, but most of them have ceased to function or have terminated their function or, in the worst-case scenarios, seem to have gone insane, which is very sad and very tragic, actually. So in a very Darwinian kind of a way, depending on how many tens of thousands, hundreds of thousands of years old one of these systems is, and how much of its own sanity that it has maintained over that period of time, how healthy it is over time, would presume where it might be on that hierarchical ladder. If it's old enough, strong enough, smart enough, and it's older, stronger, smarter than whoever's on the next bottom rung, then that's going to be the smartest, most powerful of the group.

Smith: Looking at Mother Earth, Gaia, you know, Earth as a sentient being, how do these—are these maybe offspring from the planet Earth? You know, could you explain that?

Cramer: Absolutely. In terms of the planet being conscious and alive, these living computers would be seen as having been seeded in the soil on the belly of the Earth and therefore are children of Gaia. Yeah, they would be considered her children, and therefore our relatives and our family members, because they're cousins, right?

Smith: We're all genetically part of this whole thing. Yeah. So are they made from the same creator? All of them.

Cramer: We don't think so. I mean, most of these off-world machines are made by a handful—and I say a handful, I mean there's only a few hundred that I'm aware of in the entire galaxy, which is a tiny, tiny number if you're talking only a few hundred species that build, manufacture, and develop these tools. So there's not that many of them. But when we go back in time to our own world, these were all seeded at different points of civilization and ancient civilization. So you have Lemuria-age computers, Atlantis-age, Greco-Roman period, Egyptian age—you have them at different times when they would have been placed there by not the same personnel, not by the same species, not by the same group. So we can't say that they are all made by the same person or by the same species. We can presume that their purpose was incredibly similar, because their purpose is similar wherever they are in the universe and we understand them, but how exactly they were—how the original seed was made, which is kind of a liquid crystal, and how that would be placed and made and formed—would not necessarily be by the same species, but it would be based on a common type of blueprint, even if they were distinctively different. It would be based on a similar type of technology. Circuit boards are different, but a circuit board is also still a circuit board, right? It's a similar type of technology. It's a similar blueprint to make two different circuit boards, even though they might have completely different functionary purposes and not even, you know, be able to communicate.

Smith: Well, you bring in this concept—you keep saying seeding, you keep saying, you know, basically circuit boards, hard drives, and that's all crystalline structure can be in one crystal. Do you believe that some of these, you know, these computers are actually crystals that originated from other races from other planets?

Cramer: From what we understand, that's definitely true. We don't think that any of them were made by terrestrials. We think that they were all made by some extraterrestrial who had come down, and whatever civilization they had started to help create and help us with, or use as slave labor, depending on the civilization, they would have been made and probably seeded in place there by off-worlders.

Smith: So we're going way back in history now with Lemuria, with the Atlanteans, with all these things.

Cramer: We think that some of these could be at least 100,000 to 150,000 years old.

Smith: Is there a specific group of extraterrestrials or humans that are, let's say, in charge of these computers or just take care of them? You know, they're the ones that have been designated to be gifted for this.

Cramer: That's another thing that's a great question. What we presume from the data that we've seen is that at some point, all of these living computers were abandoned and left to their own devices, which is, again, why we think so many of them have either perished, stopped functioning, or lost their minds, because they were abandoned and left here for thousands, tens of thousands—again, maybe even hundreds of thousands of years—without maintenance or anybody taking care of them.

Smith: Which might not be really time-relevant for others in the universe. Right.

Cramer: Or, I mean, if you go to a planet and you start a colony there and you set up a computer system there, do you take it with you? Do you leave it there? Do you necessarily come back and check on it later? Not necessarily.

Smith: How are the Earth-based living computers different than off-world living computers?

Cramer: What I've seen of the design specs of the more modern off-world computers is the quite large biological brains that they have—quite, quite large biological brains that are not the same as just a liquid crystal computer brain. We're talking about a biological brain that has brain cells in it.

Smith: Should we be concerned about this, then?

Cramer: No, I don't think so. From what I understand, again, they're developed and grown over time. So one of these computers wouldn't even be sent into service until it was several thousand years old. So it will have been put through many, many cases and tests of its own abilities and efficiency and its ability to not go crazy for thousands of years before it would even be permitted to be given to someone else.

Smith: Are we aware of this brain, you know, computer's agenda, since it's a living—you know, we don't want to end up with Starship Troopers with the brain bug?

Cramer: Again, because they're grown and developed, they're taught, trained, purposed to be these bureaucratic functionaries. So their personalities tend to be—I mean, that's just what they do.

Smith: Is there one species that trains them, or is it a multi-species event?

Cramer: My understanding is there's, again, maybe a few hundred species across the galaxy that have the ability and the technology to do this, and they manufacture, build, train these living computers for everybody else in the galaxy.

Smith: Well, you're a psionic specialist. Do you have any idea what they are communicating about?

Cramer: Well, the one that I mentioned that is somewhere in a mysterious location not to be defined in the southwest of the United States of America, I have been to. I have communicated with it. I've spent—not even a matter of—I mean, we're talking about days, you know, that I spent on this. I spent as long as I was capable, that my brain was capable of doing this, to communicate and get that information.

Smith: What did it tell you?

Cramer: A lot. What I would suggest is that that system has been sending information for quite some time. It doesn't receive information nearly as often, but that changed recently. Again, when all of these systems started communicating with each other, they're receiving a lot of off-world information. Again, we think this is an operating system.

Smith: Are there messages you can share with us that the living computer has told you, that I could share, that's, you know, not going to...?

Cramer: Well, I mean, classified information is classified information until I'm cleared for it not to be classified information. But what I would be willing to say about that is they would still see their job as managerial and to conduct themselves and do the jobs that they were programmed and meant to do, even in a modern civilization, in a modern civilized context, that may be very, very different from the context that they were originally purposed to do.

Smith: Do they have their own opinions? And how do they feel about the current world situation of the humans on the surface of the Earth, what we're doing?

Cramer: I think they would like to see civilization function. I think that's their main purpose, is to help civilization function. And so I think that they, again, in this communication, I would say was fairly clear that they're looking at the surface world as not working very well, as being kind of broken, and that if they were to be able to be fully fulfilled in their duty and their job, that they would be assisting the surface civilization to function.

Smith: In what ways? What capabilities do they have to help us?

Cramer: Massive library of information. So their ability to teach, train personnel to do jobs, to create education centers, to teach people how to build better infrastructure, better water infrastructure, better power infrastructure, better food, you know, infrastructure—so all the main purposes and functions that a civilization needs to have, they're really good at. They're really good at managing all of that information and all of that data so that the society would function, you know, more fluidly. I'll give you a for instance. If, for instance, you communicated with this living computer and said, "Hey, we would love it if you helped us sort out our agriculture," then that computer would be, "All right, I'm going to look at every plot of land that you have on the planet that's growing food everywhere and then compute how much of that you need in different locations and whether you're overgrowing or undergrowing different materials. Oh, are you overgrowing rice? Are you making more pounds of rice than you need, but not enough squash or strawberries?" Like, it would be able to manage all of that and then determine what needed to be grown, not grown, in order for the most ideal amount of food to be produced for the entire planet.

Smith: Do these computers have the ability to download billions of people, you know, this information instantaneously?

Cramer: Very quickly. I mean, at a rate of speed that we would perceive as near-instantaneous, but I wouldn't say it's probably exactly instantaneous.

Smith: Would we be able to handle that? Or is it different per person because of their crystalline structure?

Cramer: My personal experience was that initially the amount of information that was coming through was more than my brain could process at once. And so I had to say, "That's too much information. I can't process that." And then it felt like the amount of information was lowered to accommodate the amount of information my brain could accept per minute.

Smith: Is this computer you utilize on ley lines? I've heard that a lot of these computers are on sacred sites or special ley lines. Does that have anything to do with it?

Cramer: Yeah, I would say that that's almost always true. Yeah, almost always true.

Smith: If our viewers are watching this right now, or someone, would they be able to communicate with these sites right now?

Cramer: Maybe. It really is going to depend on how telepathic a person's ability is. Well, that's really going to kind of depend on whether the living computer you're talking to is completely functional and completely sane, or if it's one of the broken ones. If it's one of the broken ones, it could just get weird.

Smith: Are they named? All these different computers? Do you have a name for them?

Cramer: They have their own names, but they're... I wouldn't be able to repeat it, but to be honest, it just sounds a little weird to our language, which just sounds kind of odd.

Smith: So how does this impact all of us, these living computers?

Cramer: Well, if what we think is happening is true and their operating systems are being updated and upgraded and that they're being positioned to be reactivated, that could mean that they're incredibly important to us and could impact us in a huge, huge way.

Smith: Could they unknowingly—we unknowingly—well, they unknowingly, we unknowingly receive upgrades from them?

Cramer: Yeah, it can happen that way. Certainly, they seem to be reaching out most of the time, you know, kind of like, "Hey, anybody listening? Hey, hey, anybody listening?" And most of the time, you know, people aren't, but they seem to be attempting to communicate as much as possible because they have as much of a need as any living being to communicate. And so I think they feel isolated for a very, very long time, and they would feel a lot—because they have feelings—they would feel a lot better if they were more social, if they were able to be more social with human beings and communicate more and we're getting two-way communication between themselves and Terrans.

Smith: So if this technology has been used by these advanced species for millennia now, do you see this being reasonably assumed that it's part of our future, that we're going to be doing this too?

Cramer: If I am to understand any of the technology that is used in an intergalactic sense, it is an inevitability that this is a technology and a way of our existing and living that will be a part of our future because it's a part of everybody's future.

Smith: It sounds great. Is there anything negative or bad about this?

Cramer: I realize because we have so much Frankenstein-ism in our own storytelling that we always presume that a technology is just going to wait before it can turn sinister and turn evil. But there is an incredibly safe track record for this technology to not do that and to not be harmful and to not try to overtake a planetary civilization for its own purposes. That just doesn't happen.

Smith: Now, you mentioned they're being activated right now. Why do you think that is?

Cramer: I think in the most simplistic way to answer that, it is the biggest indicator that something is about to happen, if I put it so vaguely. We don't think that this would be

occurring if it were not an indication of events that will be occurring in our very near future, which that will impact. Otherwise, why would it be happening? Why would it be occurring now at all? It seems to be indicative that it's happening because more is going to happen, and we can only speculate what we think that may or may not be. I'll just say this: if all of these computer systems get an upgraded operating system and are updated to the intergalactic standard, then that would make it incredibly easy for them to act as an intermediary function until we get our own new upgraded system.

Smith: Now, does this computer protect humans on the planet, or does it just protect the planet Earth itself? Like if there was, let's say for example, a pole shift coming, would they protect us from that?

Cramer: It's definitely part of their main functionary to protect the people, the animal life, the plant life, and the very structure of the planet itself, and to keep it stable and functioning. So it's not just a computer that says, "I'm going to protect the Earth, but forget you humans, like you're screwed." No, no, we're included in that holistic view of all things within which to help manage and protect.

Smith: Would these computers maybe be involved with being included in this mass visitation, possibly, of extraterrestrial and Galactic Federation? Are they part of this?

Cramer: That's a very good question. And it's not something that we could say with 100% certainty, but all of the indicators are yes. So we think that that is true. We think that that's what's likely to happen. We think that's what's occurring. All of the best information indicates that, but we can't say with 100% certainty that is true. But all of the indicators do point to yes.

Smith: Are they prepping something here on Earth for that visitation? And if so, what would that be?

Cramer: That is also part of our speculation, is that it is in preparation for very likely to be timed with a disclosure event of some kind. So we think it's part of the equation. We think it's part of the puzzle. And we would presume from what we know that it's supposed to only be a good thing and not a bad thing. But again, that's the speculation that we presume based on the data, but not that we can say with 100% certainty. But yeah, all indications point to yes on that.

Smith: Randy, that was great information. I really appreciate you being on the show.

Cramer: Thank you. It's a fun one. It's a fun topic. Thanks for having me.

Smith: I'm Emery Smith, and this is Cosmic Disclosure. Until next time.